
ATHENAEUS

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
CHARLES BURTON GULICK, PH.D.

ELIOT PROFESSOR OF GREEK LITERATURE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

IN SIX VOLUMES

I



LONDON : WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
NEW YORK : G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

MCMXXVII

Printed in Great Britain

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION—

	PAGE
The <i>Deipnosophists</i> and its Author . . .	vii
Selected Bibliography	xix
Abbreviations	xxi
Persons of the Dialogue	xxii

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS—

Book I.	2
Book II.	152
Book III. to 106 e	314
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES	459

INTRODUCTION

Ἀρχὴ καὶ ρίζα παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ ἡ τῆς γαστρὸς ἡδονή.

We may live without poetry, music, and art ;
We may live without conscience and live without heart ;
We may live without friends ; we may live without books ;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

THE Greek world from Lydia to Sicily early discovered the amenities of skilful cookery. Even the Athenians, who were noted for their simplicity of life, adopted a more refined cookery in the period of prosperity which followed the Persian wars. In Sicily, especially, the culinary art had been raised almost to the dignity of a science early in the fifth century before Christ ; and just as Delmonico, coming to the United States three generations ago, taught the simple New Yorker how and what to eat, so the Sicilian cooks, by text-book or travel, raised the standard of eating throughout the Greek *beau monde*. Their prominence in the community is attested by the conspicuous rôle they played in comedy. They appear among the earliest stock characters in European drama. They made gastronomy a fine art, and though they understood little of physiology, they aimed to construct a *philosophie*

INTRODUCTION

du goût, in much the sense in which, centuries later, the French chef Brillat-Savarin laid down rules which prescribed "how to dine, theoretically, philosophically, and historically considered."

The publishing of cookery-books for the instruction both of philosopher and gourmet began in the fifth century. One of the earliest was the work, in hexameter verse, of the Syracusan or Geloan Archestratus (Athen. i. 4 e), which seems to have been republished under various titles, *Gastronomy*, *High Living*, *Dinner Lore* (Deipnology), and *Dainty Dishes* (Opsopoeia). His authority was so commanding that he became known as "the Hesiod or Theognis of epicures" (Athen. vii. 310 a).

In much later times, but still prior to Athenaeus, arose two culinary experts named Apicius, one in Tiberius's reign, the other in Trajan's. Their fame survived in the Middle Ages in a favourite work called *De re coquinaria*, in ten books, a curious parody of which appeared in Philadelphia in 1829, entitled *Apician Morsels*, by "Hamelbergius Secundus."

Athenaeus, whose *Deipnosophistae*, or *The Sophists at Dinner*, is the oldest cookery-book that has come down to us, was a native of Naucratis in Egypt. He lived in Rome at the end of the second and the beginning of the third century after Christ. We know nothing more of his life and activities than his own work reveals. If the Ulpian of his dialogue is really modelled on the celebrated Ulpian of Tyre, the able jurist, who, as praetorian prefect, undertook to carry out the reforms of Alexander Severus and was murdered in the Emperor's presence by the mutinous guard in A.D. 228, the completion of the *Deipno-*

INTRODUCTION

sophistae may be dated not long after 228.^a Athenaeus mentions (xv. 686 c) the death of his friend, but disguises the tragic circumstances attending it. The Emperor Commodus is mentioned as a contemporary in Book xii. (537 f). In the course of the present work Athenaeus declares that he is the author of two others—a history of the Kings of Syria (v. 211 a) and a monograph on a passage in *The Fishes*, a comedy by Archippus (vii. 329 c). These are no longer extant.

It would be hard to find a Greek work more diffuse in style or more heterogeneous in subject than *The Sophists at Dinner*. Professor Gildersleeve's witty rendering of the title as *The Gastronomers* sufficiently hints at the windy discourses of the worthies here introduced. The reader learns perhaps all there was to learn about cooks—Greek, Persian, Sicilian, Roman, and others; about curious dishes (though recipes are rarely given), elaborate and costly banquets, with the dances and other entertainments which are the "ornaments of the feast"; about music and musical instruments, furniture of the dining-room, menu-cards (not mentioned in any English cookery-book before the eighteenth century), wines, choice and otherwise, medical regimen, cultivated fruits home-grown and exotic, gluttony and abstention, luxury and frugality, wit and pedantry, and a thousand other matters presented in bewildering disarray. Only politics is touched on lightly,

^a The identification of the jurist with the Sophist, first made by Schweighäuser (i. p. 19), has been much debated. It is accepted by Kaibel, the latest editor, and Wentzel (in Pauly-Wissowa), the latest biographer, of Athenaeus. See Karl Mengis, *Die schriftstellerische Technik im Sophistenmahl des Athenaios*, pp. 31-36.

INTRODUCTION

generally by way of historical reminiscence, although the ethnological and consequently political implications of food and other things are sometimes recognized :

Classed your kickshaws and razors
with Popery and wooden shoes.

The *Pax Romana* still prevailed, and Athenaeus's friends were conformists in political matters.

Greek conviviality was not incompatible with more or less sober discussions, and to make a banquet the scene and setting of philosophical discourse seemed natural. Plato's *Symposium*, Xenophon's *Symposium*, Plutarch's *Symposiaca*, Lucian's *Symposium*, and a host of later works, like Coleridge's *Table Talk* and Holmes's *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, testify to the popularity in ancient times and the acceptability in modern times of this literary form. A symposium is properly the drinking (*potos*) which follows a grand dinner (*deipnon*), and is the only part of the feast which Plato and Xenophon consider. But Athenaeus runs the two together, and frequently reverts to the *deipnon* in order to find occasion for discussing food as well as drink. The result is a work too long to be confined within the frame he has chosen. His powers are too slight to imitate the picturesque realism of Xenophon or the dramatic vividness of Plato. Even Plutarch's method is better ; for his Συμποσιακὰ προβλήματα (*Quaestiones convivales*) is a collection of discussions which occurred at several banquets in different places. Athenaeus, however, tries at first to make it appear that his guests assembled for a single occasion. At the end of ten books this fiction breaks down, and a

· INTRODUCTION

second assembly is indicated at the beginning of Book xi. This second day extends to the end of Book xiv., when a third day begins, described in the last book. Again, at one point during the dinner (ix. 372 b) cucumbers are introduced, and the guests wonder how they can be served fresh in January. Yet the banquet is said (viii. 361 f) to have occurred on the holiday of the Parilia, which was an April feast, while, in still another passage, it is placed in the dog-days (iii. 99 e). These contradictions can be explained either by assuming that the work once existed in a wholly different form,^a and that the excerptor in making the selections now extant threw them together in a new order, with many omissions; or that the author himself became overwhelmed with the miscellaneous material which he had to present, and found the banquet theme all too thin to sustain the heavy weight he had laid upon it. And so, although he begins by imitating Plato's *Phaedo*, and would have us believe that his interlocutor Timocrates is a replica of *Phaedo*'s friend Echecrates, he often forgets his framework, and abandoning the dinner and guests, presents his material—a bit of history or an anecdote, an extract from a medical dietary, or pages from a lexicon—without further reference to the personal environment. The scene of the banquet is laid in Rome.

And yet the persons who attend the banquet are not all of them characterless, despite the fact that in describing them Athenaeus follows a practice very common in his time. This was to take a well-known historical personage and attribute to him different

^a See Ullrich, *Entstehung und Entwicklung der Litturgattung des Symposium*, Würzburg, 1908.

INTRODUCTION

traits from those he was known to possess. In this use of biography lies an important contrast between the age of Plato and the age of Lucian. Plato can be charmingly realistic in the *Symposium*; or again, in the *Republic*, he can disguise his characters, especially when they are his opponents, in a delicate and courteous impersonality. But Athenaeus, child of the later sophistry, commands no such resources of art. Almost all his guests bear real names or hint at real persons, but, with a few exceptions to be noted, lacking the touch of Socratic humour or banter, they give merely an impression of uniform pedantry, and become as "indistinct as water is in water." The exceptions are five in number:

The host, called Larensios, is really P. Livius Larensis,^a pontifex minor. The description of him as a man versed in religious and sacerdotal lore corresponds with his actual profession. From him come the few quotations of Roman writers contained in the work.

The physician—following Plato's example, it was customary to introduce a physician—is the celebrated Galen of Pergamum. It is curious that no quotation from his many writings occurs.

The chief speaker is Ulpian of Tyre, whose last words in Book xv. (686 c) "presaged the long silence" of his death in 228. The real Ulpian was a jurist and politician. Out of compliment, perhaps, to his eminent position in Rome, he is represented as the

^a *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vi. 2126; see Dessau in *Hermes* xxv. (1890), 156 ff. The inscription containing his name occurs on a marble altar erected in his honour by his wife, Cornelia Quinta, who describes him as a *maritus incomparabilis*.

INTRODUCTION

toastmaster (symposiarch), and occupies a couch alone. It suits Athenaeus, however, to portray him as a grammarian and sophist, a strict Atticist and purist. His assassination is passed over in silence ; the violent death of a politician did not comport well with the peaceful death of a plodding scholar.^a In one passage (xiv. 648 c), to be sure, Ulpian addresses a violent tirade against grammarians as a class, but I cannot see that this is out of character. When have philologists ever failed to chastise their fellows ?

The Cynic Cynulcus embodies the reaction against the extravagances of the Atticistic revival, and as the chief opponent of Ulpian gives expression to the only kind of humour of which the author is capable, a bitter mockery and a crude irony. Cynulcus affects to despise the encyclopaedic learning of men like Polemon, and yet his quotations from a vast number of writers show him to be as widely read as any of the professional grammarians.

The Thessalian Myrtilus is merely a doublet of Cynulcus, distinguishing himself by fierce attacks on all philosophers, especially the Stoics. His lowly origin—he was son of a shoemaker—accords with his cynical professions.^b His appearance beside the more prominent Cynulcus enhances the satirical and Menippean colour of Athenaeus's work. It is well known that the Menippean satire was a *mélange* of prose and poetry, in which, as Lucian shows, the Cynic played a large rôle ; and in this respect, if in

^a Cf. Kaibel, Praefatio (i. p. vii): "gladio enim peti poterat imperatoris consiliarius, non poterat grammaticus."

^b The shoemaker was a favourite character in writings dealing with the Cynics. See R. Helm, *Lucian und Menipp*, Leipzig, 1906.

INTRODUCTION

no other, it corresponds to what Athenaeus sets before us. There is no great inconsistency in making the Cynic lecture on the subject of luxury (xv 687 a).

Other characters have been regarded as purely fictitious.^a But Pontianus of Nicomedia is a name which occurs on an inscription.^b The Plutarch of Athenaeus hails from Alexandria; he is a grammarian, not a philosopher. The name is of frequent occurrence, and we are not obliged to connect or compare the Alexandrian with the great Plutarch of Chaeroneia. Athenaeus makes use of Plutarch's writings, as also of Lucian's, without naming either. Again, a Masurius Sabinus actually lived in the days of Tiberius; the Masurius of Athenaeus need not be the same, any more than his Democritus need be identified with the great atomist who lived six centuries earlier. Kaibel identified Philadelphus of Ptolemais with Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Aemilianus Maurus with Scipio Africanus Aemilianus, but without warrant. On the other hand, Daphnus of Ephesus and Rufinus of Nicaea may possibly stand together for Rufus of Ephesus, a physician who lived under Domitian and Trajan. But unless we assume that Athenaeus meant to assemble personages who lived in quite different ages at the banquet of Larensis, like a Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's court, or the characters in *A Houseboat on the Styx*,^c we must think of his guests as contemporaries.

With all his defects of style, his prolixity, his repetitions, his artificiality and his facetiousness, his

^a Kaibel, Praefatio i. p. vi.

^b *I.G.* ii. 3265, in the British Museum.

^c For this process, to be sure, he had the example of Socrates in the *Apology*, and Lucian in *Dialogues of the Dead*.

INTRODUCTION

tendency to digression without any of the arts of connexion which Herodotus, for example, has at his command, Athenaeus has contrived to pile up a work the loss of which would have wrought incalculable harm to our knowledge of Greek literature. In some respects it is the most important work of later antiquity. Without it we should have missed entire chapters of Hellenistic life and history. Without it, too, our knowledge of the Middle and New Comedy would have been limited to the baldest notices scattered throughout scholia and lexicographers—a poor substitute for the lengthy and diverse quotations which now, with Athenaeus's help, enrich the volumes of Meineke and Kock. His interest in the comedians, to be sure, is inspired by eagerness to trace lexical curiosities rather than by sympathy with the comic spirit. He cites the most amusing passages without any indication that his own risibilities were stirred. He quotes (ii. 37 b) what is perhaps the funniest story of a drunken revel in ancient literature without any other hint that he appreciated its humour than the fact that he quotes it. And yet he is genuinely interested in the life and thought of the Greeks in the great classical period and in the later Roman times, and gives invaluable testimony to the nature of the changes which affected life in those two periods. Though his contributions to lexicography are numerous and invaluable, and he is himself a part of the great tradition of lexical erudition from Aristarchus to Suidas,^a he is more than a mere grammarian. He

^a See F. Rudolph, *Philologus*, Suppl. vi. (1891), 111 ff. R. Reitzenstein, *Geschichte der Etymologie*. The lists of plays of the comic poets given by Suidas are taken from Athenaeus.

INTRODUCTION

often directs his ridicule against the little linguists of his day, and though artificial himself, he wisely deprecates the Atticistic revival. He satirizes somewhat heavily the philosopher Epicurus. He ventures even to attack the zoological researches of Aristotle and the historical trustworthiness of Plato. His industry is that of a trained antiquarian, who, as is now generally agreed, read his authors independently and made his own citations, a practice which does not exclude the use of other excerptors who preceded him. He is a polyhistor who appropriated from the past everything that his eager eye caught. His communicativeness covers a multitude of stylistic sins.

The intimate relation between civilization and cookery, as recognized by Athenaeus, has been maintained in a long tradition which, consciously or unconsciously, goes back to him. In that ancient, man-made world, the authors of treatises on cookery were male. We remember that even Lord Bacon did not disdain to study the problems of the kitchen, and that David Hume promised to spend the rest of his life, after leaving office, on the science of cooking. The touch of a woman's hand, applied, to be sure, not to cooking but to the publication of a work on it, may be seen in *Queen Elizabeth's Achademy*, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert; and in Elizabeth's day there appeared *A Proper newe booke on cokerye*, which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker, was glad to own. From that time on women have usurped the field, and especially since the publication of *The Accomplished Lady's Delight*, in London, 1706, a host of cookery-books have been written by women for women. Latterly there has been a slight swing back toward men as authors of such books,

INTRODUCTION

observable in a work by Geffroy and Richardin on the favourite dishes of celebrated French authors ; another is called *Celebrated Actor Folks' Cookeries*, and still more recently *The Stag Cook Book*, by C. Mac Sheridan, which the author describes himself in a kaleidoscopic picture touched by metaphor not unworthy of Athenaeus : "sauces from the South, chowders from New England, barbecued masterpieces from the West, grilled classics from field and stream, ragouts, stews, desserts, dressings, are hung within the reach of all, like garlic clusters from the rafters of opportunity."

Although the work as it now appears in the oldest manuscript is divided into fifteen books, and was known in this form to Stephanus of Byzantium, Constantinus Porphyrogenitus, and Suidas, there are many indications that it was originally of much greater extent. The first two books and the beginning of the third have been reduced to a collection of excerpts, often quite disjointed, by an epitomizer who compiled them some centuries earlier than the date of the St. Mark codex. This is a parchment manuscript (A), one of the prodigious number—238 in all—brought by Aurispa in 1423 from Constantinople to Venice. It was written probably in the tenth century, in an excellent script, but it had been mutilated before it came into Aurispa's possession. It lacks Books i., ii., and the portion of iii. extending to page 74. Two gaps occur in Book xi., and the end of Book xv., the last, is wanting. These losses are partially supplied by several manuscripts which preserve the epitome. The best of these are a codex

INTRODUCTION

not older than 1350, Paris (C), and a manuscript (E) in Florence. A copy of A, now lost, was made in the middle of the fifteenth century and was used by Musurus as the basis of the Aldine edition of 1514. Among the manuscripts descended from this copy are a Laurentian (B) of the fifteenth century, and a Palatine (P), written in 1505 and 1506 under the supervision of Musurus, who was then professor at the University of Padua. The present text is based, in the main, on that of Kaibel, but departs from it in many passages in which it appears that Kaibel's emendations are too bold or unnecessary.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

EDITIONS

- Marcus Musurus, *Athenaei Deipnosophistarum libri xv.*
Aldus. Venice, 1514. *Editio princeps.*
- Jacobus Bedrotus. Basle, 1535.
- Conti (Natalis de Comitibus), Latin translation, Venice, 1556. According to Vicaire (*Bibliographie gastronomique*) this work was issued the same year at Lyons, but he notes that it is not listed in de Bure or in Brunet.
- Isaac Casaubon, Greek and Latin text, Heidelberg, 1597.
Latin notes by Dalechamp. Casaubon's *Animadversiones*, though announced on the title-page, were not published until 1600, by de Harsy, at Lyons. They are commonly regarded as forming vol. ii. of this edition.
- Isaac Casaubon, Greek and Latin text, Heidelberg, 1611.
Identical with the foregoing, but without the *Animadversiones*. Other editions: Lyons, Harsy, 1612, and Lyons, Huguetan, 1657 and 1664. The last contains the *Animadversiones*.
- G. H. Schaefer, Greek and French. Leipzig, 1796. Partes i.-iii. Only the first volume of each part was published. The French translation is by Lefebvre de Villebrune. This was first published in sumptuous folios, 1789-1791.
- Johannes Schweighäuser, Greek and Latin text, with commentary. Strassburg, 1801-1807.

Wilhelm Dindorf, Greek text. Leipzig, Weidmann, 1827.
 August Meineke, Greek text. Leipzig, Teubner, 1858-1867.
 Georg Kaibel, Greek text. Leipzig, Teubner, 1887 (vols.
 i., ii.), 1890 (vol. iii.).

TRANSLATIONS

The first French version, according to Vicaire, was by de Marolles, 1680, after the Latin versions of Natalis Comes and J. Dalechamp.

Vicaire also mentions *Morceaux extraits du banquet des savans d'Athènes*, by M. Hubert. Paris, 1828. The Bohn translation, by C. D. Yonge, was published 1854. There is a German translation of Book v., 1-45, by Thomas Kramer, 1872.

MONOGRAPHS

W. Franzmeyer, *Kallixenos' Bericht über das Prachtzelt und den Festzug Ptolemaeus II.* (Athen. v. pp. 196-203). Strassburg, 1904.

F. Hackmann, *De Athenaeo Naucratis quaestiones selectae.* Berlin, 1912.

F. C. W. Jacobs, *Additamentum animadversionum in Athenaei Deipnosophistas.* Jena, 1809.

G. Kaibel, *De Athenaei epitome.* Rostock, 1883.

A. Ludwich, *Conjectanea in Athenaeum.* Königsberg, 1901-02.

Karl Mengis, *Die schriftstellerische Technik im Sophistenmahl des Athenaios.* Paderborn, 1920.

J. Meyer, *Emendationes et observationes in Athenaei novissimam editionem.* Regensburg, 1897.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Allinson = *Menander*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 Aristoph. = Aristophanes.
 Aristot. = Aristotle.
 Athen. = Athenaeus.
 Brandt = *Parodorum Epicorum Graecorum Reliquiae*,
 ed. P. Brandt, 1888.
 Diehl = *Anthologia Lyrica*, ed. E. Diehl, 1922-24.
 Diels = *Poetarum Philosophorum Fragmenta*, ed. Her-
 mann Diels, 1901.
F.H.G. = *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, ed. C.
 Müller.
Frag. ep. = *Epicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G.
 Kinkel.
 Hort = *Theophrastus*, in Loeb Classical Library.
I.G. = *Inscriptiones Graecae*.
 Kaibel = *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G. Kaibel
 (for Epicharmus, Sophron, Sopater).
 Kock = *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*, ed. Th. Kock.
*P.L.G.*⁴ = Bergk, *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, 4th edition.
*P.L.G.*⁵ = 5th edition of the preceding work, Vol. i.
 (Pindar), by Schroeder, 1900, reprinted
 with a new appendix (*P.L.G.*⁶), 1923.
 Vols. ii. and iii. reprinted with indices by
 Rubenbauer, 1914.
 Powell = *Collectanea Alexandrina*, ed. J. U. Powell,
 Oxford, 1925.
*T.G.F.*² = *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. A.
 Nauck, 2nd edition.

The references are to pages, unless otherwise indicated.

In the case of an ancient author whose work is known only through quotations, a proper name following a reference indicates the modern editor or compiler of the quoted fragments. Thus, "Frag. 200 Rose" means the edition of Aristotle's *Fragmenta* by Valentin Rose; "Frag. 72 Gaede," Gaede's edition of the *Fragmenta* of Demetrius of Scepsis, etc.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE

AEMILIANUS MAURUS, grammarian.

ALCEIDES OF ALEXANDRIA, musician.

AMOEBEUS, harp-player and singer.

ARRIAN, grammarian.

ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS, the author.

CYNULCUS, nickname of a Cynic philosopher, Theodorus.

DAPHNUS OF EPHEBUS, physician.

DEMOCRITUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.

DIONYSOCLES, physician.

GALEN OF PERGAMUM, physician.

LARENSIS (P. Livius Larensis), Roman official, *pontifex minor, procurator patrimonii*.

LEONIDAS OF ELIS, grammarian.

MAGNUS, probably a Roman.

MASURIUS, jurist, poet, musician.

MYRTILUS OF THESSALY, grammarian.

PALAMEDES THE ELEATIC, lexicographer.

PHILADELPHUS PTOLEMAEENSIS, philosopher.

PLUTARCH OF ALEXANDRIA, grammarian.

PONTIANUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.

RUFINUS OF NICAËA, physician.

TIMOCRATES, to whom Athenaeus relates the story of the banquet.

ULPIAN OF TYRE, Roman jurist and official.

VARUS, grammarian.

ZOÏLUS, grammarian.

ATHENAEUS

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΙΤΟΥ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΣΟΦΙΣΤΩΝ

ΕΚ ΤΟΥ Α

- 1 Ἀθήναιος μὲν ὁ τῆς βίβλου πατήρ· ποιεῖται δὲ τὸν λόγον πρὸς Τιμοκράτην· Δειπνοσοφιστῆς δὲ ταύτῃ τὸ ὄνομα. ὑπόκειται δὲ τῷ λόγῳ Λαρήνσιος Ῥωμαῖος, ἀνὴρ τῇ τύχῃ περιφανής, τοὺς κατὰ πᾶσαν παιδεῖαν ἐμπειροτάτους ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ δαιτυμόνας ποιούμενος· ἐν οἷς οὐκ ἔσθ' οὕτως τῶν καλλίστων οὐκ ἐμνημόνευσεν. ἰχθῦς τε γὰρ τῇ βίβλῳ ἐνέθετο καὶ τὰς τούτων χρεῖας καὶ τὰς τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀναπτύξεις, καὶ λαχάνων γένη παντοῖα
b καὶ ζώων παντοδαπῶν, καὶ ἀνδρας ἱστορίας συγγραφώτας καὶ ποιητὰς καὶ φιλοσόφους, καὶ ὄργανα μουσικὰ καὶ σκωμμάτων εἶδη μυρία· καὶ ἐκπωμάτων διαφορὰς καὶ πλούτους βασιλέων διηγῆσατο, καὶ νηῶν μεγέθη, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα οὐδ' ἂν εὐχερῶς ἀπομνημονεύσαιμι, ἢ ἐπιλίποι ἂν με¹ ἢ ἡμέρα κατ' εἶδος διεξερχόμενον. καὶ ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ λόγου οἰκονομία μίμημα τῆς τοῦ δείπνου πολυτελείας, καὶ ἡ τῆς βίβλου διασκευὴ τῆς ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ²

¹ Meyer: ἐπιλίποι με CE.

² Kaibel: λόγῳ CE.

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS OF ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS

EXCERPTS FROM BOOK I^a

ATHENAEUS is the father of this book, which he addresses to Timocrates. *The Sophist at Dinner* is its title, and the subject is a banquet given by a wealthy Roman named Larensis, who has summoned as guests the men of his time most learned in their several branches of knowledge. Not one of their excellent sayings has Athenaeus failed to mention. For he has contrived to bring into his book an account of fishes,^b their uses and names with their derivations; also vegetables of all sorts and animals of every description; historians, poets, philosophers, musical instruments, innumerable kinds of jests; he has also described drinking-cups in all their variety, the wealth of kings, the size of ships, and other matters so numerous that I could not easily mention them all; for the day would fail me if I undertook to enumerate them kind by kind. In short, the plan of the discourse reflects the rich bounty of a feast, and the arrangement of the book the courses of the dinner.

^a See Introduction.

^b Of which the Greeks after Homer were extraordinarily fond.

παρασκευῆς. τοιοῦτον ὁ θαυμαστὸς οὗτος τοῦ λόγου οἰκονόμος Ἀθήναιος ἡδιστον λογόδειπνον εἰσηγείται κρείττων τε αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ γινόμενος, ὥσπερ οἱ Ἀθήνησι ῥήτορες, ὑπὸ τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν c θερμότητος πρὸς τὰ ἐπόμενα τῆς βίβλου βαθμηδὸν ὑπεράλλεται.

Οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ δῆθεν ἐπιδημήσαντες δειπνοσοφισταὶ ἦσαν Μανσοῦριος,¹ νόμων ἐξηγητὴς καὶ πάσης παιδείας οὐ παρέργως ἐπιμέλειαν ποιούμενος, μόνος² ποιητῆς, ἀνὴρ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην παιδείαν οὐδενὸς δεύτερος καὶ τὴν ἐγκύκλιον οὐ παρέργως ἐξηλωκώς· ἕκαστον γὰρ ὧν ἐπεδείκνυτο ὡς μόνον τοῦτο ἡσκηκώς ἐφαίνετο, τοιαύτη πολυμαθεία ἐκ παίδων συνετράφη· ἰάμβων δὲ ἦν ποιητῆς οὐδενὸς δεύτερος, φησί, τῶν μετ' Ἀρχίλοχον ποιητῶν. παρῆν δὲ καὶ Πλούταρχος καὶ d Λεωνίδης ὁ Ἡλείος καὶ Αἰμίλιανὸς ὁ Μαυρούσιος καὶ Ζωῖλος, γραμματικῶν οἱ χαριέστατοι. φιλοσόφων δὲ παρῆσαν Ποντιανὸς καὶ Δημόκριτος οἱ Νικομηδεῖς, πολυμαθεῖα πάντας ὑπερηκοντικοίτες, Φιλάδελφός τε ὁ Πτολεμαεὺς, ἀνὴρ οὐ μόνον ἐν φιλοσόφῳ θεωρία τεθραμμένος, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον βίον ἐξητασμένος. τῶν δὲ κυνικῶν εἰς ἦν ὃν Κύνουλκον καλεῖ· ᾧ οὐ μόνον “δύο κύνες ἀργοὶ εἵποντο,” ὡς τῷ Τηλεμάχῳ ἐκκλησιάζοντι, ἀλλὰ τῶν Ἀκταίωνος πολὺ πλείονες. ῥητόρων τε ἦν ἄγυρις τῶν κυνικῶν κατ' οὐδὲν ἀπολειπομένη· ὧν κατέτρεχε μετὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι τι ἐφθέγγοντο Οὐλπιανὸς ὁ Τύριος, ὃς διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς ζητήσεις,

¹ Usually Μασοῦριος, 271 b Μασσοῦριος.

² Kaibel: μόνιος, as if a proper name, E.

Such is the delightful feast of reason which this wonderful steward, Athenaeus, introduces, and then, surpassing even himself, like the Athenian orators, he is so carried away by the ardour of his eloquence that he passes on by leaps and bounds to the further portions of his book.

Now the wiseacres assumed to have been present at the banquet are : Masurius, a jurist, who had devoted no slight attention to all kinds of learning ; a poet, too, of unique excellence, a man second to none in general culture, who had pursued diligently the complete round of academic studies. For whatever the subject in which he displayed his learning, he made it appear as though that had been his only study, such was the encyclopaedic range in which he had been nurtured from boyhood. He was, as Athenaeus says, a satiric poet not inferior to any of the successors of Archilochus. Present, too, were Plutarch, Leonides of Elis, Aemilianus Maurus, and Zoilus, wittiest of philologists. Of philosophers there were Pontianus and Democritus, both of Nicomedia, excelling all in wide erudition ; Philadelphus of Ptolemais, a man not merely bred in philosophic contemplation, but also of tried experience in life generally. Of the Cynics there was one he calls Cynulcus (" dog-catcher " ^a) ; for not only " two fleet hounds followed " him, like Telemachus going to the Assembly, ^b but many more than were in Actaeon's pack. Of orators there was a company as numerous as that of the Cynics, against whom, as well as all the other speakers, Ulpian of Tyre inveighed. He, through the constant investigation

^a Cynic properly = "like a dog," whence the punning quotation. ^b *Odyssey* ii. 11.

ὡς ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ὥραν ποιεῖται ἐν ταῖς ἀγυαῖς, e περιπάτοις, βιβλιοπωλείοις, βαλανείοις, ἔσχεν ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου διασημότερον Κειτούκειτος. οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ νόμον εἶχεν ἴδιον¹ μηδενὸς ἀποτρῶγειν πρὶν εἰπεῖν “ κείται ἢ οὐ κείται; ” οἷον εἰ κείται ὥρα ἐπὶ τοῦ τῆς ἡμέρας μορίου, εἰ ὁ μέθυσος ἐπὶ ἀνδρός,² εἰ ἡ μήτρα κείται ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδωδίου βρώματος,³ εἰ σύαγρος κείται τὸ σύνθετον ἐπὶ τοῦ σός. ἰατρῶν δὲ παρήσαν Δάφνος Ἐφέσιος, ἱερὸς τὴν τέχνην καὶ κατὰ τὰ ἥθη, τῶν Ἀκαδημαϊκῶν λόγων οὐ παρέργως ἀπτόμενος, Γαληνός τε ὁ Περγαμηνός, ὃς τοσαῦτ’ ἐκδέδωκε συγγράμματα φιλόσοφά τε καὶ ἰατρικὰ ὡς πάντας ὑπερβαλεῖν f τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ, καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐρμηνείαν οὐδενὸς ὦν τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀδυνατώτερος, Ῥουφῖνός τε ὁ Νικαεύς. μουσικὸς δὲ παρῆν Ἀλκείδης ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεύς. καὶ ἦν ὁ κατάλογος οὗτος στρατιωτικός, φησί, μᾶλλον ἢ συμποτικός.

Δραματουργεῖ δὲ τὸν διάλογον ὁ Ἀθήναιος ζήλω Πλατωνικῷ· οὕτως γοῦν ἄρχεται·

2 “ Αὐτός, ὦ Ἀθήναιε, μετεिल्φὼς τῆς καλῆς ἐκείνης συνουσίας τῶν νῦν ἐπικληθέντων δειπνοσοφιστῶν, ἦτις ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν πολυθρύλητος ἐγένετο, ἢ παρ’ ἄλλου μαθὼν τοῖς ἐταίροις δι-εξήεις; ” “ αὐτός, ὦ Τιμόκρατες, μετασχών.”

¹ Suidas adds.

² Suidas adds εἰ . . . ἀνδρός.

³ Suidas: τῶν ἐδωδίων βρωμάτων CE.

^a “ Found-or-not,” from κείται, “ is found,” explained in the following sentence. He is always after citations.

^b i.e., in the modern sense of “ hour.”

^c According to Phrynichus 151 this adjective was properly used only of women.

which he carries on at all hours in the streets, public walks, bookshops, and baths, has won a name that distinguishes him better than his own, Ceituceitus.^a This gentleman observed a law peculiar to himself, of never tasting food until he had asked whether or not a word was to be found in literature: is, for example, the word *hora* ("season") found signifying part of a day^b? Is *methysos* ("drunken") found applied to a man^c? Is *metra* ("womb") found as the name of a viand,^d or the compound *syagros* said of a boar^e? And among physicians there were Daphnus of Ephesus, pure in character^f as he was sacred in profession, no amateur in his grasp of the doctrines of the Academy; Galen of Pergamum, who has published more works on philosophy and medicine than all his predecessors, and in the exposition of his art as capable as any of the ancients; also Rufinus of Nicaea. And a musician was there, Alceides of Alexandria. In fact this list, as Athenaeus says, was more like a muster-roll than a list of guests at a banquet.

Athenaeus dramatizes the dialogue in imitation of Plato.^g At any rate it begins thus: "Were you, Athenaeus, present in person at that noble assembly of men now known as Deipnosophists, which has been so much talked of about the town? Or was the account you gave to your friends derived from someone else?" "I was there myself, Timocrates."

^a "Pig's paunch."

^e Properly "one who hunts wild boars," Lobeck, *Phrynichus* 381. But see Athenaeus 401 f.

^f See *I.G.* xiv. 1319. The close association of medicine and religion made the epithet *ιερός* appropriate; of Hippocrates, Athen. 399 b.

^g See Introduction.

“ ἄρ’ οὖν ἐθελήσεις καὶ ἡμῖν τῶν καλῶν ἐπι-
κυλικίων λόγων μεταδοῦναι—

τρὶς δ’ ἀπομαξαμένοισι θεοὶ διδόασιν ἄμεινον,

ἢ ὥς πού φησιν ὁ Κυρηναῖος ποιητής—ἢ παρ’ ἄλλου
τινὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναπνυθάνεσθαι δεῖ; ”

Εἶτα εἰσβάλλει μετ’ ὀλίγον εἰς τὸν τοῦ Λαρην-
σίου ἔπαινον καὶ λέγει· ὃς ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας πολλοὺς
τῶν ἀπὸ παιδείας συναθροίζων οὐ μόνον τοῖς ἄλλοις
ἀλλὰ καὶ λόγοις εἰστία, τὰ μὲν προβάλλων τῶν
ἀξίων ζητήσεως, τὰ δὲ ἀνευρίσκων, οὐκ ἀβασα-
νίστως οὐδ’ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος τὰς ζητήσεις
ποιούμενος, ἀλλ’ ὥς ἐνὶ μάλιστα μετὰ κριτικῆς
τινος καὶ Σωκρατικῆς ἐπιστήμης, ὥς πάντας
c θαυμάζειν τῶν ζητήσεων τὴν τήρησιν. λέγει δ’
αὐτὸν καὶ καθεσταμένον ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν εἶναι καὶ
θυσιῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ πάντα ἀρίστου βασιλέως Μάρκου
καὶ μὴ ἔλαττον τῶν πατρίων τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
μεταχειρίζεσθαι. καλεῖ δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ Ἀστεροπαῖόν
τινα, ἐπ’ ἴσης ἀμφοτέρων τῶν φωνῶν προιστά-
μενον. λέγει δ’ αὐτὸν καὶ ἔμπειρον εἶναι ἱερουρ-
γιῶν τῶν νομισθεισῶν ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τῆς πόλεως
ἐπωνύμου Ῥωμύλου καὶ Πομπιλίου¹ Νουμᾶ καὶ
ἐπιστήμονα νόμων πολιτικῶν. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα
d μόνον ἐξευρεῖν ἐκ παλαιῶν ψηφισμάτων καὶ δογ-
3 μμάτων τηρήσεως, ἔτι δὲ νόμων συναγωγῆς οὓς
οὐκέτι² διδάσκουσιν, ὥς τὰ Πινδάρου ὃ³ κωμω-
διοποιὸς Εὐπολὶς φησιν, ἥδη κατασεσιγασμένων

¹ Musurus: Πομπηίου CE.

² Kaibel: ἔτι CE.

³ Musurus adds ὁ.

^a Eratosthenes, Frag. 37 Hiller’s edition. The sense may
be “a third repetition of the events will be blessed with

"Will you not, then, consent to let us also share in that noble talk you had over your cups? For 'to those who thrice wipe the mouth the gods give a better portion,' as, I believe, the poet of Cyrene^a says. Or are we to inquire of somebody else?"

Presently he launches into a eulogy of Larensis and says: "He took pride in gathering about him many men of culture and entertained them with conversation as well as with the things proper to a banquet, now proposing topics worthy of inquiry, now disclosing solutions of his own; for he never put his questions without previous study, or in a haphazard way, but with the utmost critical, even Socratic, acumen, so that all admired the keen observation shown by his questions." Athenaeus says of him, too, that he had been placed in charge of temples and sacrifices by the most excellent Emperor Marcus,^b and administered the Greek as well as the national rites of Rome. He calls him also a kind of Asteropaeus,^c because he excelled all the rest in both tongues, Greek as well as Latin. He says also that Larensis was well versed in the religious ceremonies established by Romulus, who gave his name to Rome, and by Numa Pompilius, and he was learned in political institutions. All this he had acquired unaided, by a study of ancient decrees and ordinances and from a compilation of laws which the jurists no longer teach. They were "already a sealed book" as the comic poet Eupolis^d says of Pindar's poetry,

success," since ἀπομαζαμένοισι may be used of taking an impression of a seal, and so of repeating in general.

^b Marcus Aurelius, Emperor A.D. 161-180.

^c Ally of the Trojans, taller than any other man among them or the Achaeans (*Iliad* xxi. 140 ff.).

^d Kock i. 356.

ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ἀφιλοκαλίας. ἦν δέ, φησί, καὶ βιβλίων κτήσις αὐτῷ ἀρχαίων Ἑλληνικῶν τοσαύτη ὡς ὑπερβάλλειν πάντας τοὺς ἐπὶ συναγωγῇ τεθναμασμένους, Πολυκράτην τε τὸν Σάμιον καὶ Πεισίστρατον τὸν Ἀθηναίων τυραννήσαντα Εὐκλείδην τε τὸν καὶ αὐτὸν Ἀθηναῖον καὶ Νικοκράτην τὸν Κύπριον ἔτι τε τοὺς Περγάμου βασιλέας Εὐριπίδην τε τὸν ποιητὴν Ἀριστοτέλην τε τὸν φιλόσοφον καὶ Θεόφραστον¹ καὶ τὸν τὰ τούτων
 b διατηρήσαντα βιβλία Νηλέα· παρ' οὗ πάντα, φησί, πριάμενος ὁ ἡμεδαπὸς βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος, Φιλᾶδελφος δὲ ἐπὶ κλην, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθήνηθεν καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Ῥόδου εἰς τὴν καλὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν μετήγαγε. διόπερ ἐκεῖνα τῶν Ἀντιφάνους ἐρεῖ τις εἰς αὐτόν·

ἀεὶ δὲ πρὸς Μούσαισι καὶ λόγοις πάρει,
 ὅπου τι² σοφίας ἔργον ἐξετάζεται.

ἀγλαίζεται δὲ καὶ
 μουσικᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ·
 οἷα παίζομεν φίλαν
 ἄνδρες ἀμφὶ θαμὰ τράπεζαν,

c κατὰ τὸν Θηβαῖον μελοποιόν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐστιάσεις δὲ παρακαλῶν πατρίδα, φησί, τὴν Ῥώμην πᾶσιν ἀποφαίνει. “ τίς γὰρ τὰ οἶκοι ποθεῖ τούτῳ ξυνῶν ἀναπεπταμένην ἔχοντι³ τοῖς φίλοις τὴν οἰκίαν; ” κατὰ γὰρ τὸν κωμωδιοποιόν Ἀπολλόδωρον·

εἰς οἰκίαν ὅταν τις εἰσὶν φίλου,
 ἔστιν θεωρεῖν, Νικοφῶν, τὴν τοῦ φίλου
 εὐνοίαν εὐθὺς εἰσιόντα τὰς θύρας.
 ὁ θυρωρὸς ἰλαρὸς πρῶτόν ἐστιν, ἡ κύων

“because of the decay of popular taste.” In explanation, Athenaeus says that he owned so many ancient Greek books that he surpassed all who have been celebrated for their large libraries, including Polycrates of Samos, Peisistratus the tyrant of Athens, Eucleides, likewise an Athenian, Nicocrates of Cyprus, the kings of Pergamum, Euripides the poet, Aristotle the philosopher, Theophrastus, and Neleus, who preserved the books of the two last named. From Neleus, he says, our King Ptolemy, surnamed Philadelphus, purchased them all and transferred them with those which he had procured at Athens and at Rhodes to his beautiful capital, Alexandria. Therefore one will be inclined to apply to Larensis the words of Antiphanes ^a: “Thou art ever ranged on the side of the Muses and sound reason, when a work of art is put to the test.” Or, as the lyric poet of Thebes ^b sings, “His delight is in the fair flower of the Muses, in wit which makes our unceasing sport about the friendly table.” Again, by his invitations to hospitality he made all feel that Rome was their native land. “For who can suffer from homesickness when in the company of one who keeps his house wide open to his friends?” ^c As the comic poet Apollodorus ^d says: “When a man enters a friend’s house, he may, Nicophon, discover his friend’s welcome as soon as he enters the door. The janitor smiles at him, the dog wags his tail and

^a Kock ii. 124.

^b Pindar, *Olympian Odes*, i. 14.

^c Apparently from some comic poet.

^d Kock iii. 293.

¹ Wilamowitz adds *καὶ Θεόφραστον*.

² *τι* added by Meineke.

³ Musurus: *ἐχοντα* CE.

d ἔσθηνε καὶ προσῆλθ', ὑπαντήσας δέ τις
 δίφρον εὐθέως ἔθηκε, καὶ μὴδεις λέγῃ
 μηδέν.

Τοιούτους ἔδει καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς εἶναι πλουσίους¹.
 ὥς τοῖς γε μὴ τοῦτο ποιούσιν ἐρεῖ τις "τί μικρο-
 λόγος εἶ²; — πλεῖαί τοι οἴνου κλισίαι· δαίνυ
 δαῖτα γέρουσι θάλειαν· ἔοικέ τοι." τοιοῦτος ἦν
 τῇ μεγαλοψυχίᾳ ὁ μέγας Ἀλέξανδρος. Κόνων
 δὲ τῇ περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσας Λακεδαι-
 μονίους καὶ τειχίσας τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἑκατόμβην τῷ
 ὄντι θύσας καὶ οὐ ψευδωνύμως πάντας Ἀθηναίους
 e εἰστίασεν. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ Ὀλύμπια νικήσας ἄρ-
 ματι πρῶτος καὶ δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος, εἰς ἃς
 νίκας καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἔγραψεν ἐπινίκιον, θύσας
 Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πανήγυριν πᾶσαν εἰστίασε. τὸ
 αὐτὸ ἐποίησε καὶ Λεώφρων³ Ὀλυμπίασιν, ἐπινίκιον
 γράψαντος τοῦ Κείου Σιμωνίδου. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς
 δ' ὁ Ἀκραγαντῖνος ἵπποις Ὀλύμπια νικήσας,
 Πυθαγορικὸς ὢν καὶ ἐμφύχων ἀπεχόμενος, ἐκ
 σμύρνης καὶ λιβανωτοῦ καὶ τῶν πολυτελεστάτων
 f ἀρωμάτων βοῦν ἀναπλάσας διένειμε τοῖς εἰς τὴν
 πανήγυριν ἀπαντήσασιν. ὁ δὲ Χίος Ἴων τραγωδίαν
 νικήσας Ἀθήνησιν ἐκάστῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἔδωκε
 Χίου κεράμιον.

τοῦ γάρ τις ἄλλου πρὸς θεῶν ἂν⁴ οὐνεκα
 εὖζαιτο πλουτεῖν εὐπορεῖν τε χρημάτων
 ἢ τοῦ δύνασθαι παραβοηθεῖν τοῖς φίλοις

¹ Adam: πλείους CE.

² Kaibel: μικρολογεῖς CE.

³ Casaubon: λεόφρων CE, Suidas: Κλεόφρων Bergk.

⁴ ἂν added by Dindorf.

comes to him, a slave rises to meet him and promptly sets a chair for him, even though not a word be spoken."

The rest of your rich men ought to be like that. For to those who do not practise such hospitality one may say, "Why are you so niggardly? 'Surely thy tents are full of wine; spread a bountiful feast for the elders. It is fitting for thee.'^a" Such was Alexander the Great in his munificence. Conon, too, after he had defeated the Lacedaemonians in the sea-fight off Cnidus^b and surrounded Peiraeus with a wall, offered a hecatomb^c—a real one, and not falsely so called—at which he feasted all Athens. And when Alcibiades won first, second, and fourth places at Olympia in a chariot-race^d—in honour of which even Euripides wrote a hymn^e of victory—he sacrificed to the Olympian Zeus and entertained the entire assemblage. The same was done at Olympia by Leophron, and Simonides of Ceos wrote the hymn.^f Empedocles of Agrigentum won a horse race at Olympia. Being a Pythagorean and an abstainer from animal food, he made an ox out of myrrh, frankincense, and the most costly spices, and divided it among the people who came to the festival. Again the Chian poet, Ion, when victor with a tragedy at Athens, gave every Athenian a jar of Chian wine.

"For what other reason," wrote Antiphanes,^g "would a man pray the gods to give him wealth and abundance of means, than that he may help his

^a Loosely quoted from *Iliad* ix. 70, vii. 475.

^b 394 B.C. midsummer.

^c *i.e.* of a hundred oxen, as the word implies, though it is often used of a smaller sacrifice.

^d 420 B.C.

^f *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 390.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ ii. 266.

^g Kock ii. 111.

ATHENAEUS

σπείρειν τε καρπὸν Χάριτος, ἡδίστης θεῶν
τοῦ μὲν πιεῖν γὰρ καὶ φαγεῖν τὰς ἡδονὰς
ἔχομεν ὁμοίας· οὐδὲ τοῖς λαμπροῖσι¹ γὰρ
δείπνοις τὸ πεινῆν παύεται,

Ἀντιφάνης φησίν.

Ὅτι Ξενοκράτης ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος καὶ Σπεύσιππος
ὁ Ἀκαδημαϊκὸς καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης βασιλικοὺς
νόμους ἔγραψε.

⁴ Ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ Ἀκραγαντῖνος Τελλίας,² φιλό-
ξενος ὢν καὶ πάντας πολυωρῶν,³ πεντακοσίους
ἵππεύσιν ἐκ Γέλας ποτὲ καταλύσασιν ὥς αὐτὸν
χειμῶνος ὥρα ἔδωκεν ἐκάστῳ χιτῶνα καὶ ἱμάτιον.

Ὁ τρεχέδειπνος, φησί, σοφιστής.

Κλέαρχος φησι Χάρμον τὸν Συρακούσιον εὐ-
τρεπίσθαι στιχίδια καὶ παροιμίας εἰς ἕκαστον τῶν
ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις παρατιθεμένων· εἰς μὲν τὸν ἰχθύν·

ἦκω λιπὼν Αἰγαῖον ἄλμυρόν βάθος,
εἰς δὲ τοὺς κήρυκας·

χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι,
εἰς δὲ τὴν χορδὴν·

^b ἐλικτὰ κοῦδέν ὑγιές,
εἰς δὲ τὴν ὠνθυλευμένην τευθίδα·

σοφή, σοφὴ σύ,
εἰς δὲ τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἐψητοῖς ὠραῖον·

οὐκ ἂπ' ἐμοῦ σκεδάσεις ὄχλον;

¹ Kaibel: οὐχὶ δὲ τοῖς λαμπροῖς CE.

² Γελλίας Diodorus xiii. 83.

³ Turnebus: πυλωρῶν CE.

friends and sow the harvest of gratitude, that sweet goddess? For in drinking and eating we all take the same pleasure; but it needs not rich feasts to quell hunger."

Xenocrates^a of Chalcedon and Speusippus the Academician and Aristotle wrote on the laws of kings.

And again,^b there was Tellias of Agrigentum, a hospitable man who welcomed all comers, and when five hundred horsemen from Gela once stopped at his house in the winter season, he gave each a tunic and a cloak.

"Your dinner-chasing sophist" is a phrase used by Athenaeus.

Clearchus says^c that Charmus the Syracusan had verses and proverbs ready for every dish served at his banquets. Thus, for the fish, "From the salt depths of the Aegean am I come."^d For the shell-fish called "heralds" he would say, "Hail, ye heralds, messengers of Zeus."^e For the lambs' and kids' entrails,^f "Twisted these, in no wise sound."^g For the squid, stuffed with mince-meat, "Wise art thou, wise!"^h For the boiled dressing made of tiny fish, "Rid me of this mob, won't you?"ⁱ For the

^a The sentence begins with *ὅτι*, "that," worn down from the formula *σημειωτέον ὅτι*, *nota bene*. Many such short extracts occur, often disconnected from the main theme.

^b Resuming the topic of hospitality, the last example being Ion.

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 308.

^d Euripides, *Trojan Women*, 1.

^e *Iliad* i. 334.

^f Still eaten in Greece as a delicacy.

^g Euripides, *Andromache*, 448 makes Andromache in anger speak of the Spartans thus: "Thinking crooked thoughts, unsound and tortuous."

^h *Ibid.* 245.

ⁱ A verse attributed to Bion by Diogenes Laertius ii. 117.

εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀποδεδαρμένην ἔγχελυν·

οὐ προκαλυπτομένα βοστρυχώδεα.

Τοιούτους πολλούς φησι τῷ Λαρηνησίου παρεῖναι δείπνῳ, ὥσπερ συμβολὰς κομίζοντας τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν στρωματοδέσμων γράμματα. φησὶ δὲ καὶ ὅτι ὁ ^c Χάρμος εἰς ἕκαστον τῶν παρατιθεμένων ἔχων τι πρόχειρον, ὡς προεῖρηται, ἐδόκει τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις πεπαιδευμένος εἶναι, ὡς καὶ Καλλιφάνης ὁ τοῦ Παραβρύκοντος κληθεὶς ἀρχὰς ποιημάτων πολλῶν καὶ λόγων¹ ἐκγραφάμενος ἀνειλήφει μέχρι τριῶν καὶ τεσσάρων στίχων, πολυμαθείας δόξαν προσποιούμενος.

Πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι διὰ στόματος εἶχον τὰς ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ μυραῖνας, τὰς πλωτὰς ἐγχέλεις, τῶν Παχυνικῶν θύννων τὰς ἡτριαίας, τοὺς ἐν Μήλῳ ἐρίφους, τοὺς ἐν Σκιάθῳ² κεστρέας· καὶ τῶν ^d ἀδόξων δὲ τὰς Πελωρίδας κόγχας, τὰς ἐκ Λιπάρas μαινίδας, τὴν Μαντικὴν γογγυλίδα, τὰς ἐκ Θηβῶν βουνιάδας καὶ τὰ παρ' Ἀσκραίοις τεῦτλα.

Κλεάνθης δὲ ὁ Ταραντῖνος, ὡς φησι Κλέαρχος, πάντα παρὰ τοὺς πότους ἔμμετρα ἔλεγε, καὶ Πάμφιλος δὲ ὁ Σικελός, ὡς ταῦτα· “ ἔγχει πιεῖν μοι καὶ τὸ πέρδικος σκέλος.” “ ἀμίδα δότω τις ἢ πλακοῦντά τις δότω.”

Τὸν βίον, φησὶν, εὐσταθεῖς, οὐκ ἐγχειρογάστορες.

¹ Suidas adds καὶ λόγων.

² Gesner, comparing Clem. Alex. *Paed.* ii. 1. 3: *συμπαίθῳ* CE.

^a Euripides, *Phoenissae*, 1485.

^b Referring jocosely to the huge bundles of books brought with them. Cf. the title of Clement of Alexandria's learned work, *Στρώματα*.

skinned eel, "I draw no veil of clustering curls before me."^a

Many such persons, he says, attended the dinner given by Larensis, bringing, as it were, contributions to a picnic, their literary lore tied up in rolls of bedding.^b He says, too, that Charmus, by having something ready to quote for each of the dishes served, as has just been explained, enjoyed the reputation among the Messenians of being highly cultivated. So also Calliphanes, he who was called the son of Voracious, had copied out the beginnings of numerous poems and speeches, and could repeat as many as three or four lines, thus seeking to win repute for wide learning.

Many others also had at their tongues' end Sicilian lampreys, eels that float on the water's surface, stomachs of tunnies caught off Pachynum, the young goats of Melos, the fish of Sciathos called "fasters"; and among things of less note, Peloric shells, Lipara sprats, the Mantinean turnip, rape from Thebes, and beets from Ascra.

Cleanthes of Tarentum, according to Clearchus,^c used to recite in verse everything he said at a symposium. So did Pamphilus the Sicel. For example,

"Pour me out a draught to drink, and leg of partridge give me."

"A chamber-pot or cake with cheese^d let some one bring me quickly."

They whose substance is secure, Athenaeus remarks, need not labour with their hands to feed their bellies.

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 309.

^d See 58 e; the *πλακοῦς* was named from its shape, being flat.

“ Γυργάθους ψηφισμάτων φέροντες,” Ἀριστοφάνης φησίν.

- e Ὅτι Ἀρχέστρατος ὁ Συρακούσιος ἢ Γελῶος ἐν τῇ ὥς Χρύσιππος ἐπιγράφει Γαστρονομία, ὥς δὲ Λυγκεὺς¹ καὶ Καλλίμαχος Ἡδυπαθεία, ὥς δὲ Κλέαρχος Δειπνολογία, ὥς δ' ἄλλοι Ὀψοποιία—ἐπικὸν δὲ τὸ ποίημα, οὗ ἡ ἀρχή·

ἱστορίας ἐπίδειγμα ποιούμενος Ἑλλάδι πάση—φησί·

πρὸς δὲ μιᾷ πάντας δειπνεῖν ἀβρόδαιτι τραπέζῃ.
ἔστωσαν δ' ἢ τρεῖς ἢ τέσσαρες οἱ ξυνάπαντες
ἢ τῶν πέντε γε μὴ πλείους· ἤδη γὰρ ἂν εἴη
μισθοφόρων ἀρπαξιβίων σκηνή στρατιωτῶν.

ἄγνοεῖ δ' ὅτι οἱ ἐν τῷ Πλάτωνος συσσιτίῳ ὀκτὼ καὶ εἴκοσι ἦσαν.

- f οὗτοι δὲ πρὸς² τὰ δεῖπνα τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει
ἀφορῶσιν αἰεὶ καὶ πέτονται δεξιῶς
ἐπὶ ταύτ' ἀκλητοί,

Ἀντιφάνης φησί, καὶ ἐπάγει·

οὗς ἔδει

- 5 τὸν δῆμον ἐκ κοινού τρέφειν,³ αἰεὶ θ' ὅπερ⁴
Ὀλυμπίασί φασι ταῖς μυῖαις ποιεῖν,
βοῦν τοῖς ἀκλήτοις προκατακόπτειν πανταχοῦ.—
τὰ μὲν θέρεος, τὰ δὲ γίνεται ἐν χειμῶνι,
φησὶν ὁ Συρακούσιος ποιητής· οὐχ ἅμα μὲν οὖν

¹ λυγγεὺς CE (as usual).

² Meineke adds πρὸς.

³ οὗς . . . τρέφειν Kaibel: οὗς ἐκ κοινού ἔδει τρέφειν τὸν δῆμον CE.

⁴ Dobree: ὥσπερ CE.

Aristophanes ^a uses the expression, "carrying fish-baskets full of decrees."

Archestratus of Syracuse (or was it Gela?) in a work which Chrysippus entitles "Gastronomia," but which Lynceus and Callimachus call "The Art of High Living," Clearchus, "The Art of Dining," others, "The Art of Fine Cookery"—the poem is in epic verse and begins,^b "Of learning I offer proof to all Hellas"—says: "Let all dine at a single daintily-furnished table. There should be three or four in all, or at most not more than five. Else we should presently have a tentful of freebooters, robbers of victuals."^c He is unaware that in Plato's mess-room there were eight and twenty.^d

"For these fellows are always on the lookout for the dinners in town, and shrewdly fly to them without an invitation," says Antiphanes,^e who continues: "Men whom the people ought to support from the public treasury; and just as at Olympia, it is said, a special ox is sacrificed for the benefit of the flies, so ought they on all occasions to slaughter one first for the benefit of the uninvited."

But "some flowers bloom in summer, and some in the winter season" as the Syracusan poet ^f says. It

^a Kock i. 446. From the Greek proverb "blowing up a fish-basket" we may infer that Aristophanes is deriding the futility of legislation.

^b Frag. 1 Ribbeck.

^c Frag. 61 *ibid.*

^d Commonly referred to Plato's *Symposium*, where, however, the exact number is not stated. It is more likely that the *συσσίτιον* of *Laws* 762 c (*cf.* 771 A) is meant.

^e Kock ii. 112. The fourth century saw the rise of the parasite in Greek society.

^f Theocritus ii. 58. The next line in Theocritus shows the bearing of the quotation: "Wherefore I cannot bring all these offerings at once."

πάντα παρασκευάζεσθαι δυνατόν, λέγεσθαι δὲ ῥάδιον.

Ὅτι δείπνων ἀναγραφὰς πεποιοῦνται ἄλλοι τε καὶ Τιμαχίδας ὁ Ῥόδιος δι' ἐπῶν ἐν ἑνδεκα βιβλίοις
 ἢ καὶ πλείοσι καὶ Νουμήνιος ὁ¹ Ἡρακλεώτης, ὁ Διεύχους τοῦ ἱατροῦ μαθητῆς, καὶ Ματρέας² ὁ Πιταναῖος ὁ παρωδὸς καὶ Ἡγῆμων ὁ Θάσιος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακῆ, ὃν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ κωμωδίᾳ τινὲς ἐντάττουσιν.

Ὅτι Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ψευδαριστοφάνειος ὀψαρτυτικὰς λέξεις συνήγαγε. τοῦ Φιλοξένου δὲ τοῦ Λευκαδίου Δείπνου Πλάτων ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς μέμνηται·

Α. ἐγὼ δ' ἐνθάδ' ἐν τῇ ἐρημίᾳ
 τουτὶ διελθεῖν βούλομαι τὸ βιβλίον

πρὸς ἑμαυτόν. Β. ἐστὶ δ', ἀντιβολῶ σε, τοῦτο τί;

Α. Φιλοξένου καινὴ τις ὀψαρτυσία.

Β. ἐπίδειξον αὐτὴν ἥτις ἔστ'. Α. ἄκουε δῆ.

“ ἄρξομαι ἐκ βολβοῖο, τελευτήσω δ' ἐπὶ θύννον.”

Β. ἐπὶ θύννον; οὐκοῦν τῆς τελευτῆς³ πολὺ

κράτιστον ἐνταυθὶ τετάχθαι τάξεως.

Α. “ βολβοὺς μὲν σποδιᾷ δαμάσας καταχύ-
 σματι δεύσας

ὥς πλείστους διάτρωγε· τὸ γὰρ δέμας ἀνέρος ὀρθοῖ.

καὶ τάδε μὲν δὴ ταῦτα· θαλάσσης δ' ἐς τέκν' ἀνειμι.”

εἶτα μετὰ μικρόν·

οὐδὲ λοπὰς κακὸν ἐστίν· ἀτὰρ τὸ τάγηνον ἄμεινον, οἶμαι.

is not, to be sure, feasible to serve all things at the same time, yet it is easy to talk about them.

There have been treatises on banquets by other writers, and in particular by Timachidas of Rhodes, who wrote one in epic verse in eleven, or possibly more, books. There are other works by Numenius of Heracleia, the pupil of the physician Dieuches; Matreas of Pitane, the parodist; and Hegemon of Thasos—his nick-name was "Lentil"—whom some place among the writers of the Old Comedy.

Artemidorus, falsely called an Aristophanean,^a collected words pertaining to cookery. A book called *The Banquet* by Philoxenus of Leucas is mentioned by the comic poet Plato^b: "A. Here, in this solitary place, I propose to read this book to myself.—B. And what is it, pray?—A. It's a new book on cooking by Philoxenus.—B. Show me what it is like.—A. Listen then: 'I will begin with the bulb, and end with the tale of the tunny.'—B. The tunny? Then it is much the best to be stationed right there, in the rear rank!—A. 'Smother the bulbs in the ashes, moisten with sauce, and eat as many as you will, for they exalt a man's parts. So much, then, for that. And now I come to the ocean's offspring.' After a little he proceeds: 'For them the casserole is not bad, though I think the

^a Perhaps his claim to be a disciple of Aristophanes of Byzantium was disputed because he lived long after the great philologist. Pauly-Wissowa iii. 1331. Cf. Athen. 182 d, 387 d, 662 d.

^b Kock i. 646.

¹ Wilamowitz adds δ.

² Suidas: μητρεας or μετρεας CE.

³ Meineke brackets της τελευτης after ούκοῦν, supplying δεινὸν ἦν τὸ παρὰ πολύ.

καὶ μετ' ὀλίγα·

d ὀρφῶν αἰολίαν συνόδοντά τε καρχαρίαν τε
μὴ τέμνειν, μή σοι νέμεσις θεόθεν καταπνεύσῃ,
ἀλλ' ὅλον ὀπτήσας παράθεσ· πολλὸν γὰρ ἄμεινον.
πουλύποδος πλεκτὴ δ', ἂν πιλήσῃς¹ κατὰ καιρόν,
ἐφθῇ τῆς ὀπτῆς, ἣν ἦ μείζων, πολὺ κρείττων·
ἣν ὀπταὶ δέ δὺ ὥσ', ἐφθῇ κλαίειν ἀγορεύω.
τρίγλῃ δ' οὐκ ἐθέλει νεύρων ἐπιήρανος εἶναι·
παρθένου Ἀρτέμιδος γὰρ ἔφυ καὶ στύματα μισεῖ.
σκορπίος αὖ— B. παίσειέ γέ σου τὸν πρωκτὸν
ὑπελθών.

Ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ Φιλοξένου καὶ Φιλοξένειοί
τινες πλακοῦντες ὠνομάσθησαν. περὶ τούτου Χρῦσ-
e ιππὸς φησιν· “ ἐγὼ κατέχω τινὰ ὀψοφάγον ἐπὶ
τοσοῦτον ἐκπεπτωκότα τοῦ μὴ ἐντρέπεσθαι τοὺς
πλησίον ἐπὶ τοῖς γινομένοις, ὥστε φανερώς ἐν τοῖς
βαλανείοις τήν τε χεῖρα συνεθίζειν πρὸς τὰ θερμὰ
καθιέντα εἰς ὕδωρ θερμὸν καὶ τὸ στόμα ἀναγα-
γαριζόμενον θερμῷ, ὅπως δηλονότι ἐν τοῖς θερμοῖς
δυσκίνητος ἦ. ἔφασαν γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ὀψο-
ποιοῦντας ὑποποιεῖσθαι ἵνα θερμοτάτα παρατιθῶσι
f καὶ μόνος καταναλίσκῃ αὐτὸς τῶν λοιπῶν συν-
ακολουθεῖν μὴ δυναμένων.” τὰ δ' αὐτὰ καὶ περὶ
τοῦ Κυθηρίου Φιλοξένου ἱστοροῦσι καὶ Ἀρχύτου
καὶ ἄλλων πλείονων, ὧν τις παρὰ Κρωβύλῳ τῷ
κωμικῷ φησιν·

A. ἐγὼ δὲ πρὸς τὰ θερμὰ ταῦθ' ὑπερβολῇ
τοὺς δακτύλους δῆπουθεν Ἰδαίους ἔχω

¹ Meineke : ἂν ἐπιλήψῃ CE.

frying-pan better.' And a little further : ' The sea-perch, the turbot, the fish with even teeth and with jagged teeth must not be sliced, else the vengeance of the gods may breathe upon you. Rather, bake and serve them whole, for it is much better so. The wriggling polyp, if it be rather large, is much better boiled than baked, if you beat it until it is tender. But the devil may take the boiled, say I, if I can get two that are baked. As for the red mullet, that will give no strength to the glands.^a For she is a daughter of the virgin Artemis and loathes the rising passion. Again, the scorpion . . .—B. May it creep up and take a bite out of your buttocks ! ”

From this Philoxenus certain flat cakes came to be named “ Philoxenei.” Concerning him Chrysippus says : “ I remember a certain gourmand, who was so far lost to all feelings of shame before his companions, no matter what happened, that in the public baths he accustomed his hand to heat by plunging it into hot water, and gargled his throat with hot water that he might not shrink from hot food.^b For they used to say that he had actually won the cooks over to serving the dishes very hot, his object being to eat up everything alone, since nobody else was able to follow his example.” The same story is told also of Philoxenus of Cythera, of Archytas, and several others, one of whom says, in a comedy by Crobylus^c : “ A. I've got fingers that are veritably Idaean^d

^a Cf. Lat. *nervus* in the same sense.

^b With a side-glance at the other meaning of the phrase, “ might not squirm in a tight place.” Cf. Plato, *Rep.* 503 D.

^c Kock iii. 381.

^d Cold as the snow on Mount Ida ; a punning allusion to the *Δάκτυλοι*, gigantic beings associated with the Idaean Mother Rhea.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ τὸν λάρυγγ' ἥδιστα πυριῶ τεμαχίοις.

B. κάμινος, οὐκ ἄνθρωπος.

Κλέαρχος δέ φησι Φιλόξενον προλούμενον ἐν τῇ πατρίδι καὶ ἄλλαις πόλεσι¹ περιέρχεσθαι τὰς οἰκίας, ἀκολουθούντων αὐτῷ παίδων καὶ² φερόντων ἔλαιον οἶνον γάρον ὄξος καὶ ἄλλα ἡδύσατα· ἔπειτα εἰσιόντα εἰς τὰς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκίας τὰ ἐσόμενα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀρτύνειν, ἐμβάλλοντα ὧν ἐστι χρεία, καὶ οὕτως εἰς ἑαυτὸν κύψαντα³ εὐωχεῖσθαι. οὗτος εἰς Ἐφεσον καταπλεύσας εὐρῶν τὴν ὀσπώλιδα κενὴν ἐπύθετο τὴν αἰτίαν· καὶ μαθὼν ὅτι πᾶν εἰς γάμους συνηγόρασαι, λουσάμενος παρῆν ἄκλητος ὡς τὸν νυμφίον. καὶ μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἄσας ὑμέναιον, οὗ ἡ ἀρχὴ “Γάμε θεῶν λαμπρότατε,” πάντας ἐψυχαγώγησεν· ἦν δὲ διθυραμβοποιός. καὶ ὁ νυμφίος “Φιλόξενε,” εἶπε, “καὶ αὐρίον ὧδε δειπνήσεις;” καὶ ὁ Φιλόξενος “ἂν ὄψον,” ἔφη, “μὴ πωλῇ τις.”

Θεόφιλος δέ φησιν· “οὐχ ὥσπερ Φιλόξενον τὸν Ἐρύξιδος· ἐκεῖνος γάρ, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐπιμεμφόμενος τὴν φύσιν εἰς τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν ἠΐξαστό ποτε γεράνου τὴν φάρυγγα σχεῖν· ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἵππον ὅλως ἢ βοῦν ἢ κάμηλον ἢ ἐλέφαντα δεῖ σπουδάζειν γενέσθαι. οὕτω γὰρ καὶ αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι καὶ αἱ ἡδοναὶ πολλῶ⁴ μείζους καὶ σφοδρότεραι· πρὸς γὰρ τὰς δυνάμεις ποιοῦνται τὰς ἀπολαύσεις.” Κλέαρχος δὲ Μελάνθιον φησι τοῦτ’ εὖξασθαι

¹ Suidas adds ἐν . . . πόλεσι.

² Suidas omits καὶ.

³ Suidas, supplying εἰς ἑαυτόν: ἀνακάμψαντα CE.

⁴ Musurus: πολλὰ CE.

against these viands so excessively hot, and I like to give my throat a vapour bath with hot slices of meat.—B. He must be a chimney, not a human being.” And Clearchus^a says that Philoxenus, having first taken a bath, would go round among the houses in his own city and others as well, followed by slaves carrying oil, wine, fish-paste, vinegar, and other relishes, then he would enter a house, albeit a stranger’s, and season whatever was cooking for the rest of the company, putting in what was lacking. When all was ready, he would bend over and greedily enjoy the feast. He once landed at Ephesus, and finding the victualler’s shop empty inquired the cause. When he learned that everything had been sold out for a wedding, he bathed and went uninvited to the bridegroom’s house. And after the dinner he sang the wedding song beginning “Marriage, most radiant deity,”^b and delighted the whole company. For he was a dithyrambic poet. And the groom said, “Philoxenus, shall you dine in this way to-morrow also?” “Yes,” said Philoxenus, “if there be no victuals for sale.”

Now Theophilus^c says “Unlike Philoxenus the son of Eryxis; for he, seemingly finding fault with nature’s provision for the enjoyment of food, prayed that he might have the neck of a crane. But he might have done much better to wish to become a horse or an ox or a camel or an elephant; for in that case desires and pleasures are much greater and more intense, since their enjoyment is in proportion to the animals’ strength.” And Clearchus, speaking of Melanthius, says^d that he prayed thus: “Melan-

^a *F.H.G.* ii. 309.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 614.

^c *F.H.G.* iv. 516. Cf. Aristot. *Nic. Eth.* 1118 a 33.

^d *F.H.G.* ii. 309.

c λέγων· “Τιθωνοῦ Μελάνθιος ἔοικε βουλεύσασθαι βέλτιον. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀθανασίας ἐπιθυμήσας ἐν θαλάμῳ¹ κρέμαται πάντων ὑπὸ γήρως ἐστερημένος τῶν ἡδέων· Μελάνθιος δὲ τῶν ἀπολαύσεων ἐρῶν, ἠῤῥατο τῆς μακραύχενος ὄρνιθος τὸν τράχηλον ἔχειν, ἵν’ ὅτι πλείστον τοῖς ἡδέσιν ἐνδιατρίβῃ.” ὁ αὐτὸς φησι Πίθυλλον τὸν Τένθην καλούμενον οὐ περιγλωττίδα μόνον ὑμενίνην φορεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσελυτροῦν τὴν γλῶσσαν πρὸς τὰς ἀπολαύσεις.

d καὶ τέλος ἰχθύαν² τρίβων ἀπεκάθαιρεν αὐτήν· μόνος δ’ οὗτος τῶν ἀπολαυστικῶν καὶ δακτυλήθρας ἔχων ἐσθίειν λέγεται τὸ ὄψον, ἵν’ ὥς θερμότατον ὁ τρισάθλιος ἀναδιδῷ τῇ γλώττῃ. ἄλλοι δὲ φίλιχθον τὸν Φιλόξενόν φασιν· Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ φιλόδειπνον ἀπλῶς, ὃς καὶ γράφει πού ταῦτα· “δημηγοροῦντες ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις κατατρίβουσιν ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν τοῖς θαύμασι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ Φάσιδος ἢ Βορυσθένους καταπλέοντας, ἀνεγνωκότες οὐδὲν πλὴν εἰ τὸ Φιλοξένου Δείπνον οὐχ ὅλον.”

e Φαυνίας δὲ φησιν ὅτι Φιλόξενος ὁ Κυθήριος ποιητῆς, περιπαθῆς ὢν τοῖς ὄψοις, δειπνῶν ποτε παρὰ Διονυσίῳ ὥς εἶδεν ἐκείνῳ μὲν μεγάλην τρίγλαν παρατεθείσαν, ἑαυτῷ δὲ μικράν, ἀναλαβὼν αὐτήν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας πρὸς τὸ οὕς προσήνεγκε. πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ Διονυσίου τίνος ἔνεκεν τοῦτο

¹ Adam ταλάρῳ, “in a bird-cage.”

² ἰχθὺν CE. ; ἰχθύα Diels.

^a See critical note.

^c Clearchus.

^b The crane.

^a Frag. 83 Rose.

thius, it appears, has conceived a better plan than Tithonus. For Tithonus longed for immortality, but now hangs in his chamber,^a old age having deprived him of all pleasures ; whereas Melanthius, loving the delights of food, prayed that he might have the gullet of that long-necked bird,^b that he might linger long over his pleasures." The same authority^c says that Pithyllus, called the gourmand, wore a covering for the tongue made of membrane, and sheathed his tongue besides for greater enjoyment, and, at the end of the feast, he would powder some dried fish skin and purge the tongue. And he is the only gourmand who is said to have eaten food with finger-shields, desiring (the wretch !) to offer it to his tongue as hot as he could. Others call Philoxenus "the fish-lover," but Aristotle^d calls him in general "dinner-lover." He also writes, I believe, as follows : "They deliver claptrap orations wherever crowds collect, wasting the livelong day in jugglers' tricks, and among the adventurers who come from the Phasis or the Borysthenes,^e though they have never read anything but Philoxenus's *Banquet*, and that not entire."

Phaenias says^f that Philoxenus, the poet of Cythera, who was devoted to dainty food, was once dining with Dionysius, and when he saw that a large mullet had been set before Dionysius, while a small one had been served to himself, he took it up in his hands and placed it to his ear. When Dionysius asked him why he did that, Philoxenus answered that

^a The Phasis (*cf. pheasant*), a river of Armenia, and the Borysthenes (now the Dnieper) in South Russia, flowed through regions from which came many wonder-workers and strange animals.

^f *F.H.G.* ii. 297.

ποιεῖ, εἶπεν ὁ Φιλόξενος ὅτι γράφων τὴν Γαλάτειαν βούλοιτό τινα παρ' ἐκείνης τῶν κατὰ Νηρέα πυθέσθαι· τὴν δὲ ἡρωτημένην ἀποκεκρίσθαι διότι
 f νεωτέρα ἀλοίη· διὸ μὴ παρακολουθεῖν· τὴν δὲ τῷ Διονυσίῳ παρατεθεῖσαν πρεσβυτέραν οὔσαν εἰδέναι πάντα σαφῶς ἃ βούλεται μαθεῖν. τὸν οὖν Διονύσιον γελάσαντα ἀποστεῖλαι αὐτῷ τὴν τρίγλαν τὴν παρακειμένην αὐτῷ. συνεμέθυε δὲ τῷ Φιλοξένῳ ἡδέως ὁ Διονύσιος. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν ἐρωμένην Γαλάτειαν ἐφωράθη διαφθείρων, εἰς τὰς λατομίας
 7 ἐνεβλήθη· ἐν αἷς ποιῶν τὸν Κύκλωπα συνέθηκε τὸν μῦθον εἰς τὸ περὶ αὐτὸν γενόμενον πάθος, τὸν μὲν Διονύσιον Κύκλωπα ὑποστησάμενος, τὴν δ' αὐλητρίδα Γαλάτειαν, ἑαυτὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεά.

Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς Τιβερίου χρόνους ἀνὴρ τις Ἀπίκιος, πλουσιώτατος τρυφητής, ἀφ' οὗ πλακούντων γένη πολλὰ Ἀπίκια ὀνομάζεται. οὗτος ἱκανὰς μυριάδας¹ καταναλώσας εἰς τὴν γαστέρα ἐν Μιντούρναις (πόλις δὲ Καμπανίας) διέτριβε τὰ
 b πλεῖστα καρίδας ἐσθίων πολυτελεῖς, αἱ γίνονται αὐτόθι ὑπὲρ γε τὰς ἐν Σμύρνῃ μέγιστας² καὶ τοὺς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἁστακοὺς. ἀκούσας οὖν³ καὶ κατὰ Λιβύην γίνεσθαι ὑπερμεγέθεις ἐξέπλευσεν οὐδ' ἀναμείνας μίαν ἡμέραν. καὶ πολλὰ κακοπαθήσας κατὰ τὸν πλοῦν ὡς πλησίον ἦκε τῶν τόπων πρὶν ἐξορμῆσαι τῆς νεῶς (πολλή δ' ἐγεγόνει παρὰ Λίβυσι φήμη τῆς ἀφίξεως αὐτοῦ), προσπλεύσαντες αἰλιεῖς προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ τὰς καλλίστας καρίδας. ὁ δ' ἰδὼν ἐπύθετο εἰ μείζους ἔχουσιν· εἰπόντων δὲ

¹ Suidas adds ἀργυρίων.

² Kaibel: μέγισται CE; cf. 398 f.

³ Suidas adds οὖν.

he was writing a poem on Galatea and desired to ask the mullet some questions about Nereus ^a and his daughters. And the creature, on being asked, had answered that she had been caught when too young, and therefore had not joined Nereus's company ; but her sister, the one set before Dionysius, was older, and knew accurately all he wished to learn. So Dionysius, with a laugh, sent him the mullet that had been served to himself. Moreover, Dionysius was fond of drinking deep in company with Philoxenus. But when Philoxenus was detected in the act of seducing the king's mistress Galatea, he was thrown into the quarries. There he wrote his *Cyclops*, telling the story of what had happened to him, and representing Dionysius as Cyclops, the flute-girl as the nymph Galatea, and himself as Odysseus.^b

There lived in the days of Tiberius a man named Apicius, an exceedingly rich voluptuary, from whom many kinds of cakes are called Apician. He had lavished countless sums on his belly in Minturnae, a city of Campania, and lived there eating mostly high-priced prawns, which grow bigger there than the largest prawns of Smyrna or the lobsters of Alexandria. Now he heard that they also grew to excessive size in Libya, so he sailed forth without a day's delay, encountering very bad weather on the voyage. When he drew near those regions, fishermen sailed to meet him before he left his ship (for the report of his coming had spread far and wide among the Libyans), and brought to him their best prawns. On seeing them he asked if they had any

^a Sea divinity, among whose fifty daughters were Galatea and Thetis. Galatea was also the name of Dionysius's mistress : see below.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 609.

μὴ γίνεσθαι ὧν ἤνεγκαν, ὑπομνησθεῖς τῶν ἐν
 c Μιντούρναις ἐκέλευσε τῷ κυβερνήτῃ τὴν αὐτὴν
 ὁδὸν ἐπὶ Ἰταλίαν ἀναπλεῖν μηδὲ προσπελάσαντι
 τῇ γῇ.

Ἀριστόξενος δ' ὁ Κυρηναῖος φιλόσοφος, ὁ ὄντως
 μετελθὼν τὴν πατριὸν φιλοσοφίαν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ
 κωλὴν τις καλεῖται Ἀριστόξενος ἰδίως σκευαζό-
 μενος, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνυπερβλήτου τρυφῆς καὶ τὰς ἐν
 τῷ κήπῳ γινομένας θριδακίνας οἰνομέλιτι ἐπότιζεν
 ἑσπέρας, καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω λαμβάνων, χλωροὺς ἔχειν
 ἔλεγε πλακοῦντας ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀναπεμπομένους
 αὐτῷ.

d Τραιανῷ δὲ τῷ αὐτοκράτορι ἐν Παρθίᾳ ὄντι
 καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπέχοντι ἡμερῶν παμπόλλων
 ὁδόν, Ἀπίκιος ὄστρεα νεαρὰ διεπέμψατο ὑπὸ
 σοφίας αὐτοῦ τεθησαυρισμένα· καὶ οὐχ ὥς Νικο-
 μήδει τῷ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεῖ ἐπιθυμήσαντι ἀφύης
 (μακρὰν δὲ καὶ οὗτος ἦν τῆς θαλάσσης) μάγειρός
 τις μιμησάμενος τὸ ἰχθύδιον παρέθηκεν ὥς ἀφύας.¹
 ὁ γοῦν παρ' Εὐφρόνι τῷ κωμικῷ μάγειρός φησιν·

Α. ἐγὼ μαθητὴς ἐγενόμην Σωτηρίδου,
 ὃς ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Νικομήδει δώδεκα

e ὁδὸν ἀπέχοντι πρῶτος ἡμερῶν ποτε
 ἀφύης ἐπιθυμήσαντι χειμῶνος μέσου
 παρέθηκε νῆ Δί',² ὥστε πάντας ἀνακραγεῖν.

Β. πῶς δὲ δυνατόν τοῦτ' ἐστί; Α. θήλειαν λαβὼν
 γογγυλίδα ταύτην ἔτεμε λεπτὰ καὶ μακρά,³
 τὴν ὄψιν αὐτῆς τῆς ἀφύης μιμούμενος,
 ἀποζέσας, ἔλαιον ἐπιχέας, ἅλας

¹ ὥς ἀφύας bracketed by Kaibel.

² Meineke: παρέθηκεν ἡδεῖας CE.

³ Porson and Elmsley add καὶ μακρά from Suidas.

that were larger, and on their answering that none grew larger than those they had brought, he bethought him of the prawns in Minturnae and told the pilot to sail back by the same route to Italy without so much as approaching the shore.

Aristoxenus, the Cyrenaic philosopher, practised literally the system of philosophy which arose in his country,^a and from him a kind of ham specially prepared is called Aristoxenus; in his excess of luxury he used to water the lettuce in his garden at evening with wine and honey, and taking them up in the morning used to say that they were blanched cakes produced by the earth for him.

When the Emperor Trajan was in Parthia, many days' journey away from the sea, Apicius caused fresh oysters to be sent to him in packing skilfully devised by himself. He was better served than Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, when he desired anchovy, he also living too far away from the sea; for a cook made an imitation of the fish and served this to him. At any rate, the cook in Euphron,^b the comic poet, says: "A. I was a pupil of Soterides, who, when Nicomedes was twelve days' journey from the sea and desired an anchovy in the middle of winter, served it to him—Zeus be my witness!—so that all cried out in wonder.—B. But how could that be?—A. He took a fresh turnip and cut it in slices thin and long, shaping it just like the anchovy. Then he parboiled it, poured oil upon it, sprinkled

^a The Cyrenaics were hedonists, regarding pleasure as the *summum bonum*.

^b Kock iii. 323.

δούς μουσικῶς, μήκωνος ἐπιπάσας ἄνω
κόκκους μελαίνης τετταράκοντα τὸν ἀριθμόν,
περὶ τὴν Σκυθίαν ἔπαυσε τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν.

- f καὶ Νικομήδης γογγυλῖδα μασώμενος
ἀφύης τότ' ἔλεγε τοῖς φίλοις ἐγκώμιον.
οὐδὲν ὁ μάγειρος τοῦ ποιητοῦ διαφέρει·
ὁ νοῦς γάρ ἐστιν ἑκατέρω τούτων τέχνη.

“Οτι περὶ Περικλέους φησὶν Ἀρχίλοχος ὁ Πάριος
ποιητῆς ὡς ἀκλήτου ἐπεισπαίοντος εἰς τὰ συμπόσια
Μυκονίων δίκην. δοκοῦσι δ' οἱ Μυκόνιοι διὰ τὸ
8 πένεσθαι καὶ λυπρὰν νῆσον οἰκεῖν ἐπὶ γλισχρότητι
καὶ πλεονεξία διαβάλλεσθαι· τὸν γοῦν γλίσχρον
Ἰσχομάχον Κρατῖνος Μυκόνιον καλεῖ·

πῶς ἂν σύγ'¹ Ἰσχομάχου γεγωνὸς τοῦ² Μυκονίου
φιλόδωρος ἂν³ εἴης;

ἀγαθὸς πρὸς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ἐστιασόμενος
ἦκον· κοινὰ γὰρ τὰ τῶν φίλων.

. . . . πολλὸν δὲ πίνων καὶ χαλίκρητον μέθυ,⁴

οὔτε τίμον εἰσενέγκας⁵ οὔτε,

οὐδὲ μὲν κληθεὶς ἦλθες, οἷα δὲ φίλος·

- b ἀλλὰ σ' ἡ γαστήρ νόον τε καὶ φρένας παρήγαγεν
εἰς ἀναιδείην,

Ἀρχίλοχός φησιν.

Εὐβουλος ὁ κωμικός φησί που·

εἰσὶν ἡμῖν τῶν κεκλημένων δύο

ἐπὶ δεῖπνον ἄμαχοι, Φιλοκράτης καὶ Φιλοκράτης.⁶

ἓνα γὰρ ἐκεῖνον ὄντα δύο λογίζομαι,

¹ Kaibel adds σύγ'.

² Bergk adds τοῦ.

³ Meineke brackets ἂν.

⁴ Casaubon: μεθύων CE.

⁵ Schweighäuser: εἰσήμεγκας CE.

⁶ Turnebus: Φιλοκτῆτης CE.

salt to taste, spread on the top exactly forty seeds of black poppy, and satisfied the king's desire in far-away Scythia. And when Nicomedes had tasted the turnip, he sang the praise of anchovy to his friends. The cook and the poet are just alike: the art of each lies in his brain."

Archilochus, the poet of Paros, speaks of Pericles ^a as bursting uninvited into a drinking company "like a Myconian." It appears that the people of Myconos ^b had a bad name for greed and avarice because they were poverty-stricken and lived on a wretched island; at any rate, the greedy Ischomachus is called Myconian by Cratinus ^c: "How could you, of all persons, be generous, being the son of Ischomachus the Myconian?"

A brave man I, among brave men I have come to dine. For common are the goods of friends.^d

But the passage from Archilochus is this: ^e "Though drinking much wine—and that unmixed with water—thou hast not paid the scot . . . and uninvited, too, thou camest, as an intimate friend might do. Nay, thy belly hath perverted thy heart and soul to shamelessness."

Eubulus,^f the comic poet, says, I believe: "There are, among our guests invited to dinner, two invincibles, Philocrates and—Philocrates! For I count him, though one, as two (and lusty too); yes, even

^a Of the seventh century B.C., mentioned in the fragments of Archilochus. Cf. *P.L.G.*⁴ ii. 405.

^b One of the Cyclades, not far from Delos and Paros.

^c Kock i. 109.

^d An isolated excerpt.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ ii. 405. Cf. the proverb, "Friends may friends' revels uninvited."

^f Kock ii. 206.

ATHENAEUS

- μεγάλους μάλλον δὲ τρεῖς.
 ὃν φασὶ ποτε¹ κληθέντ' ἐπὶ δείπνον πρόσ² τι
 εἰπόντος αὐτῷ τοῦ φίλου, ὀπηνίκ' ἂν
 εἴκοσι ποδῶν μετροῦντι τὸ στοιχείον ἦ,
 c ἦκειν, ἔωθεν αὐτὸν εὐθὺς ἡλίου
 μετρεῖν ἀνέχοντος, μακροτέρας δ' οὔσης ἔτι
 πλεῖν ἢ δυοῖν ποδοῖν παρεῖναι τῆς σκιᾶς·
 ἔπειτα φάναι μικρὸν ὀψιαιότερον
 δι' ἀσχολίαν ἦκειν, παρόνθ' ἅμ' ἡμέρα.
 ἀσυμβόλου δείπνου γὰρ ὅστις ὑστερεῖ,
 τοῦτον ταχέως νόμιζε καὶ³ τάξιν λιπεῖν,
 "Ἀμφις φησὶν ὁ κωμικός. Χρύσιππος δέ φησι
 ἀσύμβολον κώθωνα μὴ παραλίμπανε.
 d κώθων δ' οὐ παραλειπτὸς ἀσύμβολος, ἀ
 διωκτός.
 Ἄντιφάνης δέ φησι·
 βίος θεῶν γάρ ἐστιν, ὅταν ἔχῃς ποθὲν
 τὰλλότρια δειπνεῖν, μὴ προσέχων λογίσμασι.
 καὶ πάλιν·
 μακάριος ὁ βίος· δεῖ μ' αἰὲν καινὸν πόρον
 εὐρεῖν ὅπως μᾶσσημα ταῖς γνώθοις ἔχω.⁴
 Ταῦτα οἴκοθεν ἔχων εἰς τὸ συμπόσιον ἦλθον
 προμελετήσας, ἵνα καὶ γὰρ τὸ στεγανόμιον κομίσῃ
 παραγένωμαι.
 e ἄκαπνα γὰρ αἰὲν αἰδοὶ θύομεν.
 ὅτι τὸ μονοφαγεῖν ἐστὶν ἐν χρήσει τοῖς παλαι

¹ Schweighäuser: ποι CE.

² Musurus: ὡς CE.

³ Meineke: καὶ CE

⁴ Meineke: μακάριος ὃ βίος ὃ δεῖ μ' αἰὲν καινὸν π
 εὐρίσκειν ὡς CE.

as three. Once, they say, he had been asked to dine by some friend who told him to come when the shadow on the dial measured twenty feet.^a At dawn he began to measure when the sun was rising, and when the shadow was too long by more than a couple of feet he came to dine, and said that he had arrived a little late because of business engagements—though he had come at daybreak!

Amphis^b the comic poet says that "whosoever is late at a free dinner^c you may guess would desert right soon the ranks in battle"; and Chrysippus says, "The goblet^d which costs nothing thou shalt not neglect." Again, "The free goblet must not be neglected nay, it must be pursued." Antiphanes^e also says, "That is the life the gods lead, when you can dine at others' expense with no thought of the reckoning." And again: "My life is blessed indeed! I must ever discover some new device to get a morsel for my jaws."

These jests^f have I brought from home to the banquet, after careful rehearsal, for I, too, wanted to have my house-rent ready to pay when I came.

"For we bards ever sacrifice without smoke."^g

Yet the notion of eating alone was not unknown

^a In Aristophanes' day the usual dinner time was at "ten feet." Cf. *Ecclesiastusae*, 652. Philocrates, reversing Mark Twain's error on the Rigi, mistook the morning for the evening hour.

^b Kock ii. 248.

^c By contrast with the *ἐπαινος*, "subscription dinner."

^d *κύπελλον*, "drinking-cup," then "drinking-bout."

^e Kock ii. 117.

^f Perhaps referring to the stock-in-trade of the parasite.

^g *i.e.* live at the expense of others.

ATHENAEUS

Ἀντιφάνης·

. . μονοφαγεῖς, ἤδη τι καὶ βλάπτεις ἐμέ.

Ἀμειψίας·

ἔρρ' ἐς κόρακας, μονοφάγε καὶ τοιχωρύχε.

Περὶ τοῦ τῶν ἡρώων καθ' Ὅμηρον βίου

Ὅτι Ὅμηρος ὁρῶν τὴν σωφροσύνην οἰκαιοτάτην ἀρετὴν οὔσαν τοῖς νέοις καὶ πρώτῃν, ἔτι δὲ ἀρμότουσαν καὶ πάντων τῶν καλῶν χορηγὸν οὔσαν, βουλόμενος ἐμφῦσαι πάλιν αὐτὴν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐφεξῆς, ἵνα τὴν σχολὴν καὶ τὸν ζῆλον ἐν τοῖς f καλοῖς ἔργοις ἀναλίσκωσι καὶ ὦσιν εὐεργετικοὶ καὶ κοινωνικοὶ¹ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, εὐτελῇ κατεσκεύασε πᾶσι τὸν βίον καὶ αὐτάρκη, λογιζόμενος τὰς ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς ἰσχυροτάτας γίνεσθαι καὶ πρώτας ἔτι τε καὶ ἐμφύτους τὰς² περὶ ἐδωδῆν καὶ πόσιν, τοὺς δὲ διαμεμενηκότας ἐν εὐτελείᾳ εὐτάκτους καὶ περὶ τὸν ἄλλον βίον γίνεσθαι ἐγκρατεῖς. ἀπλὴν οὖν ἀποδέδωκε τὴν δίαιταν πᾶσι καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁμοίως βασιλεῦσιν ἰδιώταις, νέοις πρεσβύταις, λέγων³.

παρὰ δὲ ξεστὴν ἐτάνυσσε τράπεζαν,
σίτον δ' αἰδοίῃ ταμίῃ παρέθηκε φέρουσα.

9 δαιτρός δὲ κρειῶν πίνακας παρέθηκεν αἰείρας,
καὶ τούτων ὀπτῶν καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ βοείων· παρὰ
δὲ ταῦτα οὔτε ἐν ἑορταῖς οὔτ' ἐν γάμοις οὔτ' ἐν

¹ Kuster: κοινὸι CE and Suidas.

² Suidas adds καὶ . . . τὰς.

³ Suidas adds λέγων.

among the ancients. Antiphanes ^a: "You eat alone! That's a wilful injury to me." Ameipsias ^b "To the devil with you, solitary eater and house-breaker!"

THE LIFE OF THE HEROES IN HOMER ^c

Homer saw that moderation is the first and most appropriate virtue of the young, harmoniously joining together and enhancing all that is fair; and since he wished to implant it anew from beginning to end so that his heroes might spend their leisure and their endeavour on noble deeds and be helpful to each other and share their goods with one another, he made their way of living frugal and contented. For he considered that passions and pleasures become very strong, and that foremost among them and innate are the desires for eating and drinking, and that they who abide resolutely in frugality are well-disciplined and self-controlled in all the exigencies of life. He has, therefore, ascribed a simple manner of life to all, the same, too, for kings as for subjects, for young as for old, when he says ^d: "And to his side she drew a polished table; and the grave housekeeper brought bread and set it before them." "And the carver took platters of meat and set them before them." ^e Now this meat, too, was roasted, and was for the most part beef. Excepting this he never places before them anything, whether at a festival

^a Kock ii. 128.

^b Kock i. 677.

^c Suidas, *s.v.* "Ομηρος, wrongly ascribes this extract to Dioscurides, *On Homeric Law*. It extends to 14 d.

^d *Od.* vii. 174 ff.

^e *Od.* i. 141.

ἄλλη συνόδῳ παρατίθῃσιν οὐδέν, καίτοι πολλάκις
 τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιήσας δειπνίζοντα τοὺς ἀρί-
 στους· καὶ οὐ θρῖα καὶ κἀνδυλον καὶ ἄμητας μελί-
 πηκτά τε τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν ἐξαίρετα παρατίθῃσιν
 Ὅμηρος, ἀλλ' ἀφ' ὧν εὖ ἔξειν ἔμελλον τὸ σῶμα
 καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν. Αἴαντα οὖν μετὰ τὴν μονομαχίαν
 “νώτοισι βοῶν γέραιρεν” ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων· καὶ
 Νέστορι δ' ἤδη ὄντι γηραιῷ καὶ Φοίνικι δὲ κρέας
 ὅππὸν δίδωσι, ἀφιστῶν ἡμᾶς τῶν ἀτάκτων ἐπι-
 θυμιῶν.¹ καὶ Ἀλκίους δὲ ὁ τὸν τρυφερόν ἡρημένος
 βίον τοὺς τρυφερωτάτους ἐστιῶν Φαίακας καὶ τὸν
 Ὀδυσσεά ξενίζων, ἐπιδεικνύμενος αὐτῷ τὴν τοῦ
 κήπου κατασκευὴν καὶ τῆς οἰκίας καὶ τὸν αὐτοῦ
 βίον, τοιαύτας παρατίθεται τραπέζας.² καὶ Μενέ-
 λαιος δὲ τοὺς τῶν παίδων γάμους ποιούμενος καὶ
 τοῦ Τηλεμάχου πρὸς αὐτὸν παραγενομένου

νῶτα βοὸς παρέθηκεν

ὅπτ' ἐν χερσὶν ἐλών, τά ῥά οἱ γέρα πάρθεσαν
 αὐτῷ.

καὶ Νέστωρ δὲ βόας θύει Ποσειδῶνι παρὰ τῇ
 θαλάσῃ διὰ τῶν φιλτάτων καὶ οἰκειοτάτων
 τέκνων, βασιλεὺς ὢν καὶ πολλοὺς ἔχων ὑπηκόους,
 τάδε παρακελεύόμενος·

ἀλλ' ἄγ', ὁ μὲν πεδίονδ' ἐπὶ βοῦν ἵτω

καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.³ ὅσιωτέρα γὰρ αὕτη ἢ θυσία θεοῖς
 καὶ προσφιλεστέρα ἢ διὰ τῶν οἰκείων καὶ εὐ-
 νουστάτων ἀνδρῶν. καὶ τοὺς μνηστῆρας δὲ ὑβρι-

¹ Kaibel: δίδωσι, καὶ Ἀλκίῳ δὲ τῷ τὸν τρυφερόν ἡρημένῳ
 βίον, ἀφιστῶν . . . ἐπιθυμιῶν C.E.

² Suidas adds τοὺς τρυφερωτάτους . . . τραπέζας.

³ Suidas adds τάδε . . . ἐξῆς.

or a wedding or any other gathering. And yet he often makes Agamemnon entertain his chieftains at dinner ; no entrées served in fig-leaves, no rare tit-bit or milk-cakes, or honey-cakes, does Homer serve as choice dainties for his kings, but only viands by which body and soul might enjoy strength. And so after the duel^a Agamemnon especially “rewarded Ajax with the chine of oxen.”^b And to Nestor,^c by this time an old man, and to Phoenix,^d he gives roast meat, meaning to restrain us from riotous desires. And it was so with Alcinoüs, whose choice inclined to a luxurious life ; he feasted the Phaeacians, who lived most luxuriously, and entertained the stranger Odysseus ; he shows him the well-appointed house and garden, and then causes the same simple fare to be placed before him. Menelaus, also, when he celebrated the nuptials of his children,^e at the time when Telemachus came to visit him, “took and set before them the roasted ox-chine, which they had served to him as his own meed of honour.” And Nestor also, though a king who had many subjects, sacrificed cattle to Poseidon at the seaside by the hand of the children most near and dear to him, exhorting them in these words^f : “Nay then, let one go to the field for a heifer,” and the rest. For that sort of sacrifice, made by men who are devoted and loyal, is holier and more acceptable to the gods. Even the suitors, insolent though they were, and

^a Between Ajax and Hector, *Iliad* vii. 200 ff.

^b *Iliad* vii. 321.

^c *Od.* iii. 33.

^d *Iliad* ix. 215.

^e A son and a daughter, Megapenthes and Hermione. *Od.* iv. 64.

^f *Od.* iii. 421.

c στὰς ὄντας καὶ πρὸς ἡδονὰς ἀνειμένους οὔτε ἰχθῦς ἐσθίοντας ποιεῖ οὔτε ὄρνιθας οὔτε μελίπηκτα, περιελὼν παντὶ σθένει τὰς μαγειρικὰς μαγγανείας, καὶ τά, ὡς ὁ Μένανδρός φησιν, ὑποβινητιῶντα βρώματα καὶ τὸ παρὰ πολλοῖς λασταυροκάκαβον καλούμενον βρώμα, ὡς φησι Χρύσιππος ἐν τῷ περὶ καλοῦ καὶ ἡδονῆς,¹ οὗ ἡ κατασκευὴ περιεργότερα.

Πρίαμος δὲ παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ καὶ ὀνειδίζει τοῖς υἱοῖς ἀναλίσκουσι τὰ μὴ νενομισμένα·

ἀρνῶν ἡδ' ἐρίφων ἐπιδήμιοι ἀρπακτῆρες.

Φιλόχορος δὲ ἱστορεῖ καὶ κεκωλύσθαι Ἀθήνησιν d ἀπέκτου ἀρνὸς μηδὲνα γεύεσθαι, ἐπιλιπούσης² ποτὲ τῆς τῶν ζώων τούτων γενέσεως.

Ἑλλήσποντον δὲ Ὀμηρος ἰχθυόεντα προσαγορεύων καὶ τοὺς Φαίακας πλωτικωτάτους ποιῶν καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰθάκῃ εἰδὼς λιμένας πλείους καὶ νήσους προσεχεῖς πολλὰς, ἐν αἷς ἰχθύων ἐγένετο πλῆθος καὶ ἀγρίων ὀρνίθων, καὶ εἰς εὐδαιμονίαν δὲ καταριθμῶν τὸ τὴν θάλασσαν ἰχθῦς παρέχειν, ὅμως τούτων οὐδὲν οὐδένα ποιεῖ προσφερόμενον· καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ὁπώραν παρατίθησιν τινι καίπερ οὔσαν e πολλὴν καὶ ἡδιστα ταύτης μνημονεύων καὶ πάντα χρόνον παρασκευάζων ἀθάνατον· “ὄγχνη γάρ, φησὶν, ἐπ' ὄγχνη” καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδὲ στεφανουμένους οὐδὲ μυρουμένους ποιεῖ ὥσπερ οὐδὲ θυμῶντας, ἀλλὰ πάντων τούτων ἀπο-

¹ Suidas adds ἐν . . . ἡδονῆς.

² Eustathius 1348. 60, cf. Athenaeus ix. 375 c: ἐπιλιπούσης CE.

^a From λάσταυρος, “lecher,” and κακάβη, “partridge,” a dish supposed to excite lust.

recklessly given over to pleasure, are not represented as eating fish or birds or honey-cakes, for Homer strenuously excludes the tricks of the culinary art, the viands which Menander calls aphrodisiac, and that mentioned in many authors under the name of *lastaurokakabos*^a (as Chrysippus says in his work *On Pleasure and the Good*), the preparation of which is rather elaborate.

The Priam of Homer, too, reproaches^b his sons for consuming what custom prohibits: "Plunderers of lambs and kids belonging to your own countrymen!"

Philochorus^c records that at Athens no one was allowed to taste the flesh of an unshorn lamb, because at one time there had occurred a dearth of these animals.

Although Homer describes the Hellespont as teeming with fish,^d and pictures the Phaeacians as devoted to the sea, and although he knows that in Ithaca there are several harbours and many islands near the shore abounding in fish and wild fowl, and moreover counts the sea's bounty in supplying fish as an element of prosperity, he nevertheless never represents anyone as eating any of these creatures. What is more, he does not place fruit upon the board either, though it was abundant and he mentions it in a delightful passage,^e representing it as never failing throughout the year: "Pear upon pear," he says, and all the rest. What is more, he also does not picture the wearing of chaplets or the use of unguents, any more than the burning of incense. On the contrary, his characters are free of all such con-

^b *Iliad* xxiv. 262.

^a *Iliad* ix. 360.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 394.

^e *Od.* vii. 120.

λυομένους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς ἐλευθερίαν καὶ αὐτ-
 άρκειαν ἐξαιρεῖται τοὺς πρώτους. καὶ θεοῖς δὲ
 ἀπλὴν ἀποδίδωσι δίαιταν νέκταρ καὶ ἀμβροσίαν.
 καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δὲ ποιεῖ τιμῶντας αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ
 f τῆς διαίτης, ἀφελὼν λιβανωτὸν καὶ σμύρναν καὶ
 στεφάνους καὶ τὴν περὶ ταῦτα τρυφήν. καὶ τῆς
 ἀπλῆς δὲ ταύτης διαίτης οὐκ ἀπλήστως ἀπο-
 λαύοντας παρίστησιν, ἀλλ' ὥς οἱ κράτιστοι τῶν
 ἱατρῶν ἀφαιρεῖ τὰς πλησμονάς,

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο·

καὶ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν πληρώσαντες οἱ μὲν ἐξώρμων
 ἐπὶ μελέτην ἀθλητικὴν δίσκοισι τερπόμενοι καὶ αἰ-
 10 γανέαις, τῇ παιδιᾷ τὰ πρὸς σπουδὴν ἐκμελετῶντες· οἱ
 δὲ κιθαρωδῶν ἤκροῶντο τὰς ἡρωικὰς πράξεις ἐν
 μέλει καὶ ῥυθμῷ ποιούντων. διὸ οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν
 τοὺς οὕτω τεθραμμένους ἀφλεγμάντους εἶναι τὰ
 σώματα καὶ τὰς ψυχάς. ἐνδεικνύμενος οὖν καὶ
 τὴν εὐταξίαν ὥς ὑγιεινὸν ἐστὶ καὶ εὐχρηστον
 καὶ κοινὸν τὸν σοφώτατον Νέστορα πεποίηκε
 Μαχάονι τῷ ἱατρῷ τετρωμένῳ τὸν δεξιὸν ὦμον
 προσφέροντα οἶνον, ταῖς φλεγμοναῖς ἐναντιώτατον
 b ὄντα, καὶ τοῦτον Πράμνειον, ὃν ἴδμεν παχὺν καὶ
 πολύτροφον (οὐ διψήσεως ἄκος, ἀλλ' ἐμφορήσεως
 ἔνεκα· πεπωκότι γοῦν παρακελεύεται συνεχῶς
 τοῦτο ποιεῖν· “σὺ μὲν, φησί, πῖνε καθήμενος”),
 καὶ ἐπιξύνοντα τυρὸν αἶγειον, ἐπὶ δὲ κρόμνον ποτοῦ
 ὄψον, ἵνα πλεῖον πίνη, καίτοι ἀλλαχοῦ λέγων τὸν
 οἶνον ἐκλύειν τὴν ἰσχὺν καὶ ἀπογυιοῦν. περὶ δὲ

^a e.g. *Od.* i. 150.

^b *Od.* iv. 626.

^c Cf. Plato's φλεγμαίνουσα πόλις (*Rep.* 372 E), a society given over to luxury, and below, 60 d.

ventions, and the foremost of them are singled out for freedom and independence. Even to the gods he ascribes a simple regimen of nectar and ambrosia. He pictures human beings as honouring the gods in their diet, denying to them the use of frankincense or myrrh or wreaths or similar luxuries. And even this simple food they do not enjoy greedily, according to him, but like an excellent physician, he forbids satiety, saying, "when they had banished desire for eating and drinking."^a And after his heroes had satisfied their appetite some would be off to athletic practice, "amusing themselves with discus and spear,"^b in sport training themselves for serious work; while others would listen to the harpists as they set to melody and rhythm the deeds of heroes. It is no wonder, therefore, that men nurtured in this fashion should be free from the excitements of body and soul.^c By way, then, of showing that moderate living is healthful, beneficial, and adapted for all, he has portrayed Nestor,^d wisest of men, as offering wine to the physician Machaon when he was wounded in the right shoulder, although Nestor was a bitter foe of passion; and the wine he gives is Pramneian, too, which we know was heavy and filling. It was no "cure for thirst,"^e but rather a device for stuffing the belly; at any rate, although Machaon has already drunk, Nestor urges him to continue, saying, "Be seated, and drink."^f He then scrapes some goat's milk cheese over the wine and adds an onion as a relish^g to make him drink more. And yet in another passage^h Homer says that wine relaxes and enervates bodily vigour. As for Hector,

^a *Iliad* xi. 639. ^e Eur. *Cyclops* 97. ^f *Iliad* xiv. 5.

^g *Iliad* xi. 630.

^h *Iliad* vi. 265.

τοῦ Ἑκτορος Ἑκάβῃ οἰομένη μενεῖν αὐτὸν τὸ καταλειπόμενον τῆς ἡμέρας παρακαλεῖ πιεῖν σπεί-
 c σαντα, προτρεπομένη εἰς θυμηδίαν· ὁ δ' ὑπερτίθε-
 ται πρὸς πρᾶξιν ἐξιών. καὶ ἡ μὲν ἀπερισπάστως
 ἐπαινεῖ τὸν οἶνον, ὁ δὲ μετὰ ἄσθματος ἤκων ἀπ-
 ωθεῖται· καὶ ἡ μὲν ἀξιοῖ σπείσαντα πιεῖν, ὁ δὲ καθ-
 ημαγμένος ἀσεβὲς ἡγεῖται. οἶδε δὲ ὁ Ὅμηρος καὶ
 τὸ ὠφέλιμον καὶ τὸ σύμμετρον τοῦ οἴνου ἐν¹ οἷς
 τὸν χανδὸν ἔλκοντα αὐτὸν βλάπτεισθαι φησι· καὶ
 κράσεων δὲ γένη διάφορα ἐπίσταται· οὐκ ἂν γὰρ
 Ἀχιλλεὺς τὸ ζωρότερον κεραίρειν διέστειλε,² μὴ
 οὔσης τινὸς καθημερινῆς κράσεως. ἴσως οὖν οὐκ
 ἐγίνωσκεν αὐτὸν εὐδιαφόρητον ἄνευ στερεμνίου
 σιτίου μίγματος, ὃ τοῖς ἰατροῖς διὰ τὴν τέχνην ἐστὶ
 d δῆλον· τοῖς γοῦν καρδιακοῖς μετὰ οἴνου σιτῶδες
 ἀναμίσγουσιν τι πρὸς κατοχὴν τῆς δυνάμεως. ἀλλ'
 ἐκεῖνος τῷ μὲν Μαχάονι μετ' ἀλφίτου καὶ τυροῦ
 δέδωκε τὸν οἶνον, τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεά ποιεῖ συν-
 ἀπτοντα τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν σιτίων καὶ οἴνου³ ὠφέλειαν·

ὃς δέ κ' ἀνὴρ οἴνοιο κορεσσάμενος καὶ ἐδωδῆς.

τῷ δὲ κωθωνιζομένῳ δίδωσι τὸν ἡδύποτον, οὕτω
 καλέσας αὐτόν·

ἐν δὲ πίθοι οἴνοιο παλαιοῦ ἡδυπότοιο.

Ποιεῖ δὲ Ὅμηρος καὶ τὰς κόρας καὶ τὰς γυναῖ-
 e κας λουούσας τοὺς ξένους, ὥς οὔτε φλεγμονὴν
 οὔτε ἀκρασίαν τῶν εὖ βεβιωκότων καὶ σωφρόνως

¹ Kaibel adds ἐν.

² Dindorf: διέστε CE.

³ Kaibel: οἴνων CE.

Hecuba,^a hoping that he will stay in the city the rest of the day, invites him to pour a libation and drink, thinking to incite him to gaiety. But he puts it off and goes forth to action. She insistently praises wine, but he rejects it, though panting for breath when he comes before her. She urges him to pour a libation and drink, but he thinks it unholy when he is covered with the blood of battle. Still, Homer recognizes the usefulness of wine in moderation when he says ^b that he who quaffs too eagerly injures himself. He also understands various degrees of mixing; ^c for Achilles would not have directed that "the purer sort be mixed" ^d had not some sort of mixing been a daily custom. It may be that the poet was not aware that wine is too easily carried off through the pores if there be no admixture of solid food, a fact well known to physicians in practice; at any rate, for patients suffering from cardiac disorders they mix some cereal food and wine together in order to retain its effect. Nestor, however, gives Machaon his wine mixed with meal and cheese; and the poet makes Odysseus combine the advantages derived from food and wine together in the verse,^e "The man who has had his fill of wine and food." To a hard drinker he gives the "sweet draught," as he calls it:^f "In it stood casks of wine, the old sweet draught."

Homer also represents young girls and women as bathing their guests, evidently believing that when men have lived honorable and chaste lives, women do not kindle violent passion in them. This is an

^b *Od.* xxi. 294. Homer says ἐλη, "takes"; Athenaeus uses the slang ἐλκοντα, "pulls."

^c With water.

^e *Iliad* xix. 167.

^d *Iliad* ix. 203.

^f *Od.* ii. 340.

ἀπομόνας. ἀρχαῖον δὲ τοῦτο ἔθος· λούουσι γοῦν καὶ αἱ Κωκάλου θυγατέρες, ὡς νενομισμένον, τὸν Μίνω παραγενόμενον εἰς Σικελίαν.

Τῆς μέθης δὲ κατατρέχων¹ ὁ ποιητῆς τὸν τηλικούτον Κύκλωπα ὑπὸ μικροῦ σώματος διὰ ταύτην ἀπολλύμενον παρίστησι καὶ Εὐρυτίωνα τὸν Κένταυρον· τοὺς τε παρὰ Κίρκῃ λέοντας ποιεῖ καὶ f λύκους ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ἐπακολουθήσαντας. τὸν δὲ Ὀδυσσεά σῶζει τῷ Ἑρμοῦ λόγῳ πεισθέντα· διὸ καὶ ἀπαθὴς γίνεται. Ἑλπήνορα δὲ πάροινον ὄντα καὶ τρυφερὸν κατακρημνίζει. καὶ Ἀντίνοος δ' ὁ λέγων πρὸς Ὀδυσσεά “οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδής” αὐτὸς οὐκ ἀπείχετο τοῦ πώματος· διὸ καὶ τρωθεὶς ἀπώλετο, ἔτι κρατῶν τὸ ποτήριον. ποιεῖ δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐν τῷ ἀπόπλῳ μεθύοντας, διὸ καὶ στασιάζοντας· ὅθεν καὶ ἀπόλλυνται. ἱστορεῖ δὲ 11 καὶ τὸν δεινότατον Αἰνείαν τῶν Τρώων ἐν τῷ βουλευέσθαι διὰ τὴν ἐν τῇ μέθῃ παρρησίαν καὶ τὰς ἀπειλὰς αἷς Τρωσὶν ὑπέσχετο οἰνοποτάζων ὑπομείναντα τὴν Ἀχιλλέως ὀρμὴν καὶ μικροῦ παραπολλύμενον. καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων δὲ λέγει που περὶ αὐτοῦ·

ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀασάμην φρεσὶ λευγαλήησι πιθήσας
ἢ οἶνω μεθύων, ἢ μ' ἔβλαψαν θεοὶ αὐτοί,

εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν τιθεὶς πλάστιγγα τὴν μέθην τῇ μανίᾳ.
(οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔπη ταῦτα προηγέκατο Διοσ-
b κουρίδης ὁ Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῆς.) καὶ ὁ Ἀχιλ-

¹ Musurus: κατὰ τροχάησεν CE.

^a In pursuit of Daedalus. Cocalus was king of the Sicani near Agrigentum, Diod. iv. 76.

^b Odysseus, *Od.* ix. 360 ff.

ancient practice; at any rate, the daughters of Cocalus bathed Minos, as though it were customary, when he came to Sicily.^a

By way of denouncing drunkenness the poet portrays Cyclops, for all his great size, as completely overcome, when drunk, by a small person^b; likewise the centaur Eurytion;^c and so he changes the men who visited Circe into lions and wolves because of their self-indulgence, whereas Odysseus is saved because he obeys the admonition of Hermes,^d and therefore comes off unscathed. But he makes Elpenor, who indulges too freely in wine, and is given to luxury, break his neck by a fall.^e And Antinoüs, the very one who says^f to Odysseus "the sweet wine is affecting thee," could not abstain from drinking himself; therefore he too was "affected," and lost his life with the cup still in his hand. Homer also represents the Greeks as drunk when they sailed away,^g and that is why they fell to quarrelling and were destroyed. He also tells how Aeneas,^h though most skilled in counsel among the Trojans, because of his outspoken language inspired by drink and because of the boastful threats he had uttered to the Trojans when in his cups, resisted the onslaught of Achilles, and so nearly lost his life. Agamemnon, too, says somewhere of himself,ⁱ "Since I was undone by yielding to my baleful spirit, or because I was drunken with wine, or because the gods themselves did blast me," thus putting drunkenness in the same scale with madness. (With this interpretation have these same verses been cited by Dioscurides, disciple of Iso-

^a *Od.* xxi. 295.

^f *Od.* xxi. 293.

^h *Iliad* xx. 84.

^d *Od.* x. 277 ff.

^e *Od.* x. 552.

^g *Od.* iii. 139.

ⁱ *Iliad* ix. 119.

λεὺς δ' ὀνειδίζων τῷ Ἀγαμέμνονί φησιν· “οἶνο-
βαρές, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων.”

Ταὐτ' εἶπε τὸ Θετταλὸν σόφισμα ἦτοι ὁ ἐκ
Θετταλίας σοφιστής· παίζει δ' ἴσως πρὸς τὴν
παροιμίαν ὁ Ἀθήναιος.

Ὅτι τροφαῖς ἐχρῶντο οἱ ἥρωες παρ' Ὀμήρῳ
πρῶτον μὲν τῷ καλουμένῳ ἀκρατίσματι, ὃ λέγει
ἄριστον· οὗ ἅπαξ μέμνηται ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ· “Ὀδυ-
σεὺς καὶ δῖος ὕφορβος ἐντύνοντ' ἄριστον κειαμένῳ
c πῦρ,” καὶ ἅπαξ ἐν Ἰλιάδι·

ἐσσυμένως ἐπένοντο καὶ ἐντύνοντ' ἄριστον.

λέγει δὲ τὸ πρωινὸν ἔμβρωμα, ὃ ἡμεῖς ἀκρατισμὸν
καλοῦμεν διὰ τὸ ἐν ἀκράτῳ βρέχειν καὶ προσίσθαι
ψωμούς, ὥς Ἀντιφάνης·

ἄριστον ἐν ὅσῳ . . . ὁ μάγειρος ποιεῖ,
εἴτ' ἐπάγει·

συνακρατίσασθαι πῶς ἔχεις μετ' ἐμοῦ;
καὶ Κάνθαρος·

A. οὐκοῦν ἀκρατισώμεθ' αὐτοῦ. B. μηδαμῶς·
Ἰσθμοῖ² γὰρ ἀριστήσομεν.

Ἀριστομένης·

d ἀκρατιοῦμαι μικρόν, εἴθ' ἤξω πάλιν,
ἄρτου δις ἢ τρὶς ἀποδακῶν.

Φιλήμων δέ φησιν ὅτι τροφαῖς δ' ἐχρῶντο οἱ πα-
λαιοί, ἀκρατίσματι, ἀρίστῳ, ἐσπερίσματι, δείπνῳ.
τὸν μὲν οὖν ἀκρατισμὸν διανοητισμὸν ἔλεγον, τὸ
δ' ἄριστον δείπνον, τὸ δ' ἐσπέρισμα³ δορπηστόν,

¹ Kaibel adds οἱ.

² Cobet: ἐν Ἰσθμῷ CE.

³ Kaibel adds δείπνον, τὸ δ' ἐσπέρισμα; but see Weber,
Com. Ribbeck 446.

crates.) And Achilles, when reviling Agamemnon, calls him "Heavy with wine, with the eyes of a dog." ^a

Thus spoke "the Thessalian wit," that is, the wise man of Thessaly. ^b Athenaeus is perhaps alluding to the old saying.

In the matter of meals, the heroes of Homer took first the so-called *akratisma*, ^c or breakfast, which he calls *ariston*. ^d This he mentions once in the *Odyssey* ^e: "Odysseus and the godlike swineherd kindled a fire and prepared breakfast." And once in the *Iliad* ^f: "Quickly they set to work and prepared breakfast." He calls the morning meal *embroma*; we call it *akratismos*, because we eat pieces of bread sopped in unmixed (*akratos*) wine. So Antiphanes ^g retains the Homeric usage: "While the cook is getting breakfast," immediately continuing, "Have you time to join me at breakfast?" Cantharus ^h also identifies *ariston* and *akratismos*: "A. Let us, then, take breakfast here.—B. Not so; we will breakfast at the Isthmus." Aristomenes ⁱ: "I'll get a little breakfast, a bite or two of bread, and then come back." But Philemon says that the ancients had four meals, *akratisma*, *ariston*, *hesperisma* ("evening meal") and *deipnon* ("dinner"). Now the *akratisma* they called *breaking the fast*, the *ariston* ("luncheon") they called *deipnon*, the evening meal *dorpestos*, the dinner

^a *Iliad* i. 225.

^b Myrtilus. Cf. vii. 308 b. Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα was a familiar term for trickery. Suid. s.v.

^c "Breakfast"; see below, 11 c.

^d *Lit.* "early meal," but in Athens "luncheon."

^e xvi. 2.

^f xxiv. 124.

^g Kock ii. 126.

^h Kock i. 766.

ⁱ Kock i. 693.

τὸ δὲ δεῖπνον ἐπιδορπίδα. ἐστὶ δ' ἡ τάξις καὶ παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐν οἷς ὁ Παλαμῆδης πεποιῖται λέγων·

καὶ ταξιάρχας χἀκατοντάρχας στρατῶ¹
 e ἔταξα. σῖτον δ' εἰδέναι διώρισα
 ἄριστα, δεῖπνα, δόρπα δ' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα.

τῆς δὲ τετάρτης τροφῆς οὕτως "Ομηρος μέμνηται
 "σὺ δ' ἔρχεο δειελιήσας," ὁ καλοῦσί τινες δει-
 λυνόν, ὃ ἐστὶ μεταξὺ τοῦ ὑφ' ἡμῶν λεγομένου ἀρί-
 στον καὶ δεῖπνον. καὶ ἄριστον μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ ὑπὸ
 τὴν ἕω λαμβανόμενον, δεῖπνον δὲ τὸ μεσημβρινόν,
 ὃ ἡμεῖς ἄριστον, δόρπον δὲ τὸ ἐσπερινόν. μήποτε
 δὲ καὶ συνωνυμεί τὸ ἄριστον τῷ δεῖπνῳ. ἐπὶ γὰρ
 τῆς πρωινῆς που τροφῆς ἔφη· "οἱ δ' ἄρα δεῖπνον
 f ἔλλοντο, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσσοντο." μετὰ γὰρ τὴν
 ἀνατολὴν εὐθὺς δειπνοποιησάμενοι προέρχονται εἰς
 τὴν μάχην.

Εὐωχοῦνται δὲ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ καθήμενοι. οἶον-
 ται δὲ τινες καὶ ἐκάστῳ τῶν δαιτυμόνων κατ'
 ἄνδρα παρακεῖσθαι τράπεζαν. τῷ γοῦν Μέντῃ,
 φασίν, ἀφικομένῳ πρὸς Τηλέμαχον τῶν τραπέζων
 παρακειμένων ξεστὴ παρετέθη τράπεζα. οὐκ ἐστὶ
 δὲ τοῦτο ἐμφανῶς τοῦ προκειμένου κατασκευαστι-
 κόν· δύναται γὰρ ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἀπὸ τῆς Τηλεμάχου
 τραπέζης δαίνυσθαι. παρ' ὅλην δὲ τὴν συνουσίαν
 12 παρέκεντο αἱ τράπεζαι πλήρεις, ὥς παρὰ πολλοῖς
 τῶν βαρβάρων ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔθος ἐστί, κατηρεφέες

¹ Porson: καὶ ταξιάρχας καὶ στρατάρχας καὶ ἑκατοντάρχας CE.

^a T.G.F.² 60.

^b Od. xvii. 599.

^c Iliad viii. 53-54. See the Scholiast, who reveals that

epidorpis. In Aeschylus may be found the proper order of these terms, in the verses wherein Palamede is made to say : ^a " I appointed captains of division and of hundreds over the host, and meals I taught them to distinguish, breakfasts, dinners, and suppers third." The fourth meal is mentioned by Homer in these words : ^b " Go thou when thou hast supped," referring to what some call *deilino*, which comes between our *ariston* (" luncheon ") and *deipnon* (" dinner "). So *ariston*, in Homer, is the meal eaten in the early morning, whereas *deipnon* is the noon meal which we to-day call *ariston*, and *dorpon* is the evening meal. Perhaps, also, *deipnon* in Homer is sometimes synonymous with *ariston* ; for of the morning meal he somewhere said : ^c " They then took their *deipnon*, and after that began to arm for battle ;" that is, immediately after sunrise and the *deipnon*, they go forth to fight.

In Homer men feast sitting.^d Certain authorities also think that a separate table is set before each diner. In the case of Mentès,^e at any rate, they assert that a " polished table " was placed before him when he visited Telemachus,^f although the tables had already been set out. But this is not a conclusive settlement of the question ; for it is possible that Athena dined from the same table as Telemachus. Throughout the banquet the tables remained before them fully spread, as is still the custom to-day among many foreign peoples, " com-

this confusion about meals in Homer was an ancient puzzle. Athenæus only adds to the confusion.

^a Not reclining on couches, as in Ionia and Attica later. Cf. 17 f.

^e Athena in disguise.

^f *Od.* i. 138.

ATHENAEUS

παντοίων ἀγαθῶν, κατὰ Ἀνακρέοντα. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν αἱ δμῳαί

ἀπὸ μὲν σῆτον πολὺν ἤρεον καὶ τράπεζαν καὶ δέπα.

ιδιάζον δὲ τὸ παρὰ Μενελάῳ εἰσάγει συμπόσιον. δειπνήσαντας γὰρ ποιεῖ ὁμιλοῦντας· εἴτ' ἀπο-
νυφάμενους ποιεῖ πάλιν δειπνοῦντας καὶ δόρπου ἐξαῦτις μεμνημένους μετὰ τὸν κλαυθμόν. τῷ δὲ μὴ αἵρεσθαι τὰς τραπέζας ἐναντιοῦσθαι δοκεῖ τὸ ἐν Ἰλιάδι·

- b ἔσθων καὶ πίνων, ἔτι καὶ παρέκειτο τράπεζα.
ἀναγνωστέον οὖν οὕτω·

ἔσθων καὶ πίνων ἔτι, καὶ παρέκειτο τράπεζα,
ἢ τὸν καιρὸν αἰτιᾶσθαι τὸν παρόντα δεῖ. πῶς γὰρ ἦν πρόπον τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ πενθοῦντι παρακεῖσθαι τράπεζαν καθάπερ τοῖς εὐωχομένοις παρ' ὅλην τὴν συνουσίαν; παρετίθεντο δὲ οἱ μὲν ἄρτοι σὺν τοῖς κανοῖς, τὰ δὲ δεῖπνα κρέα μόνον ἦν ὀπτά. ζωμὸν δὲ οὐκ ἐποίει Ὅμηρος θύων βοῦς,

οὐδ' ἦψεν κρέα

- c οὐδ' ἐγκέφαλον· ὥπτα δὲ καὶ τὰς κοιλίας.
οὕτω σφόδρ' ἦν ἀρχαῖος,

Ἀντιφάνης φησί.

Καὶ τῶν κρεῶν δὲ μοῖραι ἐνέμοντο· ὅθεν εἰσας φησὶ τὰς δαῖτας ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσότητος. τὰ γὰρ δεῖπνα δαῖτας ἔλεγον ἀπὸ τοῦ δατεῖσθαι, οὐ μόνον τῶν κρεῶν διανεμομένων ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ οἴνου·

ἤδη μὲν δαιτὸς κεκορήμεθα θυμὸν εἰσης.

pletely covered o'er with divers good things," a Anacreon ^a has it. After the guests withdrew, "the maids carried away much food as well as the table and the cups." ^b But the banquet in the scene at Menelaus's palace ^c is peculiar. For after eating, the guests converse; then they wash their hands and eat once more, and still later, after their lamentation they bethink ^d them of supper. The notion that the tables were removed is seemingly refuted by the verse in the *Iliad* ^e: "He had been eating and drinking, and the table still stood beside him." Accordingly we must read the line thus: "Eating and drinking still, while the table stood beside him." Or else we must explain the contradiction by the special circumstances. For how could it have been decent for Achilles, then in mourning, to have a table set before him just as it is for revellers throughout an entire symposium? Loaves of bread were served in baskets, but at dinner only roast meat was known. "Homer," observes Antiphanes, ^f "never made broth when he sacrificed oxen, nor did he boil the flesh or the brains, but he roasted even the entrails. So very old-fashioned was he."

Now of the meat, also, portions were equally divided, whence he calls banquets "equal" because of the equality observed. Dinners were called *daiteis* from *dateisthai*, "to divide," and wine as well as meat was equally apportioned: "By this time we had satisfied our souls with the equal feast."

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 121.

^b *Od.* xix. 61.

^c *Od.* iv. 60.

^d *Od.* iv. 216.

^e xxiv. 476.

^f The punctuation proposed by Athenaeus is impossible and the entire observation is a quibble.

^g Kock ii. 124.

^h *Od.* viii. 98.

καί·

χαῖρ', Ἀχιλεῦ, δαιτὸς μὲν εἴσης οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς.

ἐκ τούτων δ' ἐπείσθη Ζηνόδοτος δαῖτα εἶσιν τὴν
 d ἀγαθὴν λέγεσθαι. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡ τροφή τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ
 ἀγαθὸν ἀναγκαῖον ἦν, ἐπεκτείνας, φησὶν, εἴρηκεν
 εἶσιν· ἐπεὶ οἱ πρῶτοι ἄνθρωποι, οἷς δὲ οὐ παρῆν
 ἄφθονος τροφή, ἄρτι φαινομένης ἀθρόον ἐπ' αὐτὴν
 ἰόντες βία ἤρπαζον καὶ ἀφηροῦντο τοὺς ἔχοντας,
 καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἀκοσμίας ἐγίνοντο καὶ φόνοι. ἐξ ὧν
 εἰκὸς λεχθῆναι καὶ τὴν ἀτασθαλίαν, ὅτι ἐν ταῖς
 θαλαῖς τὰ πρῶτα ἐξημάρτανον οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰς
 ἀλλήλους. ὥς δὲ παρεγένετο αὐτοῖς πολλὴ ἐκ τῆς
 Δῆμητρος, διένεμον ἐκάστω ἴσιν, καὶ οὕτως εἰς
 e κόσμον ἦλθε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ δόρπα. διὸ ἄρτου
 τε ἐπίνοια πέμματός τε εἰς ἴσον διαμεμοιραμένου
 καὶ τοῖς διαπίνουσιν ἄλεια· καὶ γὰρ ταῦτα εἰς τὸ¹
 ἴσον χωρούντων² ἐγίνετο. ὥστε ἡ τροφή δαῖς ἐπὶ
 τῷ δαίεσθαι λέγεται, ὃ ἐστι διαμοιρᾶσθαι ἐπ' ἴσης·
 καὶ ὁ τὰ κρέα ὀπτῶν δαιτρός, ἐπεὶ ἴσιν ἐκάστω
 μοῖραν ἐδίδου. καὶ ἐπὶ μόνων ἀνθρώπων δαῖτα³
 λέγει ὁ ποιητής, ἐπὶ δὲ θηρίων οὐκ ἔτι. ἀγνοῶν
 δὲ ταύτης τῆς φωνῆς τὴν δύναμιν Ζηνόδοτος ἐν
 f τῇ κατ' αὐτὸν ἐκδόσει γράφει·

αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν
 οἰωνοῖσί τε δαῖτα,

¹ Kaibel adds τὸ.

² Wilamowitz: χωρῶντα CE. Cf. 12 f.

³ Kaibel: δαῖτας CE.

^a *Iliad* ix. 225.

^b εἶση for ἴση.

^c This naïve etymology from ἄτη and θαλία (ἀτάσθαλος = "kill-joy") is accepted by some.

Again: "Your health, Achilles! Of the equal feast we are in no want."^a Hence Zenodotus was convinced that an "equal" feast meant a "goodly feast." For since food is a necessary good for man, Homer, he asserts, calls it "equal," using an extended form of the word^b; for primitive men, who, of course, did not have abundant food, would fall upon it pell-mell as soon as it appeared, and forcibly snatch and wrest it from those who had it, so that in the midst of this disorder bloodshed would actually occur. So it was, probably, that the word *atasthalia* ("wickedness") came into use, because it was amid festivity (*thalia*) that men first sinned against one another.^c But when, through Demeter's bounty, they came to have plenty, they would divide it equally to each, and in this way men came to sup in orderly fashion. Thus, also, comes the conception of "loaf"^d as a due portion, and of cake divided up into equal portions, and of "goblets"^e for drinkers challenging in their turn. In fact, these terms arose when men were progressing toward fair dealing. And so the meal is called *dais* from *daiesthai* "divide," that is, to distribute in equal portions; and the roaster of meat is *daitros*,^f or "divider," because he gave an equal portion to everybody. In fact, it is only of human beings that the poet uses the word *dais*, but when he comes to beasts, never. But Zenodotus, unaware of the etymology of the word, writes in his edition of Homer,^g "gave their bodies to be a prey to dogs

^a *äpros*, "loaf," as from *äparískw*, "fit."

^b *äλεισον* as from *ισον*, "equal."

^f He was also the carver.

^g *Iliad* i. 4, substituting *δαῖτρα* for *πᾶσι*. On this famous reading, suppressed by Aristarchus, see Cauer, *Grundfragen der Homerkritik*³, 57.

τὴν τῶν γυπῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οἰωνῶν τροφήν οὕτω καλῶν, μόνου ἀνθρώπου χωροῦντος εἰς¹ τὸ
 13 ἴσον ἐκ τῆς πρόσθεν βίας. διὸ καὶ μόνου τούτου ἡ τροφή δαίς· καὶ μοῖρα τὸ ἐκάστω διδόμενον. οὐκ ἔφερον δὲ οἴκαδε παρ' Ὀμήρῳ οἱ δαιτυμόνες τὰ λειπόμενα, ἀλλὰ κορεσθέντες κατέλιπον παρ' οἷς ἦν ἡ δαίς· καὶ ἡ ταμία λαβοῦσα εἶχεν, ἵνα ἄν τις ἀφίκηται ξένος, ἔχοι δοῦναι αὐτῷ.

Καὶ ἰχθύσι δὲ Ὀμηρος ποιεῖ χρωμένους τοὺς τότε καὶ ὄρνισι. κατὰ γοῦν τὴν Θρινακίαν οἱ Ὀδυσσέως ἑταῖροι θηρεύουσιν

ἰχθῦς ὄρνιθας τε φίλας θ' ὅ τι χεῖρας ἱκοίτο
 γναμπτοῖς ἀγκίστροισιν.

οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ Θρινακίᾳ ἐκεχάλκευτο τὰ ἄγκιστρα,
 b ἀλλ' ἐπέφεροντο ἐν τῷ πλῶ δηλονότι· ὥστε ἦν αὐτοῖς θήρας ἰχθύων ἐπιμέλεια καὶ τέχνη. εἰκάζει δὲ καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ Σκύλλης ἀρπαζομένους Ὀδυσσέως ἑταῖρους ἰχθύσι προμήκει ράβδῳ ἀλισκομένοις² καὶ θύραζε ρίπτομένοις.³ οὕτω καὶ ταύτην τὴν τέχνην ἀκριβοῖ μᾶλλον τῶν τοιαῦτα προηγουμένως ἐκ-
 δεδωκότων ποιήματα ἢ συγγράμματα, Καίκαλον⁴ λέγω τὸν Ἀργεῖον καὶ Νουμήνιον τὸν Ἡρα-
 κλεώτην, Παγκράτην τὸν Ἀρκάδα, Ποσειδώνιον τὸν Κορίνθιον καὶ τὸν ὀλίγῳ πρὸ ἡμῶν γενόμενον
 c Ὀππιανὸν τὸν Κίλικα· τοσούτοις γὰρ ἐνετύχομεν ἐποποιούσι Ἀλιευτικὰ γεγραφόσι, καταλογάδην δὲ τοῖς⁵ Σελεύκου τοῦ Ταρσέως καὶ Λεωνίδου τοῦ

¹ Kaibel adds *eis*.

² ἰχθύσι ἀλισκομένοις Eustathius: ἰχθῦς ἀλισκομένους or ἰχθύων ἀλισκομένων CE.

³ Eustathius: ρίπτομένους or ρίπτομένων CE.

⁴ Meineke: Καίκαλον CE, Κικίλιον Suid.

⁵ Kaibel: τῷ CE.

and a feast (*dais*) to birds," dignifying by this name the food of vultures and other birds of prey, although man alone progresses from primitive violence to fair dealing. Hence only man's food can be *dais*, and his "lot" is what is given to everybody. In Homer the feasters were not in the habit of carrying home anything left over, but after satisfying themselves they left it behind where they had dined. The housekeeper would take and keep it, so that if a stranger arrived she might have something to give him.

Now Homer even represents the men of those times as eating fish and birds.^a In Thrinacia, anyway, Odysseus's companions catch "fishes and fowls and whatever came to their hands, with bended hooks."^b For surely the hooks had not been forged in Thrinacia, but must have been brought with them on the voyage, which proves that they had had practice and skill in catching fish. Moreover, the poet compares^c those companions of Odysseus who had been snatched up by Scylla, to fish caught on a long pole and flung out upon the shore. He thus shows a more exact understanding of this art than the authors of systematic poems and treatises on it, I mean Caecalus of Argos, Numenius of Heracleia, Pancrates of Arcadia, Poseidonius of Corinth, and Oppian of Cilicia, who was born a little before us.^d These make a considerable number of writers on angling in epic verse that we have found, while in prose there are the works of Seleucus of Tarsus, Leonidas of

^a Contrary to common belief, *cf.* 9 d.

^b *Od.* xii. 331.

^c *Od.* xii. 251.

^d Oppian's work, *On Fishing*, is the only one of these which survives.

Βυζαντίου καὶ Ἀγαθοκλέους τοῦ Ἀτρακίου.¹ οὐ μνημονεύει δὲ τοιαύτης ἐδωδῆς ἐπὶ τῶν δείπνων, ὥς οὐκ οἰκείας νομιζομένης τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ἐν ἀξιώμασιν ἥρωσι κειμένοις, ὥς οὐδὲ τῆς τῶν νεογνῶν ἱερείων. οὐ μόνον δὲ ἰχθύσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὀστρείοις ἐχρῶντο, καίτοι τῆς τούτων ἐδωδῆς οὐ πολὺ ἐχούσης τὸ ὠφέλιμον καὶ ἡδύ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ βυθῷ κατὰ βάθος κειμένων. καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν εἰς ταῦτα ἄλλη τινὶ τέχνῃ χρήσασθαι ἢ δύντα κατὰ βυθοῦ.

ἡ μάλ' ἐλαφρὸς ἀνὴρ, ὅς ρεῖα κυβιστᾶ, ὃν καὶ λέγει πολλοὺς ἂν κορέσαι τήθεα διφῶντα. Ἐκάστω δὲ τῶν δαιτυμόνων παρ' Ὀμήρῳ παράκειται ποτήριον. Δημοδόκῳ² γοῦν παρατίθεται κάνεον καὶ τράπεζα καὶ δέπας “πιεῖν ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.” ἐπιστέφονται δὲ ποτοῖο οἱ κρητῆρες, ἧτοι ὑπερχειλεῖς οἱ κρατῆρες ποιοῦνται, ὥστε διὰ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἐπιστεφανοῦσθαι, καὶ ταῦτα ἔπρασσον πρὸς οἰωνοῦ τιθέμενοι. κοῦροι δὲ διανέμουνσι “πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.” τὸ δὲ πᾶσιν οὐ τοῖς ποτηρίοις, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. Ἀλκίνοους γοῦν τῷ Ποντονόῳ φησί· “μέθυ νέϊμον πᾶσιν ἀνὰ μέγαρον.” καὶ ἐξῆς ἐπάγει·

νώμησεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενος δεπάεσσιν.

Εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἀρίστοις κατὰ δείπνα τιμαί. Τυδείδης γοῦν καὶ κρέασι καὶ πλείοις δεπάεσσιν τιμᾶται καὶ Αἴας νώτοισι διηνεκέεσσιν γεραίρεται,

¹ Suidas adds καὶ . . . Ἀτρακίου.

² Schweighäuser adds Δημοδόκῳ.

Byzantium, and Agathocles of Atrax.^a Still, Homer never mentions such food in connexion with banquets, evidently because these viands were not considered appropriate to the heroes of high rank, any more than he mentions the eating of young animals. But they also ate oysters as well as fish, though the eating of them affords little benefit or pleasure, especially as they lie deep at the bottom of the sea, and there is no way of getting them except by diving to the bottom. "Verily, a nimble man he, who diveth easily;"^b of whom he also says, "Many would he satisfy by diving for oysters."

Before every feaster in Homer a cup is set. In the case of Demodocus,^c at least, there are furnished a basket, a table, and a cup "for drinking whensoever his heart bade him." And "the mixing-bowls are crowned with the beverage,"^d that is, they are filled to the brim, so as to be "crowned" with the wine. This they did because they regarded it as a good omen. And "the young men distribute it to all, after the drink-offering has been poured into the cups."^e The word "all" refers to the men, not to the cups. At any rate, Alcinoüs says to Pontonoüs,^f "Serve wine to all in the hall," continuing, "So, then, he measured it out to all, after he had poured the drink-offering into the cups."

There are also special honours at dinner for the bravest. For example, Tydeides is honoured "with meat and full cups,"^g and Ajax is rewarded "with chines cut the whole length,"^h and the chieftains

^b The taunt of Patroclus to Cebriones, charioteer of Hector, *Iliad* xvi. 745.

^c *Od.* viii. 69.

^d *Iliad* i. 470.

^e *Iliad* i. 471 *νόμῃσαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.*

^f *Od.* vii. 179-183. ^g *Iliad* viii. 162. ^h *Iliad* vii. 321.

καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῖς· “νῶτα βοός, τὰ
 ῥά οἱ πάρθεσαν αὐτῷ,” Μενέλαος δηλονότι. καὶ
 Ἰδομενέα δὲ Ἀγαμέμνων¹ πλείω² δέπα τιμᾶ. καὶ
 Σαρπηδὼν δὲ παρὰ Λυκίοις τοῖς αὐτοῖς τιμᾶται,
 καὶ ἔδρη καὶ κρέασιν.

Ἦν δέ τις αὐτοῖς καὶ διὰ τῆς προπόσεως ἀσπα-
 σμός· οἱ γοῦν θεοὶ “χρυσέοις δεπάεσσι δειδέχατ’
 14 ἀλλήλους,” ἦτοι ἐδεξιοῦντο προπίνοντες ἑαυτοῖς³
 ταῖς δεξιαῖς. καὶ τις δὲ “δείδεκτ’ Ἀχιλλέα”
 ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐδεξιοῦτο, ὃ ἐστι προέπινεν αὐτῷ τῇ
 δεξιᾷ διδοὺς τὸ ποτήριον. ἐδωροῦντο δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ
 τῆς αὐτῶν⁴ μοίρας οἷς ἐβούλοντο, ὡς Ὀδυσσεὺς
 νώτου ἀποπροταμῶν οὗ αὐτῷ παρέθεντο τῷ
 Δημοδόκῳ.

Ἐχρῶντο δ’ ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις καὶ κιθαρῳδοῖς
 καὶ ὀρχησταῖς, ὡς οἱ μνηστήρες. καὶ παρὰ
 Μενελάῳ “ἐμέλλετο θεῖος ἀοιδός,” δύο δὲ κυβι-
 στητῆρες μολπῆς ἐξάρχοντες ἐδίνεον. μολπῆς δὲ
 b ἀντὶ τοῦ παιδιᾶς. σῶφρον δέ τι ἦν τὸ τῶν ἀοιδῶν
 γένος καὶ φιλοσόφων διάθεσιν ἐπέχον. Ἀγαμέμ-
 νων γοῦν τὸν ἀοιδὸν καταλείπει τῇ Κλυται-
 μνήστρᾳ φύλακα καὶ παραινετῆρά τινα· ὃς πρῶτον
 μὲν ἀρετὴν γυναικῶν διερχόμενος ἐνέβαλλέ τινα
 φιλοτιμίαν εἰς καλοκάγαθίαν, εἶτα διατριβὴν παρ-
 ἔχων ἡδεῖαν ἀπεπλάνα τὴν διάνοιαν φαύλων ἐπινοιῶν.
 διὸ Αἴγισθος οὐ πρότερον διέφθειρε τὴν γυναικα
 πρὶν τὸν ἀοιδὸν ἀποκτεῖναι ἐν νήσῳ ἐρήμῃ. τοιοῦ-

¹ Kaibel: καὶ ἀγαμέμνονα CE.

² Schweighäuser: πλείονι CE.

³ Musurus: ἑαυτοῦς CE.

⁴ Schweighäuser: ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν CE.

^a Od. iv. 65.

^b Iliad iv. 262.

^c Iliad xii. 310.

^d Iliad ix. 224, of Odysseus.

also receive the same: "The chine of an ox, which they set before him,"^a meaning Menelaus. So Agamemnon honours Idomeneus "with full cup,"^b and Sarpedon is honoured among the Lycians in the same way, and also with meat and a special chair.^c

Drinking a health was accompanied by a hand-clasp. Thus the gods "at the golden cups clasped one another," that is, gave each other the right hand as they pledged one another; and someone "clasped Achilles,"^d instead of "gave him the right hand," i.e. he pledged him while extending the cup in his right hand.^e They used also to present a part of their own portion to anyone they liked, just as Odysseus cuts off for Demodocus some of the chine which they had served to him.^f

They were also in the habit, as the suitors show, of employing at symposia singers accompanied by the lyre, and dancers. At Menelaus's palace "the divine minstrel sang,"^g and two tumblers whirled about as leaders in the mirth; this word *molpe* ("mirth") is for our *paidia* ("sport"). Yet there was a certain sobriety in the minstrel tribe, who took the place of the philosophers of our time.^h Agamemnon, for example, leaves a minstrel behind to guard and counsel Clytaemnestra.ⁱ His business was first to dilate on the virtues of women and inspire emulation for uprightness, and secondly, to furnish pleasant entertainment to divert her mind from low thoughts. Hence Aegisthus could not corrupt the lady until he had murdered the bard on a desert island. The same character is found also

^a Two inconsistent interpretations of the use of the right hand.

^f *Od.* viii. 475.

^g *Od.* iv. 17.

^h i.e. as moral teachers.

ⁱ *Od.* iii. 267 and Schol.

τός ἐστι καὶ ὁ παρὰ τοῖς μνηστῆρσιν αἰδῶι
 c ἀνάγκη, ὅς τοὺς ἐφεδρεύοντας τῇ Πηνελόπῃ ἐβδε-
 λύττετο. κοινῶς δέ που πάντας τοὺς ἀοιδούς
 αἰδοίους τοῖς ἀνθρώποις εἶναί φησι.

τοῦνεκ' ἄρα σφέας
 οἶμας Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε φίλησέ τε φύλον ἀοιδῶν.

ὁ δὲ παρὰ Φαίαξι Δημόδοκος ᾄδει Ἄρεος καὶ
 Ἀφροδίτης συνουσίαν, οὐ διὰ τὸ ἀποδέχεσθαι τὸ
 τοιοῦτον πάθος, ἀλλ' ἀποτρέπων αὐτοὺς παρανόμων
 ὀρέξεων,¹ ἢ² εἰδὼς ἐν τρυφερῷ τινι βίῳ τεθραμ-
 μένους κἀντεῦθεν ὁμοιότατα τοῖς τρόποις αὐτῶν
 d τὰ πρὸς ἀνάπαυσιν προφέρων. καὶ τοῖς μνηστῆρσιν
 ᾄδει πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν³ βουλὴν ὁ Φήμιος νόστον
 Ἀχαιῶν. καὶ αἱ Σειρήνες δὲ ᾄδουσι τῷ Ὀδυσσεῖ
 τὰ μάλιστα αὐτὸν τέρψοντα, καὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα τῇ
 φιλοτιμίᾳ αὐτοῦ καὶ πολυμαθείᾳ λέγουσαι. “ἴσμεν
 γάρ, φασί, τά τ' ἄλλα καὶ ὅσα γένηται ἐν χθονὶ
 πολυβοτείρῃ.”

Ὅρχήσεις δ' εἰσὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ αἱ μὲν τινες τῶν
 κυβιστητήρων, αἱ δὲ διὰ τῆς σφαίρας· ἥς τὴν
 εὔρεσιν Ἀγαλλίς⁴ ἢ Κερκυραία γραμματικὴ Ναυ-
 σικάα ἀνατίθηναι ὡς πολίτιδι χαριζομένη· Δικαί-
 e αρχος δὲ Σικυωνίοις, Ἰππασος δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις
 ταύτην τε καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια πρώτοις. ταύτην δὲ
 μόνην τῶν ἡρωίδων Ὀμηρος παράγει σφαιρίζουσιν.
 διαβόητοι δὲ ἐπὶ σφαιρικῇ Δημοτέλῃς ὁ Θεοκρίτου⁵
 τοῦ Χίου σοφιστοῦ ἀδελφὸς καὶ τις Χαιρεφάνης·
 ὅς ἀσελγεί τινι νέῳ παρακολουθῶν οὐ διελέγετο

¹ Schweighäuser: ὀρέων CE. ² Wilamowitz adds ἢ.

³ Wilamowitz: αὐτῶν CE.

⁴ Ἀναγαλλίς Suidas.

⁵ Jacobs: Θεόγνιδος CE.

in the bard who sang under compulsion before the suitors, for he spoke out his detestation of the suitors who beset Penelope. We may say in general that Homer calls all bards "reverend" in men's eyes, "for this is why the Muse hath taught them in the ways of song, and loved the tribe of minstrels."^a Demodocus at the Phaeacian court sings of the amours of Ares and Aphrodite,^b not in approval of such passion, but to deter his hearers from illicit desires, or else because he knew that they had been brought up in a luxurious mode of life and therefore offered for their amusement what was most in keeping with their character. And to the suitors Phemius sings with the same intent the return of the Achaeans.^c The Sirens also sing to Odysseus the things most likely to please him, reciting what would appeal to his ambition and knowledge. "For we know," say they, "all other things and all that shall befall upon the fruitful earth as well."^d

The dances in Homer are, in some cases, performed by tumblers, in others, accompanied by ball-playing, the invention of which is ascribed to Nausicaä by Agallis, the Corcyraean *savante*, who naturally favoured her own countrywoman. But Dicaearchus^e credits it to the Sicyonians, while Hippasus^f makes the Lacedaemonians pioneers in this as in all gymnastic exercises. Nausicaä is the only one of his heroines whom Homer introduces playing ball. Famous ball-players were Demoteles, brother of Theocritus the Chian sophist; also one Chaerephanes. He, when following a licentious young man,

^a *Od.* viii. 480.

^c *Od.* i. 326.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 249.

^b *Od.* viii. 266.

^d *Od.* xii. 189.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 430.

μέν, ἐκώλυε δὲ πράττειν τὸν νεανίσκον. εἰπόντος δὲ ὅτι “Χαιρέφανες, ἂν παύσῃ ἀκολουθῶν, πάντα σοι ἔσται παρ’ ἡμῶν,” “ἐγὼ δ’ ἄν, ἔφη, σοὶ ἴ διαλεχθείην;” “τί οὖν, εἶπε, παρακολουθεῖς;” “χαίρω σε θεωρῶν, ἔφη, τὸ δὲ ἦθος οὐ δοκιμάζω.”

Ὅτι τὸ φούλλικλον καλούμενον (ἦν δὲ ὡς ἔοικε σφαιρίσκιον τι) εὗρεν Ἀττικὸς Νεαπολίτης παιδο-
τρίβης γυμνασίας ἔνεκα Πομπηίου Μάγνου. τὸ δὲ καλούμενον διὰ τῆς σφαίρας ἀρπαστὸν φαινίνδα ἐκαλεῖτο, ὃ ἐγὼ πάντων μάλιστα ἀσπάζομαι.

Πολὺ δὲ τὸ σύντονον καὶ καματηρὸν τῆς περὶ τὴν σφαιριστικὴν ἀμίλλης τό τε κατὰ τοὺς τραχηλίσμους ῥωμαλέον. Ἀντιφάνης·

οἷμοι κακοδαίμων, τὸν τράχηλον ὡς ἔχω.

διηγεῖται δὲ τὴν φαινίνδα παιδιὰν οὕτως Ἀντιφάνης·

15 σφαῖραν λαβὼν
τῷ μὲν διδούς ἔχαιρε, τὸν δ’ ἔφευγ’ ἅμα,
τοῦ δ’ ἐξέκρουσε, τὸν δ’ ἀνέστησεν πάλιν,
κλαγκταῖσι φωναῖς
“ἔξω, μακράν, παρ’ αὐτόν, ὑπὲρ αὐτόν, κάτω,
ἄνω, βραχεῖαν, ἀπόδος ἐν¹ καταστροφῇ.²”

ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ φαινίνδα ἀπὸ τῆς ἀφέσεως τῶν σφαιριζόντων, ἣ ὅτι εὗρετῆς αὐτοῦ, ὡς φησιν Ἰόβας ὁ Μαυρούσιος, Φαινέστιος ὁ παιδοτρίβης. καὶ Ἀντιφάνης·

φαινίνδα παίζων ἦεις ἐν Φαινεστίου.

¹ Dobree: ἀπόδοσιν C.

² Kaibel, comparing Sidonius Apollinaris v. 17: ἐγκαταστρέφει C.

would not converse with him, and moreover prevented the young fellow from indulging his passion. So the young man said, "Chaerephanes, if you will stop following me you shall have of me anything you desire." "What!" he replied; "I converse with you?" "Why, then," said the young man, "do you persist in following me?" To this he answered, "I like to look at you, but I do not approve of your morals."

The *folliculus*, as it was called (it was apparently a kind of ball), was invented by Atticus of Naples, trainer of Pompey the Great, as an aid in physical exercise. The ball-game now called *harpastum* was formerly called *phaininda*, which is the kind I like best of all.

Great are the exertion and fatigue attendant upon contests of ball-playing, and violent twisting and turning of the neck. Hence Antiphanes^a: "Damn me, what a pain I've got in my neck!" He describes the game of *phaininda* thus:^b "He seized the ball and passed it with a laugh to one, while the other player he dodged; from one he pushed it out of the way, while he raised another player to his feet amid resounding shouts of 'out of bounds,' 'too far,' 'right beside him,' 'over his head,' 'on the ground,' 'up in the air,' 'too short,' 'pass it back in the scrimmage.'" The game was called *phaininda* either from the players shooting^c the ball or because, according to Juba the Mauretanian,^d its inventor was the trainer Phainestius. So Antiphanes^e: "You went to play *phaininda* in the gymnasium of Phainestius."

^a Kock ii. 125.

^b Kock ii. 114. See Sid. Apoll. v. 17.

^c An impossible etymology, due to the later likeness in sound between *phai-* and *phē-*.

^d F.H.G. iii. 482.

^e Kock ii. 126.

b ἐφρόντιζον δὲ εὐρυθμίας οἱ σφαιρίζοντες. Δαμό-
ξενος γοῦν φησι·

νεανίας τις ἐσφαίριζεν εἰς
ἐτῶν ἴσως ἐκκαίδεκ' ἢ¹ ἑπτακαίδεκα,
Κῶος· θεοὺς γὰρ φαίνειθ' ἢ νῆσος φέρειν.
ὅς ἐπεὶ ποτ' ἐμβλέψειε τοῖς καθημένοις,
ἢ λαμβάνων τὴν σφαῖραν ἢ διδούς, ἅμα
πάντες ἐβοῶμεν. “
ἢ δ' εὐρυθμία, τὸ δ' ἦθος, ἢ τάξις δ' ”² ὅση.”
ἐν τῷ τι πράττειν ἢ λέγειν ἐφαίνετο
τέρας τι κάλλους, ἄνδρες· οὐτ' ἀκήκοα
c ἔμπροσθεν οὔθ' ἐόρακα τοιαύτην χάριν.
κακὸν ἂν τι μεῖζον ἔλαβον, εἰ πλείω χρόνον
ἔμεινα· καὶ νῦν δ' οὐχ ὑγιαίνειν μοι δοκῶ.

ἐσφαίριζε δ' οὐκ ἀηδῶς καὶ Κτησίβιος ὁ Χαλκι-
δεὺς φιλόσοφος· καὶ πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν σφαιρικὴν
αὐτῷ συναπεδύοντο τῶν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως
φίλων. συνέγραψε δὲ περὶ σφαιριστικῆς Τιμο-
κράτης ὁ Λάκων.

Οἱ Φαίακες δὲ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ καὶ ἄνευ σφαίρας
ὄρχονται. καὶ ὄρχονταιί που ἀνὰ μέρος πυκνῶς
(τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι τὸ “ταρφέ” ἀμειβόμενοι”),
d ἄλλων ἐφεστώτων καὶ ἐπικροτούντων τοῖς λι-
χανοῖς δακτύλοις, ὃ φησι ληκεῖν. οἶδε δὲ ὁ ποιη-
τῆς καὶ τὴν πρὸς ᾠδὴν ὄρχησιν· Δημοδόκου γοῦν
ἄδοντος κούροι πρωθῆβαι ὠρχοῦντο· καὶ ἐν τῇ
Ὀπλοποιῷα δὲ παιδὸς κιθαρίζοντος ἄλλοι ἐναντίοι
μολπῇ τε ὄρχηθμῷ τε ἔσκαιρον. ὑποσημαίνεται
δὲ ἐν τούτοις ὁ ὑπορχηματικὸς τρόπος, ὃς ἦνθησεν

¹ Meineke adds ἐκκαίδεκ' ἢ.

² Kaibel: ἢ δὲ τάξις ὅση CE.

Ball-players also paid attention to graceful movement. Damoxenus, at any rate, says :^a "A youngster, perhaps sixteen or seventeen years old, was once playing ball. He came from Cos ; that island, it is plain, produces gods. Whenever he cast his eye upon us seated there, as he caught or threw the ball, we shouted together, 'What rhythm ! what modesty of manner, what skill !' Whatever he said or did, gentlemen, he seemed a miracle of beauty. Never before have I heard of or seen such grace. Something would have happened to me if I had stayed longer ; as it is, I feel that I am not quite well." Even Ctesibius, the philosopher of Chalcis, liked to play ball, and many of King Antigonus's friends would strip for a game with him. Timocrates the Laconian wrote a treatise on ball-playing.

But the Phaeacians in Homer also dance without a ball. And they dance rapidly in turn, I suppose (since this is the meaning of "tossing rapidly to and fro"^b), while others stand by and beat time by snapping the fingers, which is expressed by the verb "snap."^c The poet also knows of the practice of dancing with song accompaniment. For Demodocus sang while "boys in their first bloom"^d danced, and in the Forging of the Arms^e a boy played the lyre while others opposite him "frisked about to the music and the dance." Here there is an allusion to the style of the hyporcheme,^f which became popular

^a Kock iii. 353.

^b *Od.* viii. 379 ; but a ball is used here, and the word quoted to justify "rapidly" refers to tossing the ball.

^c *λιχανοὶ δάκτυλοι*, "forefingers," is absurdly connected with *ληκεῖν*, "make a sound."

^d *Od.* viii. 262.

^e *Iliad* xviii. 572.

^f A lively dance with pantomime. Cf. 20 e, note.

ἐπὶ Ξενοδήμου καὶ Πινδάρου. καὶ ἐστὶν ἡ τοιαύτη
 e ὄρχησις μίμησις τῶν ὑπὸ τῆς λέξεως ἐρμηνευο-
 μένων πραγμάτων· ἦν παρίστησι γινομένην Ξενο-
 φῶν ὁ καλὸς ἐν τῇ Ἀναβάσει ἐν τῷ παρὰ Σεύθῃ
 τῷ Θρακὶ συμποσίῳ. φησὶ γοῦν· “ ἐπεὶ δὲ σπονδαὶ
 τε ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν, ἀνέστησαν πρῶτοι
 Θρᾶκες καὶ πρὸς αὐλὸν ὠρχοῦντο σὺν ὅπλοις καὶ
 ἥλλοντο ὑψηλά τε καὶ κούφως καὶ ταῖς μαχαίραις
 ἐχρῶντο· τέλος δ’ ὁ ἕτερος τὸν ἕτερον παίει, ὡς
 πᾶσι δοκεῖν πεπληγέναι τὸν ἄνδρα. ὁ δ’ ἔπεσε
 τεχνικῶς πως, καὶ πάντες ἀνέκραγον οἱ συνδει-
 πνοῦντες Παφλαγῶνες. καὶ ὁ μὲν σκυλεύσας τὰ
 f ὄπλα τοῦ ἐτέρου ἐξῆει ἄδων Σιτάλκαν, ἄλλοι δὲ
 τῶν Θρακῶν τὸν ἕτερον ἐξέφερον ὡς τεθνηκότα·
 ἦν δὲ οὐδὲν πεπονθώς. μετὰ τοῦτον Αἰνιᾶνες καὶ
 Μάγνητες ἀνέστησαν, οἱ ὠρχοῦντο τὴν καρπαίαν
 καλουμένην ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις. ὁ δὲ τρόπος τῆς
 ὀρχήσεως ἦν· ὁ μὲν παραθέμενος τὰ ὄπλα σπείρει
 καὶ ζευγηλατεῖ πυκνὰ μεταστρεφόμενος ὡς φο-
 βούμενος, ληστής δὲ προσέρχεται· ὁ δὲ ἐπ’ αὐτὸν προ-
 ἰδῆται ἀρπάσας τὰ ὄπλα μάχεται πρὸ τοῦ ζεύγους
 ἐν ῥυθμῷ πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν· καὶ τέλος ὁ ληστής
 16 δῆσας τὸν ἄνδρα τὸ ζεῦγος ἀπάγει, ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ
 ὁ ζευγηλάτης τὸν ληστήν· εἶτα παρὰ τοὺς βοῦς
 δῆσας ὀπίσω τῷ χεῖρε δεδεμένον ἐλαύνει.” καὶ
 τις, φησί, τὸ Περσικὸν ὠρχεῖτο καὶ κροτῶν τὰς
 πέλτας ὠκλαζε καὶ ἐξανίστατο· καὶ ταῦτα πάντα
 ῥυθμῷ πρὸς τὸν αὐλὸν ἐποίει. καὶ Ἀρκάδες δέ,
 φησὶν, ἀναστάντες ἐξοπλισάμενοι ἦσαν ἐν ῥυθμῷ

^a vi. 1. 5.

^b An error; the occasion was an entertainment given by the Greeks and their allies.

in the time of Xenodemus and Pindar. This variety of dance is an imitation of acts which can be interpreted by words. Xenophon, with customary elegance, describes it in the *Anabasis*^a as occurring at the symposium held in the house of the Thracian Seuthes.^b He says: "When they had poured libations and sang the paeon, the Thracians rose up to begin the programme, and danced in armour to a flute accompaniment. They leaped high and lightly, and brandished their knives. At the climax one struck the other; and all the audience thought he had received a deadly blow. Down he fell with artful grace, and all the Paphlagonians at the dinner shouted aloud. Then the first dancer despoiled the other of his arms and made his exit with the Sitalcas song, while other Thracians carried off the victim as though he were dead. But he wasn't hurt at all. Following him the Aenianians and Magnesians arose and danced in armour the *karpaia*,^c as it is called. The nature of the dance was this: One performer lays aside his arms and begins to sow and plow, often turning round as if in fear; a robber approaches, and when the first dancer sees him he snatches up his arms and fights in front of his oxen, keeping time with the flute music; finally the robber binds the man and drives off the team; but sometimes also the ploughman overcomes the robber, ties his hands behind his back, and drives him alongside the oxen." Another performer described by Xenophon danced "The Persian," clashing his wicker shields and alternately squatting and standing up. All this he did in rhythm, with flute accompaniment. He then describes the Arcadians, who rose up in full armour and

^a Possibly, "dance of the cattle-lifter." Hesychius s.v.

πρὸς τὸν ἐνόπλιον ῥυθμὸν αὐλούμενοι καὶ ἐνωπλί-
σαντο¹ καὶ ὠρχήσαντο.

Ἐχρῶντο δὲ καὶ αὐλοῖς καὶ σύριγξιν οἱ² ἥρωες
ὁ γοῦν Ἀγαμέμνων “ αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ’ ἐνοπὴν
b ἀκούει. εἰς δὲ τὰ συμπόσια οὐ παρήγαγε· πλή-
ρην τῇ Ὀπλοποιίᾳ γάμων γινομένων αὐλῶν μνη-
μονεύει. τοῖς δὲ βαρβάροις ἀποδίδωσι τοὺς αὐ-
λοὺς· παρὰ Τρωσὶ γοῦν ἦν αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ’
ἐνοπὴ.

Ἔσπενδον δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δείπνων ἀναλύοντες κα-
τὰς σπονδὰς ἐποιοῦντο Ἑρμῇ καὶ οὐχ ὡς ὕστεροι
Διὶ τελείῳ. δοκεῖ γὰρ Ἑρμῆς ὕπνου προστάτης
εἶναι. σπένδουσι δ’ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς γλώσσαις
ἐκ τῶν δείπνων ἀπιόντες. προσνέμονται δ’ αὐτῷ
c αἱ γλῶσσαι διὰ τὴν ἐρμηνείαν.

Οἶδε δ’ Ὅμηρος καὶ ποικίλας ἔδωδ’ λέγει
γοῦν “ ἔδωδὴν παντοίην ” καὶ “ ὅσα οἶα ἔδουσι
διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες.” οἶδε δὲ καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν
νῦν πολυτέλειαν. οἴκων μὲν οὖν λαμπρότατος ὁ
Μενελάου. τοιοῦτον δέ τινα ὑφίσταται τῇ κατα-
σκευῇ καὶ λαμπρότητι οἶανπερ³ Πολύβιος Ἰβηρός
τινος βασιλέως οἰκίαν· ὃν καὶ ἐξηλωκέναι λέγει
τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων τρυφὴν πλὴν τοῦ τοὺς κρατῆρας
ἐν μέσῳ τῆς οἰκίας ἐστάναι πλήρεις οἴνου κριθίνου,
ἀργυροῦς ὄντας καὶ χρυσοῦς. Ὅμηρος δὲ τοπο-

¹ Xenophon has ἐπαιάνισαν, “ sang the paean.”

² Kaibel adds οἱ.

³ οἶανπερ added by Kaibel.

^a Referring to the “ enoplic ” measure.

^b Unlike the flute used to-day, it was really a pipe played
from a mouthpiece at the end, like a clarinet or oboe.

^c *Iliad* x. 13.

^a *Iliad* xviii. 495.

marched in step to the warlike ^a measures of the flute neatly adapting themselves to the rhythm while they danced.

The Homeric heroes used both flutes ^b and Pan's pipes. Agamemnon, for example, "hears the sound of flutes and pipes."^c Homer has not introduced them at symposia, but in the Forging of the Arms ^d he mentions the flutes at the celebration of a wedding, and flutes he ascribes to barbarians; it was among Trojans, at least, that "the sound of flutes and pipes" arose.

They poured libations at the conclusion of dinner and offered them to Hermes,^e not, as in later times, to Zeus the Fulfiller. For Hermes is regarded as the patron of sleep. So they pour the libation to him also when the tongues of the animals are cut out ^f on leaving a dinner. Tongues are sacred to him because he is the god of eloquence.^g

Homer also knows of a variety of meats, for he speaks of "viands of every sort" ^h and "dainties such as Zeus-cherished princes eat."ⁱ He is acquainted likewise with all the sumptuousness of our modern world. Of human dwellings, to be sure, the most splendid was the palace of Menelaus, which he conceives of as having virtually the same splendid equipment as Polybius ^k ascribes to the house of a certain Iberian prince, of whom he says that he had emulated the luxury of the Phaeacians, except for the gold and silver bowls, filled with barley wine, which stood within the house. But in describing

^a *Od.* vii. 137.

^f *Od.* iii. 341.

^g From *Ἑρμῆς* comes *ἐρμηνεύω*, "interpret with skilful speech."

^h *Od.* vi. 76.

ⁱ *Od.* iii. 480.

^k xxxiv. 9. 15.

d γραφῶν καὶ τὴν Καλυψοῦς οἰκίαν ἐκπλήττει τὸν Ἑρμῆν.

Ἀπολαυστικὸς δέ ἐστι παρ' αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τῶν Φαίακων βίος· “αἰεὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κί-
θαρίς τε” καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς ἃ ἔπη Ἑρατο-
σθένης οὕτω γεγράφθαι φησίν·

οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγέ τί φημι τέλος χαριέστερον εἶναι
ἢ ὅταν εὐφροσύνη μὲν ἔχῃ κακότητος ἀπούσης,
δαιτυμόνες δ' ἀνὰ δώματ' ἀκουάζωνται ἀοιδοῦ,

e κακότητος ἀπούσης φάσκων τῆς ἀφροσύνης. ἀδύ-
νατον γὰρ μὴ φρονίμους εἶναι Φαίακας, οἳ μάλα
φίλοι εἰσὶ θεοῖσιν, ὥς ἡ Ναυσικάα φησί.

Καὶ οἱ μνηστῆρες δὲ παρ' αὐτῷ “πεσσοῖσι προ-
πάροιθε θυράων” ἐτέρποντο, οὐ παρὰ τοῦ με-
γάλου Διοδώρου ἢ Θεοδώρου μαθόντες τὴν πεττεῖαν
οὐδὲ τοῦ Μιτυληναίου Λέοντος τοῦ ἀνέκαθεν
Ἀθηναίου, ὃς ἀήττητος ἦν κατὰ τὴν πεττευτικὴν,
f ὥς φησι Φαινίας. Ἀπίων δὲ ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς καὶ
ἀκηκοέναι φησὶ παρὰ τοῦ Ἰθακησίου Κτήσωνος
τὴν τῶν μνηστήρων πεττεῖαν οἶα ἦν. “ὁκτῶ
γάρ, φησί, καὶ ἑκατὸν ὄντες οἱ μνηστῆρες δι-
ετίθεσαν ψῆφους ἐναντίας ἀλλήλαις, ἴσας πρὸς ἴσας
τὸν ἀριθμὸν, ὅσοιπερ ἦσαν καὶ αὐτοί. γίνεσθαι
οὖν ἑκατέρωθεν δ' καὶ πεντήκοντα. τὸ δ' ἀνὰ
μέσον τούτων διαλιπεῖν ὀλίγον· ἐν δὲ τῷ μετ-
αιχμίῳ τούτῳ μίαν τιθέναι ψῆφον, ἣν καλεῖν μὲν
17 αὐτοὺς Πηνελόπην, σκοπὸν δὲ ποιεῖσθαι εἴ τις
βάλλοι ψῆφῳ ἑτέρα· καὶ κληρουμένων τὸν λαχόντα
στοχάζεσθαι ταύτης. εἰ δέ τις τύχοι καὶ ἐκ-

^a Od. v. 75.

^b Od. viii. 248.

Calypso's house, Homer causes Hermes to stand in wonder at it.^a

A joyous life is that which he ascribes to the Phaeacians, "for dear to us ever is the banquet and the lyre," etc.^b . . . "These verses,"^c says Eratosthenes, "are written thus: 'As for me, I assert that there is no more perfect delight than when merriment^d reigns and baseness is absent, and feasters in the halls listen to the bard'—meaning by 'baseness is absent' 'senseless folly.' For the Phaeacians could not but be men of good sense, since, as Nausicaä says,^e the gods loved them."

The suitors in Homer amused themselves by playing "draughts before the doors."^f They could not have learned the game from the celebrated Diodorus or Theodorus, or the Mitylenaeon Leon, whose ancestry was Athenian, and who, according to Phaenias,^g was never beaten at draughts. Apion of Alexandria says that he actually heard Cteson of Ithaca tell what sort of game the suitors played. "The suitors," he says, "numbered one hundred and eight, and divided the counters between opposing sides, each side equal in number according to the number of players themselves, so that there were fifty-four on a side. A small space was left between them, and in this middle space they set one counter which they called Penelope; this they made the mark to be thrown at with another counter. They then drew lots, and the one who drew the first took

^a *Od.* ix. 5. There is a gap in the text.

^b *εὐφροσύνη* has two meanings, "joy" and "right thinking."

^c *Od.* vi. 203.

^f *Od.* i. 107.

^g *F.H.G.* ii. 294; cf. *F.H.G.* ii. 300, where he refutes a certain Diodorus.

κρούσειε πρόσω τὴν Πηνελόπην, ἀποτίθεσθαι τὴν ἑαυτοῦ εἰς τὴν τῆς βληθείσης καὶ ἐξωσμένης χώραν, ἐν ᾗ πρότερον ἦν· καὶ πάλιν στήσαντα¹ τὴν Πηνελόπην ἐν ᾧ τὸ δεύτερον ἐγένετο χωρίῳ ἐντεῦθεν βάλλειν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ. εἰ δὲ τύχοι ἄνευ τοῦ μηδεμιᾶς τῶν ἄλλων ψαῦσαι, νικᾶν καὶ ἐλπίδας
 b ἔχειν πολλὰς γαμήσειν αὐτήν. τὸν δὲ Εὐρύμαχον πλείστας εἰληφέναι ταύτῃ τῇ παιδιᾷ καὶ εὖελπιν εἶναι τῷ γάμῳ.” οὕτω δὲ διὰ τὴν τρυφὴν τὰς χεῖρας οἱ μνηστήρες ἔχουσιν ἀπαλὰς ὥς μηδὲ τὸ τόξον ἐντεῖναι δύνασθαι. πολυτελεῖς δ’ αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ διακονούμενοι.

Δυνατωτάτῃ δὲ παρ’ Ὀμήρῳ καὶ ἡ τῶν μύρων εὐωδία· οὗ κινυμένου Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶμα

ἔμψης εἰς γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἵκετ’ αὐτμή.

c Καὶ στρωμνὰς δὲ οἶδε διαπρεπούσας· τοιαύτας οὖν Ἀρήτῃ Ὀδυσσεῖ ὑποστρωννύειν κελεύει, καὶ Νέστωρ αὐχεῖ πρὸς Τηλέμαχον πολλῶν τοιούτων εὐπορεῖν.

Τῶν δ’ ἄλλων ποιητῶν ἔνιοι τὰς καθ’ αὐτοὺς πολυτελείας καὶ ῥαθυμίας ἀνέπεμπον ὥς οὔσας καὶ κατὰ τὰ Τρωικά. Αἰσχύλος γοῦν ἀπρεπῶς που παράγει μεθύοντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὥς καὶ τὰς ἀμίδας ἀλλήλοις περικαταγνύναι. λέγει γοῦν·

οὐδ’ ἐστὶν ὅς ποτ’ ἀμφ’ ἐμοὶ βέλος
 γελωτοποιόν, τὴν κάκοσμον οὐράνην,
 ἔρριψεν οὐδ’ ἤμαρτε· περὶ δ’ ἐμῷ κάρῳ

¹ Gulick: στάντα CE.

^a Or, retaining στάντα but expunging τὴν Πηνελόπην,
 74

aim. If a player succeeded in pushing Penelope forward, he moved his piece to the position occupied by her before being hit and thrust out, then again setting up Penelope he would try to hit her with his own piece from the second position which he occupied.^a If he hit her without touching any other player's piece, he won the game and had high hopes of marrying her. Eurymachus had won the greatest number of victories in this game, and looked forward to his marriage with confidence." In this way, because of their easy life, the suitors' arms were so flabby that they could not even begin to stretch the bow.^b Even the servants who ministered to them were given over to luxury.

Very potent, in Homer, is the scent of unguents. "If it were but shaken in the bronze-floored mansion of Zeus, yet its fragrance went out to earth and heaven."^c

Homer also knows of couches highly adorned, such as Arete bids spread for Odysseus;^d and Nestor boasts to Telemachus that he is rich in them.^e

Now among other poets it has sometimes been the practice to trace the extravagance and ease of their own times back to the time of the Trojan war. Aeschylus, for example, represents the Greeks as so indecently drunk that they break the chamber-pots on one another's heads. At any rate, he says:^f "Here is that knave who poured over me that mirth-provoking missile, the unsavoury pot, and missed not; and on my head it struck and was wrecked and "again, standing in the second position which he had won, he would throw his own piece."

^b *Od.* xxi. 150.

^c *Iliad* xiv. 173.

^d *Od.* vii. 336.

^e *Od.* iii. 351.

^f *T.G.F.*² 59 (from a satyr-play). *Cf.* *Athen.* 428 f, 667 c.

πληγείσ' ἐναυάγησεν ὀστρακουμένη,
 d χωρὶς μυρηρῶν τευχέων πνέουσ' ἐμοί.

καὶ Σοφοκλῆς δὲ ἐν Ἀχαιῶν συνδείπνῳ·

ἀλλ' ἀμφὶ θυμῷ τὴν κάκοσμον οὐράνῃν
 ἔρριψεν οὐδ' ἤμαρτε· περὶ δ' ἐμῷ κάρᾳ
 κατὰγνυται τὸ τεῦχος οὐ μύρου πνέον.
 ἐδειματούμην δ' οὐ φίλης ὁσμῆς ὑπο.

Εὐπολις δὲ τὸν πρῶτον εἰσηγησάμενον τὸ τῆς ἀμίδος
 ὄνομα ἐπιπλήττει λέγων·

ΑΛΚ. μισῶ λακωνίζειν, ταγηνίζειν δὲ κἂν
 πριαίμην.

e B. πολλὰς δ' οἶμαι νῦν βεβινῆσθαι.

ΑΛΚ. ὃς δὲ πρῶτος ἐξεῦρεν τὸ πρῶ
 'πιπίνειν;

B. πολλήν γε λακκοπρωκτίαν ἡμῖν ἐπίστασ'¹
 εὐρών.

ΑΛΚ. εἶεν· τίς εἶπεν “ἀμίδα παῖ” πρῶτος²
 μεταξὺ πίνων;

B. Παλαμηδικόν γε τοῦτο τοῦξεύρημα καὶ
 σοφόν σου.

Παρ' Ὀμήρῳ δὲ οἱ ἀριστεῖς κοσμίως δειπνοῦσιν
 ἐν Ἀγαμέμνονος. εἰ δ' ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ φιλονεικοῦσιν
 Ἀχιλλεὺς καὶ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων “χαῖρε
 νόω,” ἀλλ' ὠφέλιμοι αἱ φιλοτιμίαι ζητούντων
 f εἰς λόγῳ ἢ μάχῃ αἵρεθῆναι δεῖ τὸ Ἴλιον. ἀλλ'
 οὐδ' ὅτε μνηστῆρας εἰσάγει μεθύνοντας, οὐδὲ τότε
 τοιαύτην ἀκοσμίαν εἰσῆγαγεν ὡς Σοφοκλῆς καὶ
 Αἰσχύλος πεποιήκασιν, ἀλλὰ πόδα βόειον ἐπὶ τὸν
 Ὀδυσσεά ρίπτουμένον.

¹ Elmsley: ἐπίσταθ' ἡμῖν (or ἡμῶν) CE.

² Porson: ἀμπρωτος CE.

³ Eustathius 1586. 38 adds εἰ.

dashed to pieces, breathing upon me something different from the breath of fragrant oil-jars." Sophocles, also, in *The Achaeans' Dinner-Guest*,^a says: "But in a burst of anger he threw the unsavoury pot, and missed not; and on my head the vessel was smashed, breathing not of balsam, and the unlovely smell smote me with fright." Eupolis rebukes the one who first introduced the word "pot" in these terms:^b "ALCIBIADES: I loathe their Spartan simplicity, and I'd like to buy a frying-pan."^c—B. Many the women, I fancy, who have fallen a prey in our time to their lust.—ALC. . . . And he who invented tippling in the early morning.^d—B. Ay, there you have hit on the cause of much lechery among us.—ALC. Well, then, who first said 'slave, a chamber-pot!' in the midst of his drinking?^e—B. Yes, that is a wise and Palamedic^f conceit of yours."

But in Homer the nobles dine decently in Agamemnon's tent, and though, in the *Odyssey*, Achilles and Odysseus quarrel^g and Agamemnon "was secretly glad thereat," still their disputes were useful when they were debating whether Ilium was to be taken by stratagem or battle. But even when Homer introduces the suitors as drunk, he does not portray such indecent conduct as Sophocles and Aeschylus have done, but merely mentions the hurling of an ox's foot at Odysseus.^h

^a *T.G.F.*² 162.

^b Kock i. 350.

^c To get a change from Spartan broth.

^d Cf. Athen. 103 c; Aristoph. *Av.* 132, *Lys.* 1065.

^e Cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 544.

^f Palamedes of Nauplia, mythical inventor.

^g *Od.* viii. 75.

^h *Od.* xx. 299.

Καθέζονται δ' ἐν τοῖς συνδείπνοις οἱ ἥρωες, οὐ κατακέκλινται. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐνίοτε ἦν, ὥς φησι Δοῦρις. ἐστῶν γοῦν ποτε ἡγεμόνας εἰς ἐξακισχιλίους ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ δίφρων ἀργυρῶν καὶ κλιντήρων, ἀλουργοῖς περι-
 18 στρώσας ἱματίοις. Ἠγήσανδρος δὲ φησιν οὐδὲ ἔθος εἶναι ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ κατακλίνεσθαι τινα ἐν δείπνῳ, εἰ μὴ τις ἔξω λίνων ὕν κεντήσκειν· ἕως δὲ τότε καθήμενοι ἐδείπνουν. Κάσανδρος οὖν πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα ὦν ἐτῶν ἐδείπνει παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ καθήμενος, οὐ δυνάμενος τὸν ἄθλον ἐκτελέσαι καίπερ ἀνδρείως γεγωνῶς καὶ κυνηγὸς ἀγαθός.

Ἔς τὸ πρέπον δὲ Ὀμηρος ἀφορῶν τοὺς ἥρωας οὐ παρήγαγεν ἄλλο τι δαινυμένους ἢ κρέα, καὶ ταῦτα ἑαυτοῖς σκευάζοντας. οὐ γὰρ ἔχει γέλωτα οὐδ' αἰσχύνην ὀψαρτύοντας αὐτοὺς καὶ ἔφοντας ὄρᾶν.
 b ἐπετήδευον γὰρ τὴν αὐτοδιακονίαν καὶ ἐκαλλωπίζοντο, φησὶ Χρῦσιππος, τῇ ἐν τούτοις εὐστροφίᾳ. Ὀδυσσεὺς γοῦν δαιτρεῦσαι τε καὶ “πῦρ νηῆσαι” οἶος οὐκ ἄλλος δεξιὸς εἶναι φησι. καὶ ἐν Λιταῖς δὲ Πάτροκλος καὶ Ἀχιλλεὺς πάντα εὐτρεπίζει. καὶ Μενελάου δὲ τελούντος γάμους ὁ νυμφίος Μεγαπένθης οἰνοχοεῖ. νῦν δὲ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἐκ-
 πεπτῳκάμεν ὥς κατακεῖσθαι δαινύμενοι.

Προσφάτως δὲ καὶ τὰ βαλανεῖα παρήηκται, τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐδὲ ἔνδον τῆς πόλεως ἐόντων εἶναι αὐτά,
 c ὦν τὸ βλαπτικὸν Ἀντιφάνης δηλοῖ.

εἰς μακαρίαν τὸ λουτρόν, ὥς διέθηκέ με.
 ἐφθὸν κομιδῇ πεποίηκεν· ἀποκναίσειεν ἄν

^a F.H.G. ii. 474.

^b F.H.G. iv. 419.

^c Aristot. Pol. 1324 b 17.

^a Od. xv. 322.

^c Iliad ix. 202, 209.

In their gatherings at dinner the heroes sit instead of reclining, and this sometimes happened at King Alexander's court, according to Duris.^a Once, at any rate, when he entertained nearly six thousand officers, he seated them on silver stools as well as on couches, spreading purple robes on the seats. Hegesander, too, says^b that in Macedonia it was not customary for anyone to recline at dinner unless he had speared a wild boar without using a hunting-net. Until then they must eat sitting. Cassander, therefore, at the age of thirty-five continued to sit at meals with his father, being unable to accomplish the feat, though he was brave and a good hunter.^c

And so, with an eye to the seemly, Homer introduced his heroes feasting on nothing else but meat. Moreover, they prepared it for themselves. For it means no ridicule or shame to see them getting a meal and cooking. In fact, they practised self-service from set purpose, and took pride, as Chrysippus says, in the dexterity they possessed in these matters. Odysseus, anyway, asserts that he is skilled as few are "in carving meat and piling up a fire."^d And in the scene of the Entreaty Patroclus and Achilles prepare everything.^e When Menelaus, also, celebrates his children's nuptials,^f the bridegroom Megapenthes pours the wine. But to-day we have so far degenerated as to recline when we feast.

Only recently, too, have public baths been introduced, for in the beginning they would not even allow them within the city limits. Their evil effect is set forth by Antiphanes^g: "To hell with the bath! what a condition it has put me in! It has actually turned me into boiled meat. Anybody, I care not

^a *Od.* xv. 141.

^g Kock ii. 118.

καὶν ὅστισοῦν μου λαβόμενος τοῦ δέρματος.
οὕτω στερεόν τι πράγμα θερμόν ἐσθ' ὕδωρ.

Ἑρμιππος·

μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ μέντοι μεθύειν τὸν ἄνδρα χρή
τὸν ἀγαθὸν οὐδὲ θερμολουτεῖν, ἃ σὺ ποιεῖς.

ἡῤῥηται δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν ὀψοποιῶν περιεργία καὶ ἡ
τῶν μυρεψῶν· ὥστ' "οὐδ' ἂν κολυμβᾶν εἰς κολυμ-
d βήθραν μύρου" ἀρκεῖσθαί τις ἂν δύναιτο, φησὶν
Ἄλεξις. ἀνθοῦσι δὲ καὶ αἱ τῶν περὶ τὰ πέμματα
δημιουργίαι καὶ αἱ περὶ τὰς συνουσίας περιεργίαι,
ὥστ' ἐπιτεχνᾶσθαι σπόγγους ὑποτίθεσθαι· ἐπ-
ακτικὸν γὰρ εἶναι τὸ τοιοῦτον πρὸς ἀφροδισίων
πλήθος. Θεόφραστος δ' οὕτω φησί τινας ὀχευτικὰς
δυνάμεις εἶναι ὡς καὶ μέχρι ἐβδομήκοντα συνουσιῶν
ἐπιτελεῖν καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον αὐτοῖς αἷμα ἀπο-
κρίνεσθαι. Φύλαρχος δὲ Σανδρόκοττον φησι τὸν
e Ἰνδῶν βασιλέα Σελεύκῳ μεθ' ὧν ἔπεμψε δώρων
ἀποστεῖλαί τινας δυνάμεις στυτικὰς τοιαύτας ὡς
ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τιθεμένας τῶν συνουσιαζόντων οἷς
μὲν ὀρμὰς ἐμποιεῖν ὀρνίθων δίκην, οὓς δὲ κατα-
παύειν. ἡῤῥηται δὲ νῦν καὶ ἡ τῆς μουσικῆς δια-
στροφῇ, καὶ ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐσθήσεις καὶ ὑποδέσεις
ἐπήκμασε πολυτέλεια.

"Ὅμηρος δὲ τὴν τοῦ μύρου φύσιν εἰδὼς οὐκ
εἰσῆγαγε μύροις ἀλειφομένους τοὺς ἥρωας πλὴν
τὸν Πάριν ἐν οἷς φησὶ "κάλλει στίλβων," ὡς καὶ
Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλει τὰ πρόσωπα καθαίρει. ἀλλ'
οὐδὲ στεφανουμένους εἰσάγει, καίτοι τῷ ἐκ τῆς
f μεταφορᾶς ὁμοιώματι σημαίνεται ὅτι ἡῤῥει τὸν
στέφανον. φησὶ γοῦν·

who, might take hold of my skin and scrape it off. Such a cruel thing is hot water." And Hermippus ^a : " So help me Zeus, a good man ought not to get drunk or bathe in hot water as you are doing." There has also been an increase in the refinements not only of cooks but also of perfumers, so that a body could not be satisfied " even with diving into a tank full of ointment," as Alexis puts it. ^b All too flourishing, also, are the arts pertaining to the making of sweetmeats and the nice luxuries of sexual commerce, resulting even in the invention of sponge suppositories in the belief that they conduce to more frequent intercourse. Theophrastus says ^c that there are certain stimulants so powerful that they can effect as many as seventy connexions, blood being finally excreted. And Phylarchus says ^d that among the presents which the Indian king Sandrocottus sent to Seleucus there were aphrodisiacs so potent that when placed under the feet of lovers they caused, in some, ejaculations like those of fowls, but in others they inhibited them altogether. Even the perversion of music has increased to-day, and extravagances in clothes and foot-wear have reached a climax.

But Homer, though he is aware of the existence of unguents, never represented his heroes as anointed with them, except when he describes Paris as " glistening in beauty," ^e precisely as Aphrodite " cleanses the face with beauty." ^f Further, he does not represent them as wearing chaplets either, and yet by the figurative use of the word in a metaphor he indicates that he knew the chaplet. For he says : ^g

^a Kock i. 248.

^b Kock ii. 403.

^c *Historia plantarum* ix. 18. 9.

^d *F.H.G.* i. 344.

^e *Iliad* iii. 392.

^f *Od.* xviii. 192.

^g *Od.* x. 195.

νῆσος, ἣν πέρι πόντος ἀπείριτος ἐστεφάνωτο.
καί·

πάντῃ γάρ σε περὶ στέφανος πολέμοιο δέδηκε.

παρατηρητέον δὲ καὶ ὅτι ἐν μὲν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ἀπο-
νιζομένους τὰς χεῖρας ποιεῖ πρὶν μεταλαβεῖν τροφῆς,
ἐν Ἰλιάδι δὲ τοῦτο ποιούντας οὐκ ἔστιν εὐρεῖν.
σχολαζόντων γὰρ βίος ὁ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ καὶ διὰ τὴν
εἰρήνην τρυφώντων· διὸ οἱ ἐνταῦθα ἐθεράπευον τὸ
19 σῶμα διὰ λουτρῶν καὶ κατανιμμάτων. διὰ τοῦτο
καὶ ἀστραγαλίζουσιν ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πολιτείᾳ καὶ
ὀρχοῦνται καὶ σφαιρίζουσιν. Ἡρόδοτος δὲ οὐ
καλῶς εἴρηκεν ἐπὶ Ἄττος διὰ λιμὸν εὐρεθῆναι τὰς
παιδιάς· πρεσβεύει γὰρ τοῖς χρόνοις τὰ ἥρωικά.
οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ἰλιακῇ πολιτείᾳ μονονοῦ βοῶσι·

κλυθ' Ἀλαλά, Πολέμου θύγατερ,
ἐγχείων προοίμιον.

Ὅτι Ἀριστόνικον τὸν Καρύστιον, τὸν Ἀλεξ-
άνδρου σφαιριστήν, Ἀθηναῖοι πολίτην ἐποιήσαντο
διὰ τὴν τέχνην καὶ ἀνδριάντα ἀνέστησαν. τὰς γὰρ
b βαναύσους τέχνας Ἕλληνες ὕστερον περὶ πλείστου
μᾶλλον ἐποιοῦντο ἢ τὰς κατὰ παιδείαν γινομένας
ἐπινοίας. Ἔστιαίεῖς γοῦν καὶ Ὠρεῖται Θεοδώρου
τοῦ ψηφοκλέπτου ἐν θεάτρῳ χαλκῇν εἰκόνα ἀν-
έθηκαν ψῆφον κρατοῦσαν· ὥς δ' αὐτῶς Μιλήσιοι
Ἀρχελάου τοῦ κιθαριστοῦ. ἐν δὲ Θήβαις Πινδάρου
μὲν οὐκ ἔστιν εἰκόν, Κλέωνος δὲ τοῦ ὠδοῦ, ἐφ'
ἧς ἐπιγέγραπται·

Πυθέα υἱὸς ὃδ' ἐστὶ Κλέων Θηβαῖος ἀοιδός,
ὃς πλείστους θνητῶν ἀμφέθετο στεφάνους

"the island round which the endless sea stretched like a crown." And again:^a "all about thee the crown (*i.e.* circle) of war is ablaze." It is also to be observed that whereas in the *Odyssey* he represents men as washing their hands before eating, in the *Iliad* one cannot find them doing that. This is because life in the *Odyssey* is leisurely, such as men lead who enjoy the luxuries of peace; therefore in this poem they took care of their bodies by baths and ablutions. For the same reason, in such a society they throw jackstones, dance, and play ball. Herodotus is wrong in saying^b that games were invented in the reign of Atys when there was a famine; for the heroic age antedated his time. But they who lived under the social conditions of the *Iliad* all but shout, with Pindar,^c "Hearken, thou Cry of Battle, Daughter of War, prelude to the spears."

Aristonicus of Carystus, Alexander's ball-player, was made a citizen by the Athenians because of his skill, and a statue was erected to him. For in later times the Greeks came to esteem vulgar skill of hand very highly, more than the ideas of the cultivated intellect. The people of Hestiaeae, at any rate, and of Oreus, raised a bronze statue in the theatre of the juggler^d Theodorus, holding a pebble in his hand. Similarly the Milesians erected one of Archelaüs the lyre-player, and although there is no statue of Pindar at Thebes, there is one of the singer Cleon, on which is the inscription: "Behold here the son of Pytheas, Cleon, bard of Thebes, who hath placed upon his brow more laurels than any other mortal, and his

^a *Iliad* xiii. 736.

^b i. 94.

^c *P.L.G.*⁵ i. 415.

^d Lit. "pebble-thief," answering to the modern card-juggler.

c κρατὸς ἐπὶ σφετέρου, καὶ οἱ κλέος οὐρανόμηκες.
χαῖρε, Κλέων, Θήβας πατρίδ' ἐπευκλείσας.

ὑπὸ τούτου τὸν ἀνδριάντα, ὅτε Ἀλέξανδρος τὰς
Θήβας κατασκάπτων¹ φησὶ Πολέμων φεύ-
γοντά τινα χρυσίον εἰς τὸ ἱμάτιον κοῖλον ὃν ἐν-
θέσθαι, καὶ ἀνοικιζομένης² τῆς πόλεως ἐπανελθόντα
εὑρεῖν τὸ χρυσίον μετὰ ἔτη τριάκοντα. Ἡρόδοτος
δὲ ὁ λογόμιμος, ὥς φησιν Ἡγήσανδρος, καὶ
Ἀρχέλαος ὁ ὀρχηστής παρὰ Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ
d μάλιστα ἐτιμῶντο τῶν φίλων. ὁ δὲ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ
Ἀντίοχος τοὺς Σωστράτου τοῦ αὐλητοῦ υἱεῖς
σωματοφύλακας ἐπεποίητο.

Ἐθαυμάζετο δὲ παρ' Ἑλλησι καὶ Ῥωμαίοις
Ματρέας ὁ πλάνος ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, ὃς ἔλεγε καὶ
θηρίον τρέφειν ὃ αὐτὸ ἑαυτὸ κατεσθίει· ὥς καὶ
ζητεῖσθαι μέχρι νῦν τὸ Ματρέου θηρίον τί ἐστίν.
ἐποίησε δ' οὗτος καὶ παρὰ τὰς Ἀριστοτέλους
ἀπορίας καὶ ἀνεγίνωσκε δημοσίᾳ, διὰ τί ὁ ἥλιος
δύνει μὲν κολυμβᾷ δ' οὐ, καὶ διὰ τί οἱ σπόγγοι
συμπίνουσι μὲν συγκωθωνίζονται δ' οὐ, καὶ τὰ
τετράδραχμα καταλλάττεται μὲν ὀργίζεται δ' οὐ.
e Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ποθεινῷ τῷ νευροσπᾶσθῃ τὴν σκηνὴν
ἔδωκαν ἀφ' ἧς ἐνεθουσίῳ οἱ περὶ Εὐριπίδην.
Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ καὶ Εὐρυκλείδην ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ
ἀνέστησαν μετὰ τῶν περὶ Αἰσχύλον. ἔθαυμάζετο
δὲ καὶ Ξενοφῶν ὁ θαυματοποιός, ὃς μαθητὴν
κατέλιπε Κρατισθένη τὸν Φλιάσιον· ὃς πῦρ τε
αὐτόματον ἐποίει ἀναφύεσθαι καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ
φάσματα ἐτεχνᾶτο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐξίστα τῶν ἀνθρώπων
f τὴν διάνοιαν. τοιοῦτος ἦν καὶ Νυμφόδωρος ὁ

¹ Kaibel marks a lacuna.

² Wilamowitz : συνοικιζομένης CE.

fame hath reached the skies. Farewell, Cleon ; thou hast glorified thy native land of Thebes." According to Polemon,^a when Alexander razed Thebes ^b to the ground, a refugee placed some money in the hollow cloak of this statue, and when the city was rebuilt he returned and found the money thirty years after. Herodotus, the reciter of mimes, as Hegesander tells us,^c and Archelaüs the dancer, were held in greater esteem than any others at the court of King Antiochus, while his father Antiochus before him had made the sons of Sostratus the flute-player members of his body-guard.

Among Romans as well as Greeks the vagabond juggler Matreas of Alexandria was held in esteem. He used to say that he kept a beast which devoured itself ; wherefore even to this day it is debated what that beast of Matreas was. He also composed *Problems* in parody of Aristotle's, and read them in public : " Why does the sun go down but not dive ? " " Why can sponges drink together but not tipple ? " " Why can four-drachma pieces be converted,^d though they never get angry ? " The Athenians yielded to Potheinus the marionette-player the very stage on which Euripides and his contemporaries performed their inspired plays. They even set up a statue of Eurycleides ^e in the theatre along with those of Aeschylus and his rivals. And Xenophon the juggler was also held in admiration. He left behind him a pupil, Cratisthenes of Phlius, who could make fire burn spontaneously and invented many other magical tricks to confound men's understanding. Like him also was the juggler Nymphodorus, who,

^a Frag. 25 Preller.

^b 336 B.C.

^c *F.H.G.* iv. 416.

^d The verb καταλλάττεται also means " to be reconciled."

^e Probably a sleight-of-hand artist.

θαυματοποιός, ὃς προσκρούσας Ῥηγίνοις, ὥς φησι Δούρις, εἰς δειλίαν αὐτοὺς ἔσκωψε πρῶτος. Εὐδικος δὲ ὁ γελωτοποιὸς ἠὺδοκίμει μιμούμενος παλαιστὰς καὶ πύκτας, ὥς φησιν Ἀριστόξενος. Στράτων δ' ὁ Ταραντῖνος ἐθαυμάζετο τοὺς διθυράμβους μιμού-
 20 μενος· τὰς δὲ κιθαρῳδίας οἱ περὶ τὸν ἐξ Ἰταλίας Οἰνῶναν, ὃς καὶ Κύκλωπα εἰσήγαγε τερετίζοντα καὶ ναυαγὸν Ὀδυσσεά σολοικίζοντα, ὁ αὐτὸς φησι. Διοπεΐθης δὲ ὁ Λοκρός, ὥς φησι Φανόδημος, παραγενόμενος εἰς Θήβας καὶ ὑποζωννύμενος οἶνου κύστεις μεστὰς καὶ γάλακτος καὶ ταύτας ἀποθλίβων ἀνιμᾶν ἔλεγεν ἐκ τοῦ στόματος. τοιαῦτα ποιῶν ἠὺδοκίμει καὶ Νοήμων ὁ ἠθολόγος.¹ ἔνδοξοι δ' ἦσαν καὶ παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ θαυματοποιοὶ Σκύμνος ὁ Ταραντῖνος, Φιλιστίδης ὁ Συρακούσιος, Ἡρά-
 κλειτος ὁ Μιτυληναῖος. γεγόνασι δὲ καὶ πλάνοι
 b ἔνδοξοι, ὧν Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Πανταλέων, Φιλ-
 ἱππου δὲ τοῦ γελωτοποιοῦ Ξενοφῶν μνημονεύει.

Ὅρος. οἰκουμένης δῆμον² τὴν Ῥώμην φησί, λέγει δὲ καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν τις σκοποῦ πόρρῳ τοξεύων λέγοι τὴν Ῥώμην πόλιν ἐπιτομὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης· ἐν ᾗ συνιδεῖν ἔστιν οὕτως πάσας τὰς πόλεις ἰδρυ-
 μένας, καὶ κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ τὰς πολλὰς, ὥς Ἀλε-
 ξανδρέων μὲν τὴν χρυσὴν, Ἀντιοχέων δὲ τὴν καλὴν, Νικομηδέων δὲ τὴν περικαλλῇ, προσέτι τε

τὴν λαμπροτάτην πόλεω πασῶν ὁπόσας ὁ
 Ζεὺς ἀναφαίνει,

¹ Bergk: not in E: C has ὁ ἠθολόγος.

² Punctuation, Capps: ὅρος οἰκουμένης. δῆμον CE.

^a F.H.G. ii. 480.

^b F.H.G. ii. 284.

^c F.H.G. i. 369.

^d Who lends his name to the "Pantaloön" of mediaeval and modern times.

taking offence at the people of Rhegium, as Duris tells us,^a was the first to ridicule them for their cowardice. And Eudicus the clown enjoyed a great reputation for his imitation of wrestlers and boxers, according to Aristoxenus.^b The same authority says that Straton of Tarentum was admired for his imitation of dithyrambs, and the Italian Greek Oenonas for his parodies of songs to the harp. He it was who introduced Cyclops whistling and the stranded Odysseus talking bad Greek. And Diopeithes the Locrian, according to Phanodemus,^c appearing once in Thebes, tied some bladders full of wine and milk under his belt and then squeezed them, pretending that he drew the liquids from his mouth. For similar feats the impersonator Noemon was also famous. There were celebrated jugglers also at Alexander's court—Scymnus of Tarentum, Philistides of Syracuse, and Heracleitus of Mitylene. There have been, too, famous clowns such as Cephisodorus and Pantaleon,^d and Xenophon^e mentions the jester Philip.

Boundaries.—Athenaeus speaks of Rome as "the populace of the world," and says that one would not shoot wide of the mark if he called the city of Rome an epitome^f of the civilized world; so true is it that one may see at a glance all the cities of the world settled there. Most of them he details with their individual traits, such as the "golden" city of Alexandria, the "beautiful" city of Antioch, the "very lovely" city of Nicomedia, and beyond and above these, "the most radiant of all the towns that Zeus created,"^g

^a *Symposium* 1 *et passim*.

^f A phrase first used by the sophist Polemon, Galen v. 585 Basle edition.

^g Kock iii. 407.

c τὰς Ἀθήνας λέγω. ἐπιλείποι δ' ἂν με οὐχ ἡμέρα μία ἐξαριθμούμενον τὰς ἐν τῇ Ῥωμαίων οὐρανοπόλει Ῥώμῃ¹ ἀριθμούμενας² πόλεις, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαι αἱ κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀριθμούμεναι¹ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος. καὶ γὰρ ὅλα ἔθνη ἀθρόως αὐτόθι συνῶκισται, ὡς τὸ Καππαδοκῶν καὶ Σκυθῶν καὶ Ποντίων³ καὶ ἄλλων πλειόνων. οὗτοι οὖν πάντες, ὁ σύμπας δῆμος τῆς οἰκουμένης, τὸν ἐφ' ἡμῶν,⁴ φησί, φιλόσοφον ὀρχηστὴν Μέμφιν ἐκάλεσαν ἀπαρχαΐζοντες τὴν διὰ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ κίνησιν τῇ τῶν πόλεων ἀρχαιοτάτῃ καὶ βασιλικωτάτῃ,⁵ περὶ ἧς Βακχυλίδης φησί·

d τὴν ἀχείμαντόν τε Μέμφιν καὶ δονακῶδεα Νεῖλον. οὗτος τὴν Πυθαγόρειον φιλοσοφίαν ἐπιδείκνυσιν ἥτις ἐστί, μετὰ σιωπῆς πάνθ' ἡμῖν ἐμφανίζων σαφέστερον ἢ οἱ τὰς τῶν λόγων τέχνας ἐπαγγελλόμενοι διδάσκειν.

Τῆς δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον ὀρχήσεως τῆς τραγικῆς καλουμένης πρῶτος εἰσηγητὴς γέγονε Βάθυλλος ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, ὃν φησι παντομίμους⁶ ὀρχήσασθαι Σέλευκος. τοῦτον τὸν Βάθυλλον φησιν e Ἀριστόνικος καὶ Πυλάδην, οὗ ἐστι καὶ σύγγραμμα περὶ ὀρχήσεως, τὴν Ἰταλικὴν ὀρχησιν συστήσασθαι ἐκ τῆς κωμικῆς, ἣ ἐκαλεῖτο κόρδαξ, καὶ τῆς τραγικῆς, ἣ ἐκαλεῖτο ἐμμέλεια, καὶ τῆς σατυρικῆς, ἣ ἐλέγετο σίκωννις (διὸ καὶ οἱ σάτυροι σικωννισταί), ἧς εὐρετὴς Σίκωννός τις βάρβαρος.

¹ Ῥώμῃ and ἀριθμούμεναι bracketed by Bothe.

² Meyer conjectures καθιδρυμένας.

³ Kaibel: ποντικῶν CE.

⁴ Schweighäuser: ἡμῖν CE.

⁵ Madvig: ἀρχαιοτέρα καὶ βασιλικωτέρα CE.

⁶ Herwerden: νομίμως CE.

meaning Athens. More than one day would fail me if I tried to enumerate all the cities he counts within the heavenly city of Rome—nay, all the days numbered in the year would not be enough, so many are the cities there. Even entire nations are settled there *en masse*, like the Cappadocians, the Scythians, the Pontians, and more besides. All these, then, the entire populace of the world, he tells us, united in naming the philosopher-dancer^a of our time “Memphis,” quaintly comparing his bodily motions with the oldest and most royal of cities. Concerning it Bacchylides says,^b “Memphis, untouched by storms, and reedy Nile.” This “Memphis” explains the nature of the Pythagorean system, expounding in silent mimicry all its doctrines to us more clearly than they who profess to teach eloquence.

Now the first to introduce this “tragic dancing,” as it was called, in the style of Memphis, was Bathyllus of Alexandria, who, as Seleucus says, danced in pantomime. Aristonicus says that this Bathyllus, together with Pylades, who wrote a treatise on dancing, developed the Italian style of dance out of the comic fling called the *cordax*, the tragic measures called *emmeleia*, and the satyr rout called *sicinnis* (whence the satyrs are also called *sicinnistae*), the inventor of which was a barbarian named Sicinnus.

^a Agrippa, slave of Verus. Jul. Capitol. *Vita Veri Imp.* 8. Text and meaning are uncertain. The sense seems to be: Agrippa was so versatile that he acquired the nickname Memphis (referring to the cosmopolitan character of the city). He was also learned, and could demonstrate in the dance Pythagorean doctrines concerning transmigration of the soul and the theory of numbers. The quotation from Bacchylides is irrelevant.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 39.

οἱ δὲ φασιν ὅτι Κρής ἦν ὁ Σίκυννος. ἦν δὲ ἡ
 Πυλάδου ὄρχησις ὀγκώδης παθητική τε καὶ
 πολυπρόσωπος, ἡ δὲ Βαθύλλειος ἱλαρωτέρα· καὶ
 γὰρ ὑπόρχημά τι τοῦτον διατίθεσθαι. Σοφοκλῆς
 δὲ πρὸς τῷ καλὸς γεγενῆσθαι τὴν ὥραν ἦν καὶ
 ὀρχηστικὴν δεδιδαγμένος καὶ μουσικὴν ἔτι παῖς
 f ὢν παρὰ Λάμπρῳ. μετὰ γοῦν τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι
 ναυμαχίαν περὶ τρόπαιον γυμνὸς ἀγλημιμένος ἐχό-
 ρευσε μετὰ λύρας· οἱ δὲ ἐν ἱματίῳ φασί. καὶ τὸν
 Θάμυριν διδάσκων αὐτὸς ἐκιθάρισεν· ἄκρως δὲ
 ἐσφαίρισεν ὅτε τὴν Ναυσικάαν καθῆκε. τῆς δὲ
 Μέμφιδος ὀρχήσεως ἦρα καὶ Σωκράτης ὁ σοφὸς
 καὶ πολλάκις καταλαμβάνόμενος ὀρχούμενος, ὥς
 φησι Ξενοφῶν, ἔλεγε τοῖς γνωρίμοις παντὸς εἶναι
 21 μέλους τὴν ὄρχησιν γυμνάσιον. ἔταπτον γὰρ τὸ
 ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τοῦ κινεῖσθαι καὶ ἐρεθίζεσθαι.
 Ἀνακρέων·

καλλίκομοι κοῦραι Διὸς ὠρχήσαντ' ἐλαφρῶς.

Ἴων·

ἐκ τῶν ἀέλπτων μᾶλλον ὠρχησεν φρένας.

Ἐρμιππος δὲ φησι Θεόφραστον παραγίνεσθαι
 εἰς τὸν περίπατον καθ' ὥραν λαμπρὸν καὶ ἐξ-
 ησκημένον, εἶτα καθίσαντα διατίθεσθαι τὸν λόγον
 b οὐδεμιᾶς ἀπεχόμενον κινήσεως οὐδὲ σχήματος ἐνός.
 καὶ ποτε ὀψοφάγον μιμούμενον ἐξεΐραντα τὴν
 γλῶσσαν περιλείχειν τὰ χεῖλη.

Ἐμελε δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ κοσμίως ἀναλαμ-
 βάνειν τὴν ἐσθῆτα καὶ τοὺς μὴ τοῦτο ποιοῦντας

^a A lively dance sometimes introduced in tragedy just before the catastrophe. Cf. 15 d, note.

But others say Sicinnus was a Cretan. Now Pylades' dancing was solemn, expressing passion and variety of character, whereas Bathyllus's was more jolly; in fact he composed a kind of *hyporcheme*.^a Sophocles, besides being handsome in his youth, became proficient in dancing and music, while still a lad, under the instruction of Lamprus. After the battle of Salamis, at any rate, he danced to the accompaniment of his lyre round the trophy, naked and anointed with oil. Others say he danced with his cloak on. And when he brought out the *Thamyris* he played the lyre himself. He also played ball with great skill when he produced the *Nausicaä*. Even the wise Socrates was fond of the "Memphis" dance, and was often surprised in the act of dancing it, according to Xenophon.^b He used to say to his acquaintances that dancing was exercise for every limb. For people used to employ the word "dancing" for any physical motion or excitation. Thus Anacreon^c: "The fair-haired daughters of Zeus danced with light step." And Ion^d: "So unexpected were these things that his heart danced the more."

Hermippus says that Theophrastus used to appear at the School^e at the regular hour glistening with oil and exquisitely dressed, and after seating himself he gave free play to every motion and gesture in delivering his discourse. On one occasion, while portraying an epicure, he thrust forth his tongue and licked his lips.

Men of the old time were careful to gather up their garments decently, and ridiculed those who were

^b *Symposium* 2. 19; but Memphis is not mentioned.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 69. Cf. 134 b.

^d *T.G.F.*² 742.

^e Lit. "walk," "path," whence the name Peripatetic given to Aristotle's school.

ἔσκωπτον. Πλάτων ἐν Θεαιτήτῳ· “πάντα δυνα-
μένους ὀξέως τε καὶ τορῶς διακονεῖν, ἀναβάλ-
λεσθαι δ’ οὐκ ἐπισταμένους ἐπιδέξι’ ἐλευθερίως
οὐδ’ ἁρμονίαν λόγων λαβόντας ὀρθῶς ὑμῆσαι
θεῶν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων εὐδαιμόνων βίον.” Σαπφῶ
περὶ Ἀνδρομέδας σκώπτει·

- c τίς δ’ ἀγροιώτης θέλγει νόον
οὐκ ἐπισταμένη τὰ βράκε’ ἔλκειν ἐπὶ τῶν
σφυρῶν;

Φιλέταιρος·

ἀμφιβάλλου σφυροῖς¹ οὐ καθήσεις, τάλαν,
μηδ’ ἀγροίκως ἄνω γόνατος ἀμφέξει;

Ἑρμιππος δέ φησι Θεόκριτον τὸν Χίον ὡς ἀ-
παίδευτον μέμφεσθαι τὴν Ἀναξιμένους περιβολήν·
Καλλίστρατός τε ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος Ἀρίσταρχον
ἐν συγγράμματι κακῶς εἴρηκεν ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ εὐ-
ρύθμως ἀμπέχεσθαι, φέροντός τι καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου
πρὸς παιδείας ἐξέτασιν. διὸ καὶ Ἀλεξίς φησιν·

- d ἐν γὰρ νομίζω τοῦτο τῶν ἀνελευθέρων
εἶναι, τὸ βαδίζειν ἀρρύθμως ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς,
ἐξὸν καλῶς. οὐ μήτε πράττεται τέλος
μηδεὶς . . . ἡμᾶς, μήτε τιμὴν δόντα δεῖ
ἐτέρων λαβεῖν, φέρει δὲ τοῖς μὲν χρωμένοις
δόξης τιν’ ὄγκον, τοῖς δ’ ὁρώσιν ἡδονήν,
κόσμον δὲ τῷ βίῳ—τὸ τοιοῦτον γέρας
τίς οὐκ ἂν αὐτῷ κτῶτο φάσκων νοῦν ἔχειν;

Καὶ Αἰσχύλος δὲ οὐ μόνον ἐξεῦρε τὴν τῆς στολῆς
e εὐπρέπειαν καὶ σεμνότητα, ἣν ζηλώσαντες οἱ

¹ Kaibel: ἀμφὶ κάλλους στέρνων φάρος E, ἀμφίβαλλε στέρνοισ
φάρος Eustathius 1164. 36.

negligent about this. Thus Plato in the *Theaetetus*^a speaks of men "who could render any service promptly and smartly, but did not know how to throw their cloaks over their shoulders from left to right, as gentlemen should;^b nor had they ever grasped the fitting harmony of words so that they could rightly sing of the lives of gods and happy men." Sappho derides Andromeda thus^c: "What peasant woman beguiles thy wit—one who knows not how to draw her tattered garments over her ankles?" Philetaerus^d: "Cover your shins! Let your cloak down, poor fool, and don't gather it round you above the knee like a boor!" Hermippus says^e that Theocritus the Chian criticized Anaximenes' method of dressing as ungentlemanly. And Callistratus, also, disciple of Aristophanes, has abused Aristarchus in a book for his failure to dress himself neatly, since even a detail like this supplies the test of a man's culture. Wherefore Alexis, also, says^f: "This is one trait which I regard as worthy of no gentleman—to walk in the streets with careless gait when one may do it gracefully. For this nobody exacts any toll from us, and one need not bestow any honour in order to receive it again from others. Rather, to them who walk with dignity comes full meed of honour, while they who see it have pleasure, and life has its grace. What man who pretends to have any sense would not win for himself such a reward?"

Aeschylus, too, besides inventing that comeliness and dignity of dress which Hierophants and Torch-

^a 175 E.

^b Cf. the admirable Poseidon's scorn of the Triballian god in Aristoph. *Av.* 1567 ff.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 70.

^d Kock ii. 235.

^e *F.H.G.* iii. 51.

^f Kock ii. 393.

ιεροφάνται καὶ δαδούχοι ἀμφιέννυνται, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλὰ σχήματα ὀρχηστικά αὐτὸς ἐξευρίσκων ἀν-
 εδίδου τοῖς χορευταῖς. Χαμαιλέων γοῦν πρῶτον
 αὐτόν φησι σχηματίσαι τοὺς χοροὺς ὀρχηστο-
 διδασκάλοις οὐ χρησάμενον, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸν τοῖς
 χοροῖς τὰ σχήματα ποιοῦντα τῶν ὀρχήσεων, καὶ
 ὅλως πᾶσαν τὴν τῆς τραγωδίας οἰκονομίαν εἰς
 ἑαυτὸν περιστάντα.¹ ὑπεκρίνετο γοῦν μετὰ τοῦ
 εἰκότος τὰ δράματα. Ἀριστοφάνης γοῦν (παρὰ δὲ
 f τοῖς κωμικοῖς ἢ περὶ τῶν τραγικῶν ἀπόκειται
 πίστις) ποιεῖ αὐτὸν Αἰσχύλον λέγοντα·

τοῖσι χοροῖς αὐτὸς τὰ σχήματ' ἐποιοῦν.

καὶ πάλιν·

τοὺς Φρύγας οἶδα θεωρῶν,
 ὅτε τῷ Πριάμῳ συλλυσόμενοι τὸν παῖδ'
 ἦλθον τεθνεῶτα,
 πολλὰ τοιαυτὶ καὶ τοιαυτὶ καὶ δεῦρο σχη-
 ματίσαντες.

καὶ Τέλεσις δὲ ἢ Τελέστης ὁ ὀρχηστοδιδάσκαλος
 πολλὰ ἐξεύρηκε σχήματα, ἅκρως ταῖς χερσὶ τὰ
 λεγόμενα δεικνύς. Φίλλις ὁ Δήλιος μουσικὸς
 τοὺς ἀρχαίους φησὶ κιθαρῳδοὺς κινήσεις ἀπὸ μὲν
 τοῦ προσώπου μικρὰς φέρειν, ἀπὸ ποδῶν δὲ
 22 πλείους, ἐμβατηρίους καὶ χορευτικάς. Ἀριστο-
 κλῆς οὖν φησιν ὅτι Τελέστης ὁ Αἰσχύλου ὀρχηστής
 οὕτως ἦν τεχνίτης ὥστε ἐν τῷ ὀρχεῖσθαι τοὺς
 Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας φανερὰ ποιῆσαι τὰ πράγματα
 δι' ὀρχήσεως. φασὶ δὲ καὶ ὅτι οἱ ἀρχαῖοι ποιηταί,
 Θέσπις, Πρατίνας, Κρατῖνος, Φρύνιχος ὀρχησταὶ
 ἐκαλοῦντο διὰ τὸ μὴ μόνον τὰ ἑαυτῶν δράματα

¹ περιστάντα Usener: περιστᾶν CE.

bearers ^a emulate when they put on their vestments, also originated many dance-figures and assigned them to the members of his choruses. For Chamaeleon says ^b that Aeschylus was the first to give poses to his choruses, employing no dancing-masters, but devising for himself the figures of the dance, and in general taking upon himself the entire management of the piece. At any rate, it seems that he acted in his own plays. For Aristophanes, certainly (and among the comic poets one may find credible information about the tragedians), makes Aeschylus say of himself ^c: "It was I who gave new poses to the choruses." And again: "I know about his ^d Phrygians, for I was in the audience when they came to help Priam ransom his son who was dead. They made many gestures and poses, this way and that way and the other." Telesis, also (or Telestes), teacher of dancing, invented many figures, and with great art illustrated the sense of what was spoken by motions of his arms. Phillis, the musician of Delos, says ^e that the harp-singers of old allowed few movements of the face, but more with the feet, both in marching and in dance steps. Aristocles, therefore, says ^f that Telestes, Aeschylus's dancer, was so artistic that when he danced the *Seven against Thebes* he made the action clear simply by dancing. They say, too, that the old poets—Thespis, Pratinas, Cratinus, Phrynichus—were called "dancers" because they not only relied upon the dancing of the

^a At the Eleusinian Mysteries.

^b Frag. 21 Koepke.

^c Kock i. 558.

^d Aeschylus's. The speaker is unknown.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 476.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 332.

ἀναφέρειν εἰς ὄρχησιν τοῦ χοροῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔξω τῶν ἰδίων ποιημάτων διδάσκει τοὺς βουλομένους ὀρχεῖσθαι.

Μεθύων δὲ ἐποίει τὰς τραγωδίας Αἰσχύλος, ὥς φησι Χαμαιλέων. Σοφοκλῆς γοῦν ὠνείδιζεν αὐτῷ
b ὅτι εἰ καὶ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰδώς γε.

Ὅρχησεις δὲ ἐθνικαὶ αἶδε· Λακωνικαί, Τροιζήνιαι, Ἐπιζεφύριοι, Κρητικαί, Ἰωνικαί, Μαντινικαί, ἃς προκρίνει Ἀριστόξενος διὰ τὴν τῶν χειρῶν κίνησιν. οὕτως δ' ἦν ἔνδοξον καὶ σοφὸν ἢ ὄρχησις ὥστε Πίνδαρος τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ὀρχηστὴν καλεῖ·

ὀρχήστ' ἀγλαΐας ἀνάσσων,
εὐρυφάρετρ' Ἀπολλον,

καὶ Ὅμηρος ἢ τῶν Ὀμηριδῶν τις ἐν τῷ εἰς Ἀπόλλωνα ὕμνῳ φησίν·

Ἀπόλλων

φόρμιγγ' ἐν χεῖρεσσιν ἔχων χάριεν κιθάριζε,
c καλὰ καὶ ὕψι βιβάς.

Εὐμηλος δὲ ὁ Κορίνθιος ἢ Ἀρκτῖνος τὸν Δία ὀρχούμενον που παράγει λέγων·

μέσσοισιν δ' ὠρχεῖτο πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

Θεόφραστος δὲ πρῶτόν φησιν Ἀνδρῶνα τὸν Καταναῖον αὐλητὴν κινήσεις καὶ ῥυθμοὺς ποιῆσαι τῷ σώματι αὐλοῦντα· ὅθεν σικελίζειν τὸ ὀρχεῖσθαι παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς· μεθ' ὃν Κλεόλαν τὸν Θηβαῖον. ὀρχησται δὲ ἔνδοξοι Βολβὸς μὲν παρὰ Κρατίνῳ καὶ Καλλίᾳ, Ζήνων δὲ ὁ Κρής ὁ πάνυ Ἀρτα-
d ξέρξῃ προσφιλέστατος παρὰ Κτησίᾳ. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ ἐν τῇ πρὸς Φιλόξενον ἐπιστολῇ μέμνηται Θεοδώρου καὶ Χρυσίππου.

chorus for the interpretation of their plays, but, quite apart from their own compositions, they taught dancing to all who wanted instruction.

Aeschylus wrote his tragedies when drunk, according to Chamaeleon.^a Sophocles, anyway, reproached Aeschylus with the remark that even if he wrote as he should, he did it unconsciously.

National dances are the following: Laconian, Troezenian, Epizephyrian, Cretan, Ionian, and Mantinian; these last were preferred by Aristoxenus^b because of the motion of the arms. Dancing was held in such esteem and involved such art that Pindar^c calls Apollo "dancer": "Dancer, Lord of beauty, Thou of the broad quiver, Apollo!" And Homer, or one of the Homeridae, in the *Hymn to Apollo*^d says, "Apollo, with lyre in hand, harped sweetly the while he stepped forth high and gracefully." And Eumelus of Corinth (or was it Arc-tinus?) introduces Zeus as a dancer with the words^e: "And in their midst danced the father of gods and men." But Theophrastus says^f that Andron, the flute-player of Catana, was the first to add rhythmical motions of the body to the playing of the flute; hence, "to do the Sicel" meant "to dance" among the ancients. After him there was Cleolas of Thebes. Famous dancers also were Bolbus, mentioned by Cratinus^g and Callias, and Zeno of Crete, a great favourite of Artaxerxes, mentioned by Ctesias.^h Alexander, too, in his letter to Philoxenus, mentions Theodorus and Chrysippus.

^a Frag. 22 Koepke; a facetious and preposterous interpretation of the next lines.

^b *F.H.G.* ii. 284. ^c *P.L.G.*⁵ frag. 148. ^d Verses 514 ff.

^e *Frag. Ep.* p. 8.

^f Frag. 92 Wimmer.

^g Kock i. 121, 698.

^h Frag. 47 Müller.

“Οτι τὸ Μουσεῖον ὁ Φλιάσιος Τίμων ὁ συλλογράφος τάλαρόν πού φησιν ἐπισκώπτων τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ τρεφομένους φιλοσόφους, ὅτι ὥσπερ ἐν πανάγρῳ τινὶ σιτοῦνται καθάπερ οἱ πολυτιμότατοι ὄρνιθες·

πολλοὶ μὲν βόσκονται ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πολυφύλῳ
βιβλιακοὶ χαρακῖται ἀπείριτα δηριόωντες
Μουσέων ἐν ταλάρῳ.

e . . . ἕως ἂν τῆς λογοδιαρροίας ἀπαλλαγῶσιν
οὔτοι οἱ τραπεζορήτορες· οἱ ὑπὸ γλωσσαλγίας ἐπι-
λελῆσθαί μοι δοκοῦσι καὶ τοῦ Πυθικοῦ χρησμοῦ,
ὃν ἀναγράφει Χαμαιλέων·

εἴκοσι τὰς πρὸ κυνὸς καὶ εἴκοσι τὰς μετέπειτα
οἴκῳ ἐνὶ σκιερῷ Διονύσῳ χρῆσθαι ἱερῷ.

καὶ Μνησίθεος δ' ὁ Ἀθηναῖος Διόνυσον ἱατρόν
φησι τὴν Πυθίαν χρῆσαι τιμᾶν Ἀθηναίοις. φησὶ
δὲ καὶ Ἀλκαῖος ὁ Μιτυληναῖος ποιητής·

τέγγε πνεύμονα οἶνω· τὸ γὰρ ἄστρον περι-
τέλλεται·

f ἥ δ' ὥρη χαλεπή· πάντα δὲ δίψαις ὑπὸ καύ-
ματος.

καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ·

πίνωμεν, τὸ γὰρ ἄστρον περιτέλλεται.

Εὐπολὶς τε τὸν Καλλίαν φησὶν ἀναγκάζεσθαι ὑπὸ
Πρωταγόρου πίνειν, ἵνα·

πρὸ τοῦ κυνὸς τὸν πνεύμον' ἔκλυτον¹ φορῇ.

¹ Reiske ἔκκλυστον, “well-rinsed.”

Timon of Phlius, the satirist,^a calls the Museum^b a bird-cage, by way of ridiculing the philosophers who got their living there because they are fed like the choicest birds in a coop: "Many there be that batten in populous Egypt, well-propped pedants^c who quarrel without end in the Muses' bird-cage."

. . . until^d these table-orators get over their diarrhoea of words. For their tongue-sickness, I think, has made them forget even the Pythian oracle recorded by Chamaeleon: "Twenty days before the Dog-star rises and twenty thereafter, make Dionysus your physician within the shadows of your house." Mnesitheus of Athens, also, says that the Pythian priestess directed the Athenians to honour Dionysus as physician. Alcaeus, too, famous poet of Mitylene, says:^e "Moisten your lungs with wine; for the Dog-star is rising, the weather is oppressive, everything is athirst because of heat;" and elsewhere^f: "Let us drink, for the Dog-star rises." And so Eupolis says^g that Callias is compelled by Protagoras to drink in order that "he may carry his lungs relaxed^h before the Dog-star rises." But it is not

^a Σίλλοι seem to have been the nearest approach to Satire, which Quintilian claims for the Romans alone. In them Timon attacked the philosophers. Frag. 60 Wachsmuth.

^b The great building in Alexandria of which the famous Library was a part.

^c An excellent jest difficult to render. *χαράκιται* refers to the poling of vines (*χάρακες*), *βιβλιακοί* means both "bookish" and "made of papyrus"; hence, "well-propped (well-fed) papyrus stalks." The metaphor changes in the next line.

^d A gap; Kaibel thinks Cynulcus is the speaker. He evidently wishes to change the subject to wine.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 39.

^f Frag. 40. Cf. Athen. 430 b-d.

^g Kock i. 297.

^h See critical note.

ἡμῖν δ' οὐ μόνον ὁ πνεύμων ἀπεξήρανται, κινδυνεύει δὲ καὶ ἡ καρδία. καίτοι Ἀντιφάνης λέγει·

23 ζῆν, εἰπέ μοι, τί ἐστι; πίνειν¹ φήμ' ἐγώ.
 ὁρᾷς παρὰ ρείθροισι χειμάρροισι ὅσα
 δένδρων αἰετὴν νύκτα καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν
 βρέχεται, μέγεθος καὶ κάλλος οἷα γίνεται,
 τὰ δ' ἀντιτείνοντ' οἷονεὶ δίψαν τινὰ
 ἢ ξηρασίαν σχόντ'² αὐτόπρεμν' ἀπόλλυται.

Οὕτω τούτοις, φησί, κυνολογήσασιν ἐδόθη πιεῖν.
 εἴρηται δὲ τὸ βρέχειν καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ πίνειν. Ἀντιφάνης·

δεῖ γὰρ φαγόντας δαψιλῶς βρέχειν.

Εὐβουλος·

Σίκων ἐγὼ
 βεβρεγμένος ἦκω καὶ κεκωθωνισμένος.
 b β. πέπωκας οὗτος; Σ. πέπωκ' ἐγώ,³
 μὰ Δία τὸν Μενδαῖον.

“Ὅτι τὸ ἀναπίπτειν κυρίως ἐπὶ ψυχῆς ἐστίν, οἷον
 ἀθυμεῖν, ὀλιγοδρανεῖν. Θουκυδίδης α'. “νικώμε-
 νοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσι.” Κρατῖνος δ' ἐπὶ
 ἐρετῶν χρᾶται τῇ λέξει· “ρόθιαζε κανάπιπτε.”
 καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἐν Οἰκονομικῷ· “διὰ τί ἄλυποι
 ἀλλήλοις εἰσὶν οἱ ἐρέται; ἢ ὅτι ἐν τάξει μὲν
 κάθηνται, ἐν τάξει δὲ προνεύουσιν, ἐν τάξει δὲ
 c ἀναπίπτουσιν;” ἀνακεῖσθαι δὲ φάμεν ἐπὶ ἀνδριάν-
 τος· ὅθεν τοὺς ἐπὶ κατακειμένων χρωμένους τῇ
 λέξει διέσυρον. Δίφιλος·

¹ τὸ before πίνειν deleted by Meineke.

² Grotius: ἔχοντ' CE.

³ In the lacuna a negative has been lost, as μὰ shows.

merely our lungs that grow dry ; possibly the heart does also. And yet Antiphanes says ^a: " As for life, tell me, what is it? Drinking, say I. You can see this from the trees on the banks of copious torrents which are wet day and night: how they grow in size and beauty, while those which resist—as though seized with thirst and dryness—are destroyed root and branch."

After they had talked in this manner about the Dog-star, Athenaeus says they had something given them to drink. Now the verb " to wet " is used also of drinking. Antiphanes ^b: " They that eat rich food must wet it." Eubulus ^c: " I, Sicon by name, have come wet and in my cups.—B. Have you been drinking?—s. Drunk I have, not wisely but too well, by the Zeus of Mende."

The verb " fall back " is properly used of the heart in the meaning " be discouraged," " be faint-hearted." Thus in Thucydides, Book i. ^d: " When they are defeated they are the last to lose heart." But Cratinus uses the word of rowers: ^e " Make a splash, and lie back to it!" Xenophon, also in the *Oeconomicus* ^f: " Why is it that rowers give no trouble to one another? Is it not because they are seated in a regular place, bend forward regularly, and lie back regularly?" But the verb " be laid up " we use of dedicating a statue. Hence those who used it of recumbent objects were ridiculed. So

^a Kock ii. 112. Parody on Soph. *Antigone*, 712.

^b Kock ii. 126. ^c Kock ii. 209. See critical note.

^d Ch. 70. He might better have cited Demosth. 411. 3.

^e Kock i. 113.

^f 8. 8.

ἐγὼ δ' ἕως μὲν τινος ἀνεκείμεν.

πρὸς ὃν δυσχεραίνων ὁ ἐταῖρός φησιν· “ἀνάκεισο.”
Φιλιππίδης·

καὶ δειπνῶν αἰεὶ
ἀνακείμενος παρ' αὐτόν.

καὶ ἐπάγει·

πότερον ἀνδριάντας εἰστία;

κατακεῖσθαι δὲ λέγεται καὶ κατακεκλίσθαι, ὡς ἐν
Συμποσίοις Ξενοφῶν καὶ Πλάτων. Ἄλεξις·

ὥς ἐστι κατακεῖσθαι πρὸ δείπνου συμφορά·
οὔτε γὰρ ὕπνος δῆπουθεν οὐδέν' ἂν λάβοι
οὔθ' ἂν λέγῃ τις οὐδαμῶς μάθοιμεν ἂν.
ὁ νοῦς γάρ ἐστι τῆς τραπέζης πλησίον.

d

ἔστι δὲ εὐρεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐννοίας ταύτης σπανίως
τὸ ἀνακεῖσθαι. σάτυρος παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ τοῦτό
φησιν ἐπικαιόμενος τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ·

ἀνακειμένῳ
μέσον εἰς τὸν αὐχέν' εἰσαλοίμην.

Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν Τυρρηνῶν Νομίμοις· “οἱ δὲ Τυρ-
ρηνοὶ δειπνοῦσι μετὰ τῶν γυναικῶν ἀνακείμενοι
ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτῷ ἱματίῳ.” Θεόπομπος·

e

ἐπίνομεν μετὰ ταῦτα
κατακείμενοι μαλακώτατ' ἐπὶ τρικλινίῳ,
Τελαμῶνος οἰμώζοντες ἀλλήλοις μέλη.

Φιλωνίδης·

κατάκειμαι, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, δεκάπαλαι.

Εὐριπίδης Κύκλωπι·

ἀνέπεσε φάρυγος αἰθέρ' ἐξανιεῖς βαρύν.

Diphilus,^a "For a while I lay up there." To him his companion, offended at the word, says "Stay up there!"^b Philippides makes a character say^c: "and at dinner always lying back^d beside him." He then adds: "was he entertaining statues?" Both "lie down" and "recline" are used, as in the *Symposium* of Xenophon and of Plato. Alexis^e: "What a calamity it is to lie down before dinner. For sleep can never overtake one then, of course, nor can we understand a word a body says. Our senses are too close to the table." The word "lie back" is to be found, though rarely, in this sense also. A satyr in Sophocles^f uses the word when burning with passion for Heracles: "Would I might leap right on his neck as he lies back there." And Aristotle, in the *Customs of the Tyrrhenians*^g: "The Tyrrhenians dine in company with their women, lying back under the same robe." Theopompus^h: "After that we began to drink, lying down very comfortably at a dinner with three couches, howling at one another the lays of Telamon." Philonidesⁱ: "I've been lying down, as you can see, a very long time." Euripides in the *Cyclops*^k: "He fell and lay back, breathing a heavy air from his throat."

^a Kock ii. 577.

^b *i.e.* "be a statue, for all I care." Cf. Sam Weller's "old image."

^c Kock iii. 310.

^d As though a permanent dedication.

^e Kock ii. 399.

^f *T.G.F.*² 295.

^g Frag. 607 Rose.

^h Kock i. 750.

ⁱ Kock i. 256.

^k Verse 410.

Ἀλεξίς·

μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀναπνεσεῖν
ἐκέλευον αὐτὴν παρ' ἐμέ.

“Οτι τὸ πάσασθαι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀπογεύσασθαι τίθεται.
f φησὶ γοῦν Φοῖνιξ πρὸς Ἀχιλλέα· “οὐκ ἤθελον ἄμ’
ἄλλω ἐν μεγάροισι πάσασθαι.” καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ·
“εὖθ’ οἱ σπλάγχν’ ἐπάσαντο.” τῶν γὰρ σπλάγ-
χνων ἀπογεύονται μόνον ὡς ἂν ὀλίγων πολὺς
ὄμιλος. καὶ ὁ Πρίαμος δὲ πρὸς Ἀχιλλέα φησί·
24 “νῦν δὴ καὶ σίτου πασάμην.” οἰκεῖον γὰρ τοῦ
τηνικάδε ἀτυχήσαντος ἀπογεύσασθαι μόνον· εἰς
κόρον γὰρ ἐλθεῖν¹ οὐκ εἶα τὸ πένθος. διὸ καὶ ὁ
τὸ σύνολον οὐ γευσάμενος τροφῆς “κεῖτ’ ἄσιτος,
ἄπαστος.” ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἀποπληρουμένων οὐδέποτε
λέγει τὸ πάσασθαι, ἀλλ’ ὅποσα δηλοῖ κόρον·
“αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτου τάρφθεν” καὶ “ἐδητύος ἐξ
ἔρον ἔντο.” οἱ δὲ νεώτεροι καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ πληρω-
θῆναι τιθέασιν τὸ πάσασθαι. Καλλίμαχος·

b μύθου δὲ πασαίμην
ἥδιον.

Ἐρατοσθένης·

ὀπταλέα κρέα
ἐκ τέφρης ἐπάσαντο τά τ’ ἀγρώσσοντες ἔλοντο.
“ Ποτίκολλον ἄτε ξύλον παρὰ ξύλῳ ” φησὶν ὁ
Θηβαῖος μελοποιός.

ἔτι περὶ τοῦ τῶν ἡρώων βίου²

“Οτι Σέλευκός φησι τὴν παρ’ Ὀμήρῳ δαῖτα θά-

¹ Possibly we should read *ἐσθίειν*, cf. Schol. (Didymus) *ad Iliad.* ix. 222. But it is not necessary.

² Title not in E.

Alexis ^a: "After that I bade her throw herself down and lie back beside me."

The word meaning "to eat," "partake of," is used of taking a taste. For example, Phoenix says to Achilles ^b: "I refused to taste food with others in the halls." And in another place ^c: "when they had tasted the entrails." For since the entrails are not many, a large crowd can take only a taste. And Priam, also, says to Achilles ^d: "Now, at last, I have tasted food." For it was proper that the man who had but that moment met with misfortune should take only a taste; his grief would not allow him to sate himself. Hence anyone who had not tasted food at all "lay fasting, tasting no food." ^e Of those who satisfy hunger entirely Homer never uses this word "partake," but in what plainly denotes complete satisfaction he says ^f "when they had delighted them with food" or "had banished desire for eating." ^g But later writers use "partake of" even when they refer to fullness. Callimachus ^h: "I should rather sate myself with the story." Eratosthenes ⁱ: "The meat which they had taken in the chase they roasted on the ashes and ate up."

"Like a piece of wood glued to another," is a phrase used by the Theban lyric poet. ^k

CONTINUING THE LIFE OF THE HEROES

Seleucus says that the phrase *daita thaleian* ("goodly feast") in Homer is really, by a change of letters,

^a Kock ii. 402. ^b *Iliad* ix. 486.
^c *Od.* iii. 9. ^d *Il.* xxiv. 641. ^e *Od.* iv. 788, of Penelope.
^f *Od.* vi. 99. ^g *Od.* iv. 68. ^h Frag. 261 Schneider.
ⁱ Frag. 35 Hiller. ^k Pindar, *P.L.G.* ⁵ 241.

λειαν στοιχείων μεταθέσει δίαιταν εἶναι· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ δαίσασθαι λέγειν βιαίότερόν ἐστι.

“Οτι Καρύστιος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἱστορεῖ τὰς Κερκυραίας γυναῖκας ἔτι καὶ νῦν σφαιριζούσας ἄδειν. σφαιρίζουσι δὲ παρ’ Ὀμήρῳ οὐ μόνον ἄνδρες ἀλλὰ καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ δίσκοις δὲ καὶ ἄκοντίοις μετὰ τινος συμμετρίας ἐχρῶντο·

c δίσκοισιν τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέησιν ἰέντες.

τὸ γὰρ τερπνὸν τὴν κακοπάθειαν κουφίζει. καὶ ἐπὶ κυνηγέσια δὲ ἐξίσαισι οἱ νέοι πρὸς μελέτην τῶν πολεμικῶν κινδύνων καὶ ἐπὶ θήρας παντοίας, ἀφ’ ὧν ῥωμαλεώτεροι καὶ ὑγιεινότεροι διετέλουν, ὥς ὅτε “πυργηδὸν σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύνουσι καὶ ἀντίον ἱστάμενοι ἄκοντίζουσιν.” ἴσασι δὲ καὶ λουτρὰ ἄκη πόνων παντοῖα, κόπον μὲν θαλάττῃ λύοντες, ἣ μάλιστα τοῖς νεύροις ἐστὶ πρόσφορος, ἀναχαλῶντες d δὲ ταῖς ἐμβάσεσι τὰς τῶν μυῶν συντάσεις, εἰτ’ ἐπαλείφοντες λίπα πρὸς τὸ μὴ ξηρανθέντος τοῦ ὕδατος ἀπεσκληρυμμένα γίνεσθαι τὰ σώματα. οἱ γοῦν ἀπὸ τῆς σκοπιῆς ἐπανελθόντες “ἰδρῶ πολλὸν ἀπενίζοντο θαλάσση κνήμας ἠδὲ λόφον ἀμφί τε μηρούς,” καὶ οὕτως ἀναψύξαντες “ἐς ἀσαμίνθους βάντες ἐυξέστας λούσαντο καὶ ἀλειψάμενοι λίπ’ ἐλαίῳ δείπνῳ ἐφίζανέτην.”

“Ἔστι καὶ τρόπος ἕτερος καμάτων λύσεως ἐκ τῶν κατὰ κεφαλῆς καταιονήσεων·

θυμῆρες κεράσασα κατὰ κρατὸς τε καὶ ὤμων.

e αἱ γὰρ ἐμβάσεις περικεχυμένου πανταχόθεν τοῖς πόροις τοῦ ὕδατος φράττουσι τὴν τῶν ἰδρώτων

^a Of course this is absurd. See 12 c, e.

^b F.H.G. iv. 359.

^c Od. iv. 626.

diaitan ("mode of living"); to derive it from *daisasthai* ("divide") is too forced.^a

Carystius the Pergamene records^b that the women of Corcyra to this very day sing as they play ball. In Homer, too, women as well as men play ball, and men threw the discus and the javelin^c in a kind of rhythmic form: "They delighted themselves with the cast of discus and spear." For the element of delight alleviates the difficulty of the throw. The young men also go out to hunt and catch every kind of quarry in order to train themselves for the perils of war, and as a result they were always stronger and healthier, as when "they array themselves as a tower of strength and stand against him with their javelins."^d They were also acquainted with bathing, as a refreshment after toil, in various forms; they relaxed their weariness in the sea, which is especially good for the nerves; they loosened the tension of the muscles by tub-baths, then anointed themselves with oil so that, when the water dried, their bodies might not become stiff. For example, the men who returned from the reconnaissance "washed away in the sea the thick sweat from their shins and neck and thighs,"^e and having in this way refreshed themselves, they went "to the polished tubs and bathed, and smearing themselves with olive oil they sat down to their meal."

There is another method also of relieving fatigue by fomentations on the head: "She mixed it to a pleasant warmth over my head and shoulders."^f For tub-baths, by reason of the water entirely enveloping the pores (as when one puts a colander

^a *Iliad* xii, 43, of hunters against a lion or boar.

^e *Iliad* x. 572.

^f *Od.* x. 362.

ἐκκρισιν καθάπερ ἂν εἴ τις ἡθμός εἰς ὕδωρ βληθείς. διέξεισι γὰρ οὐθέν, εἰ μὴ τις αὐτὸν μετεωρίσας τοῖς πόροις ἀναψυχὴν καὶ διέξοδον εἰς τὸ ἔξω παράσχη, ὥς Ἀριστοτέλης εἴρηκεν ἐν τοῖς φυσικοῖς προβλήμασι ζητῶν διὰ τί οἱ ἰδρoῦντες ἐπὶ ἔλθωσιν εἰς θερμὸν ἢ ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ οὐκ ἔτι ἰδρoῦσιν, ἕως ἂν πάλιν ἐπανέλθωσιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐμβάσεων.

Παρετίθετο δὲ τοῖς ἥρωσι δειπνοῦσι καὶ λάχανα. ^f ὅτι δὲ οἶδασι τὰς λαχανείας δῆλον ἐκ τῶν παρὰ νείατον ὄρχον κοσμητῶν πρασιῶν. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τοῖς κακοχυμοτάτοις κρομύοις ἐχρῶντο·

ἐπὶ δὲ κρόμυον ποτοῦ ὄψον.

ἐπιμελουμένους δὲ αὐτοὺς εἰσάγει καὶ τῶν ἀκρο-
²⁵ δρύων· “ὄγχνη γὰρ ἐπ’ ὄγχνη που γηράσκει, σῦκον δ’ ἐπὶ σύκῳ.” διὸ καὶ τῶν δένδρων τὰ μὲν καρποφόρα καλὰ προσαγορεύει· “ἐνθα δένδρεα καλὰ πεφύκει, ὄγχναι καὶ ῥοιαὶ καὶ μηλέαι.” τὰ δ’ εἰς ξυλείαν εὐθετα μακρά, τοῖς ἐπιθέτοις τὰς χρήσεις διαστέλλων·

ἐνθα δένδρεα μακρὰ πεφύκει,
 κλήθρη τ’ αἰγειρός τ’ ἐλάτη τ’ ἦν οὐρανομήκης.
 ἀρχαιοτέρα δ’ ἦν καὶ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἢ τούτων
 χρήσις. Τάνταλος γοῦν οὐδὲ θανὼν ἀπαλλάττεται
^b τῆς τούτων ἐπιθυμίας· εἶπερ ὁ κολάζων αὐτὸν θεὸς
 προσείων,¹ καθάπερ οἱ τὰ ἄλογα τῶν ζώων τοῖς
 θαλλοῖς ἄγοντες, τοὺς τοιούτους καρποὺς ἀποκρούε-
 ται αὐτὸν τῆς ἀπολαύσεως, ὅτε τῆς ἐλπίδος ἐγγὺς
 ἔλθοι. καὶ Λαέρτην δ’ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀναμνησκει
 ὧν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ παιδὶ ὄντι· “ὄγχνας μοι δῶκας
 τρισκαίδεκα” καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς.

¹ Casaubon: προσίων . . . τοῖς τοιούτοις καρποῖς CE.

into water), prevent the excretion of sweat. It cannot get through at all, unless one lifts the colander and allows the pores a relief and vent outward. So Aristotle explains in his *Physical Problems*,^a when he inquires why persons in a sweat do not perspire after they enter warm or cold water, nor again until they emerge from the bath.

The heroes had vegetables also served to them at meals. That they are acquainted with the growing of vegetables is clear from the words^b "beside the farthest line of trimly planted garden-beds." Moreover, they ate onions, too, though they are full of unhealthy juices: "thereto an onion, as relish to the drink."^c Homer also portrays them as devoted to the culture of fruit trees: "For pear on pear waxes old, fig on fig."^d Hence he bestows the epithet "beautiful" on fruit-bearing trees: "Beautiful trees grow there—pears, pomegranates, and apples."^e But trees which are adapted for timber he calls "tall," thus distinguishing their use by his epithets: "Where tall trees grew, alder and poplar and pine towering toward heaven." The use of these fruit trees was older even than the Trojan War. Tantalus, for example, is not released from his hunger for them even after he is dead, seeing that the god who metes out punishment to him dangles^f fruit of this kind before him (like those who lead dumb beasts by holding tempting branches before them), yet prevents him from enjoying them at the moment when he comes near to realizing his hopes. Odysseus, too, reminds Laertes of what he had given him in his boyhood.^g "Pear-trees thou gavest to me, thirteen," etc.

^a Frag. 236 Rose.

^b *Od.* vii. 127.

^c *Iliad* xi. 630.

^d *Od.* vii. 120.

^e *Od.* vii. 114.

^f *Od.* v. 238.

^g Cf. Plato, *Phaedrus* 230 D.

^h *Od.* xxiv. 340.

“Οτι δὲ καὶ ἰχθῦς ἥσθιον Σαρπηδὼν δῆλον ποιεῖ, ὁμοίων τὴν ἄλωσιν πανάγρου δικτύου θήρα. καίτοι Εὐβουλος κατὰ τὴν κωμικὴν χάριν φησὶ παίζων·

- c ἰχθὺν δ’ Ὀμηρος ἐσθίωντ’ εἴρηκε ποῦ
 τίνα τῶν Ἀχαιῶν; κρέα δὲ μόνον ὥπτων, ἐπεὶ
 εἶποντά γ’ οὐ πεποίηκεν αὐτῶν οὐδένα.
 ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ μίαν ὅλως¹ ἐταίραν εἶδέ τις
 αὐτῶν, ἑαυτοὺς δ’ ἔδεφον ἐνιαυτοὺς δέκα.
 πικρὰν στρατείαν δ’ εἶδον, οὔτινες πόλιν
 μίαν λαβόντες εὐρυπρωκτότεροι πολὺ
 τῆς πόλεος ἀπεχώρησαν ἥς εἶλον τότε.

- d οὐδὲ τὸν ἀέρα δ’ οἱ ἥρωες τοῖς ὄρνισιν εἶων ἐλεύ-
 θερον, παγίδας καὶ νεφέλας ἐπὶ ταῖς κίχλαις καὶ
 πελειάσιν ἱστάντες. ἐγυμνάζοντο δὲ πρὸς ὄρνεο-
 θηρευτικὴν, καὶ τὴν πελειάδα τῇ μηρίνθῳ κρεμῶντες²
 ἀπὸ νηὸς ἱστοῦ καὶ τοξεύοντες ἐκηβόλως εἰς αὐτήν,
 ὥς ἐν τῷ ἐπιταφίῳ δηλοῦται. παρέλιπε δὲ τὴν
 χρῆσιν τῶν λαχάνων καὶ ἰχθύων καὶ τῶν ὀρνίθων
 διὰ τε τὴν λιχνείαν καὶ προσέτι τὴν ἐν ταῖς σκευα-
 σίαις ἀπρέπειαν, ἐλάττω κεκρικῶς ἡρωικῶν καὶ
 θείων ἔργων. ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἐφθοῖς ἐχρῶντο κρέασιν
 ἐμφανίζει ἐν οἷς λέγει·

ὥς δὲ λέβης ζεῖ

κνίσσῃ μελδόμενος ἀπαλοτρεφέος σιάλοιο.

- e καὶ ὁ κατ’ Ὀδυσσεύς ἀφεθεῖς ποῦς βοὸς τούτου
 σημεῖον· πόδα γὰρ βόειον οὐδεὶς ὀπτᾶ. καὶ τὸ
 “κρεῖων δὲ πίνακας παρέθηκεν αἰείρας παντοίων”
 οὐ μόνον τὴν τῶν κρεῶν ἐξαλλαγὴν δηλοῖ, ὥς
 ὀρνίθεια, χοίρεια, ἐρίφεια, βόεια λέγων, ἀλλὰ τὴν
 σκευασίαν ὥς ποικίλην ἔχοντα καὶ οὐ μονοειδῆ
 ἀλλὰ περιττήν.

That they also ate fish is disclosed by Sarpedon ^a when he compares captivity to the catch of a great seine. And Eubulus, with comic wit, says jokingly ^b: "Where has Homer ever spoken of any Achæan eating fish? And flesh too, they only roasted, for he represents nobody as boiling it. Nor did one of them ever see a single courtesan either, but for ten long years they abused each other. Bitter the campaign they saw, for after taking one city they came away with wider breaches than had the city which they captured." Nor did the heroes allow the air to be free to the birds, for they set springes and nets to catch thrushes and doves. They also trained for bird-shooting, even hanging a dove by a fish-line from the mast of a ship and shooting at it from a distance, as is shown in the Funeral Games. ^c But the poet is silent about the eating of vegetables, fish, and birds because that is a mark of greed, and also because it would be unseemly for the heroes to spend time in preparing them for the table, since he judges it beneath the level of heroic and godlike deeds. But that they did use boiled flesh he makes clear when he says ^d: "Even as a cauldron boileth . . . melting the lard of some fatted hog." Then, too, the ox-foot which was hurled at Odysseus ^e is a proof of the boiling, for nobody ever roasts the foot of an ox. Again, the line, ^f "he took and placed beside them platters of all sorts of meat" shows not merely the variety of meats, such as fowl, pork, kid, and beef, but also that their preparation was varied, not uniform, but attended with ingenious skill.

^a *Iliad* v. 487.

^b Kock ii. 207.

^c *Iliad* xxiii. 852.

^d *Iliad* xxi. 362.

^e *Od.* xx. 299.

^f *Od.* i. 141.

¹ ὄλως Capps: ἀλλ' CE.

² κρεμῶντες Nauck: κρεμάντες CE.

Ὡς ἀνακύνπειν τὰς Σικελικὰς καὶ Συβαρι-
τικὰς¹ τραπέζας, ἥδη δὲ καὶ Χίας. μαρτυροῦνται
f γὰρ καὶ Χῖοι οὐκ ἔλαττον τῶν προειρημένων ἐπὶ
ὄψαρτυτικῇ. Τιμοκλῆς.

Χῖοι πολὺ
ἄριστ' ἀνευρήκασιν ὄψαρτυτικήν.

Κοιμῶνται δὲ μετὰ γυναικῶν παρ' Ὀμήρῳ οὐ
μόνον οἱ νέοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ γέροντες Φοῖνιξ τε καὶ
Νέστωρ. μόνῳ Μενελάῳ οὐ συνέζευκται γυνὴ διὰ
γυναῖκα γαμετὴν ἡρπασμένην τὴν στρατείαν πε-
ποιημένῳ.

“Παλαιὸν μὲν οἶνον, ἄνθεα δ' ὕμνων νεωτέρων”
Πίνδαρος ἐπαινεῖ. Εὐβουλος δὲ φησιν.

ἄτοπον δὲ τὸν μὲν οἶνον εὐδοκιμεῖν αἰεὶ
παρὰ ταῖς ἐταίραις τὸν παλαιόν, ἄνδρα δὲ
μὴ τὸν παλαιόν, ἀλλὰ τὸν νεώτερον.

26 τὸ αὐτὸ δὲ καὶ Ἀλεξίς σχεδὸν ἀπαραλλάκτως,
τοῦ σφόδρα μόνου κειμένου ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰεί. ὄντως
δὲ ὁ παλαιὸς οἶνος οὐ πρὸς ἡδονὴν μόνον, ἀλλὰ
καὶ πρὸς ὑγίειαν προσφορώτερος. πέσσει τε γὰρ
μᾶλλον τὰ σῖτα καὶ λεπτομερὲς ὦν εὐανάδοτός
ἐστι δυνάμιν τε τοῖς σώμασιν ἐμποιεῖ τὸ αἷμα τε
ἐνερευθές καὶ εὐανάδοτον κατασκευάζει καὶ τοὺς
ὑπνους ἀταράχους παρέχει. ἐπαινεῖ δὲ Ὀμηρος
b τὸν ἐπιδεχόμενον ἱκανὴν κρᾶσιν, ὡς τὸν τοῦ
Μάρωνος. ἐπιδέχεται δὲ πλείω κρᾶσιν ὁ παλαιὸς
οἶνος διὰ τὸ μᾶλλον θερμὸς γίνεσθαι παλαιού-
μενος. ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ τὴν Διονύσου φυγὴν εἰς τὴν
θάλασσαν οἰνοποιίαν σημαίνειν φασὶ πάλαι γνωριζο-
μένην. ἡδὺν γὰρ εἶναι τὸν οἶνον παρεγχεομένης

Thus emerged the menus of Sicily and the Sybarites, and presently also the Chian. For we have as much testimony about the Chians, in the matter of fancy cooking, as about the others just mentioned. Timocles says ^a: "The Chians have been by far the best in inventing dainty dishes."

In Homer not merely the young men, but old men like Phoenix and Nestor, consort with women. To Menelaus alone no woman is joined, because he had organized the expedition to recover his lawful wife, who had been carried away.

"Old wine, but the flowers of new songs" Pindar extols.^b And Eubulus says ^c: "Strange that old wine should always be in favour among gay ladies, but not an old man, rather the young one." Alexis,^d too, says exactly the same thing, except that he says "high favour" instead of "always." As a matter of fact old wine is better not only in taste but also for the health. For, first, it aids the digestion of food better; secondly, it is composed of finer particles and is easily assimilated; thirdly, it increases bodily strength; fourthly, it makes the blood red and gives it a comfortable flow; lastly, it induces undisturbed sleep. Homer praises that wine which allows considerable admixture of water, like Maron's,^e and old wine allows more mixing because it becomes more heating with age. Some even assert that the flight of Dionysus into the sea ^f is a hint that the making of wine had long been known. For wine is sweet when sea water is poured into it. When

^a Kock ii. 466.

^b *Olymp.* ix. 48.

^c Kock ii. 209.

^d Kock ii. 400.

^e *Od.* ix. 197. Maron, priest of Apollo, gave wine to Odysseus.

^f *Iliad* vi. 135.

θαλάσσης. ἐπαινῶν δὲ Ὅμηρος τὸν μέλανα οἶνον
 πολλάκις αὐτὸν καὶ αἶθοπα καλεῖ. δυναμικώτατος
 γάρ ἐστι καὶ μένων ἐν ταῖς ἔξεσι τῶν πινόντων
 πλεῖστον χρόνον. Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι παρὰ Χίοις
 πρώτοις γενέσθαι τὸν μέλανα οἶνον, καὶ τὸ φυτεύειν
 δὲ καὶ θεραπεύειν ἀμπέλους Χίους πρώτους μαθόν-
 c τας παρ' Οἰνοπίωνος τοῦ Διονύσου, ὃς καὶ συνώ-
 κισε τὴν νῆσον, τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις μεταδοῦναι.
 ὁ δὲ λευκὸς οἶνος ἀσθενῆς καὶ λεπτός. ὁ δὲ κερρὸς
 πέττει ῥᾶον ξηραντικὸς ὢν.

Περὶ Ἰταλικῶν οἴνων φησὶν ὁ παρὰ τούτῳ τῷ
 σοφιστῇ Γαληνός. “ὁ Φαλερίνος οἶνος ἀπὸ ἐτῶν
 δέκα ἐστὶ πότιμος καὶ ἀπὸ πεντεκαίδεκα μέχρι
 εἴκοσιν· ὁ δ' ὑπὲρ τοῦτον ἐκπίπτων τὸν χρόνον
 κεφαλαλγῆς καὶ τοῦ νευρώδους καθάπτεται. εἶδη
 δ' αὐτοῦ δύο, ὁ αὐστηρὸς καὶ ὁ γλυκάζων· οὗτος
 δὲ τοιοῦτος γίνεται ὅταν ὑπὸ τὸν τρυγητὸν νότοι
 d πνεύσωσι, παρ' ὃ καὶ μελάντερος γίνεται. ὁ δὲ
 μὴ οὕτω τρυγηθεὶς αὐστηρὸς τε καὶ τῷ χρώματι
 κερρὸς. καὶ τοῦ Ἀλβανοῦ δὲ οἴνου εἶδη δύο, ὁ
 μὲν γλυκάζων, ὁ δ' ὀμφακίας· ἀμφότεροι δὲ ἀπὸ
 πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν ἀκμάζουσι. Συρεντίνος δὲ ἀπὸ
 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν ἄρχεται γίνεσθαι πότιμος·
 ὢν γὰρ ἀλιπῆς καὶ λίαν ψαφαρὸς μόλις πεπαίνεται·
 καὶ παλαιούμενος σχεδὸν μόνοις¹ ἐστὶν ἐπιτήδειος
 e τοῖς χρωμένοις διηνεκῶς. ὁ δὲ Ῥηγίνος τοῦ
 Συρεντίνου λιπαρώτερος ὢν χρήσιμος ἀπὸ ἐτῶν
 πεντεκαίδεκα. χρήσιμος καὶ ὁ Πριούερνος λεπτο-
 μερέστερος ὢν τοῦ Ῥηγίνου ἥκιστα τε καθ-
 απτόμενος κεφαλῆς. τούτῳ ἐμφερῆς ὁ Φορμιανός,
 ταχὺ δὲ ἀκμάζει καὶ λιπαρώτερός ἐστιν αὐτοῦ.

¹ Brunck: μόνοις CE.

Homer commends dark wine he often calls it fiery. For it is very potent and has the most lasting effect on the system of the drinker. Theopompus says^a that dark wine originated among the Chians, and that they were the first to learn how to plant and tend vines from Oenopion, son of Dionysus, who also was the founder of that island-state; and they transmitted it to other peoples. But white wine is weak and thin, while yellow wine digests more easily, having a drying quality.

Concerning Italian wines Galen, who is among the company of our learned author, says: "Falernian is sufficiently aged for drinking after ten years, and good from fifteen to twenty years; any that surpasses this limit induces headache and attacks the nervous system. There are two sorts, the dry and the sweetish. The latter attains this quality whenever south winds blow as the vintage season draws near, causing it also to become darker. Wine that is not made under these conditions is dry and of a yellow colour. Of the Alban wine there are also two sorts, one rather sweet, the other acid; both are at their best after fifteen years. The Sorrentine begins to be good after twenty-five years; since it lacks oil and is very rough, it takes a long time to ripen; even when it is ripe, it is barely wholesome except for those who use it continually. The wine of Rhegium, which contains more oil than that of Sorrentum, is fit to use after fifteen years. The Privernian also can be used then, being thinner than that of Rhegium and not at all likely to go to the head. Similar to this is the Formian, but it quickly matures and is more oily than the other. The

^a *F.H.G.* i. 328.

βράδιον δ' ἀκμάζει ὁ Τριφολῦνος, ἐστὶ δὲ τοῦ Συρεντίνου γεωδέστερος. ὁ δὲ Σταπανὸς τῶν πρώτων ἐστὶν οἴνων, ἐμφερῆς τῷ Φαλερίνῳ, κουφότερος, οὐ πληκτικός. ὁ Τιβουρτῖνος λεπτός, εὐδιάπνευστος, ἀκμάζων ἀπὸ ἐτῶν δέκα· κρείττων f δὲ γίνεται παλαιούμενος. ὁ Λαβικανὸς ἡδὺς καὶ λιπαρὸς τῇ γεύσει, μεταξὺ Φαλερίνου καὶ Ἀλβανοῦ· ὁ δὲ ἄρχεται τῆς πόσεως ἀπὸ ἐτῶν δέκα. ὁ Γαυρανὸς δὲ καὶ ὀλίγος καὶ κάλλιστος, προσέτι τε εὐτονος καὶ παχύς, Πραϊνεστίνου δὲ καὶ¹ Τιβουρτίνου λιπαρώτερος. ὁ Μαρσικὸς δὲ πάνυ αὐστηρὸς, εὐστόμαχος δέ. γίνεται δὲ περὶ τὴν Καμπανίας Κύμην ὁ καλούμενος Οὐλβανός,² κοῦφος, πότιμος ἀπὸ ἐτῶν πέντε. ὁ Ἀγκωνιτανὸς χρηστός, λι- 27 παρός, πο ὁ Βυξεντῖνος ἐμφερῶς ἔχει τῷ Ἀλβανῷ τῷ ὀμφακίᾳ· ἐστὶ δὲ δυνάμει καὶ εὐστόμαχος. ὁ Οὐελίτερνος δὲ ἡδὺς πινόμενος, εὐστόμαχος· ἴδιον δ' αὐτοῦ τὸ μὴ δοκεῖν ἀπαρέγχυτος εἶναι· ἐμφαίνει γὰρ ὡς ἐμμεμιγμένου αὐτῷ ἐτέρου. ὁ Καληνὸς κοῦφος, τοῦ Φαλερίνου εὐστομαχώτερος. εὐγενὴς δὲ καὶ ὁ Καΐκουβος, πληκτικός, εὐτονος· παλαιοῦται δὲ μετὰ ἱκανὰ ἔτη. ὁ Φουνδανὸς εὐτονος, πολύτροφος, κεφαλῆς καὶ στομάχου ἄπτεται· διὸ οὐ πολὺς ἐν συμποσίοις πίνεται. b πάντων δὲ τούτων ὁ Σαβῖνος κουφότερος, ἀπὸ ἐτῶν ἑπτὰ ἐπιτήδειος πίνεσθαι μέχρι πεντεκαίδεκα. ὁ δὲ Σιγγῖνος μέχρις ἐτῶν ἕξ χρήσιμος, παλαιωθείς δὲ πολὺ χρησιμώτερος. ὁ Νουμεντανὸς ἀκμάζει ταχὺ καὶ ἀπὸ ἐτῶν πέντε πότιμός ἐστιν· ἐστὶ δ' οὔτε λίαν ἡδὺς οὔτε λεπτός. ὁ Σπωλητῖνος οἶνος καὶ πινόμενος ἡδὺς καὶ τῷ χρώματι χρυσίζει. Αἰκουανός³ κατὰ πολλὰ τῷ Συρεντίνῳ

Trifolian matures more slowly, and is more earthy than the Sorrentine. The Statan is one of the best kinds, resembling the Falernian, but lighter, and innocuous. The Tiburtine is thin, easily evaporates, and matures in ten years ; but it is better when aged. Labican is sweet and oily to the taste, ranking midway between Falernian and Alban ; it may be drunk at the earliest after ten years. The Gauran is both rare and excellent, besides being vigorous and rich, containing more oil than the Praenestine or Tiburtine. Marsic is very dry and wholesome. In the neighbourhood of Cyme, in Campania, grows the so-called Ulban, which is light and ready to use after five years. The Anconitan is good, oily. . . The Buxentine is like the acid variety of Alban, but its effect is wholesome. The Velitern is sweet to the taste and wholesome, but has the peculiar quality of seeming to be mixed ; it gives the impression of having another kind mixed with it. The Calenian is light and more healthful than Falernian. The Caecuban is also a generous wine, but overpowering and strong ; it matures only after many years. The Fundan is strong, heavy-bodied, and apt to attack head and stomach ; hence it is not often drunk at symposia. The Sabine is lighter than all of these, ready to drink after from seven to fifteen years. The Signine is good in the sixth year, but much better when aged. The Nomentan matures quickly and is drinkable after the fifth year ; it is neither too sweet nor too thin. The Spoletine wine . . . is sweet to the taste and of a golden colour. The Aecuan is in many

¹ Musurus adds καλ.

² Kaibel suggests Οὐλλκανός, i.e. Vulcan.

³ Hermol. Barbarus: ἀκουανός CE, Καπυανός Musurus.

παρεμφερής. ὁ Βαρῖνος¹ λίαν αὐστηρὸς καὶ αἰεὶ
 ἑαυτοῦ κρείττων γίνεται. εὐγενὴς καὶ ὁ Καυ-
 c κῖνος καὶ τῷ Φαλερίνῳ ἐμφορής. ὁ Βενεφρανὸς
 εὐστόμαχος καὶ κοῦφος. ὁ ἐν Νεαπόλει Τρεβιλ-
 λικὸς εὐκρατος τῇ δυνάμει, εὐστόμαχος, εὐστομος.
 ὁ Ἑρβουλος ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν ἐστὶ μέλας, μετ' οὐ πολλὰ
 δὲ ἔτη λευκὸς γίνεται· ἐστὶ δὲ λίαν κοῦφος καὶ
 τρυφερός. ὁ Μασσαλιήτης καλός· ὀλίγος δὲ γίνεται,
 παχύς, σαρκώδης. Ταραντῖνος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ
 κλίματος τούτου πάντες ἀπαλοί, οὐ πληγῖν, οὐ
 τόνον ἔχοντες, ἡδεῖς, εὐστόμαχοι. ὁ δὲ Μαμερ-
 d τῖνος ἔξω μὲν τῆς Ἰταλίας γίνεται· καὶ γινόμενος
 ἐν Σικελίᾳ καλεῖται Ἰωτάλινος.² ἡδὺς δ' ἐστὶ,
 κοῦφος, εὐτόνος.”

“Ὅτι παρ' Ἰνδοῖς τιμᾶται δαίμων, ὥς φησι
 Χάρης ὁ Μιτυληναῖος, ὃς καλεῖται Σοροάδειος·³
 ἐρμηνεύεται δὲ Ἑλλάδι φωνῇ οἶνοποιός.

“Ὅτι Ἀντιφάνης που ὁ χαρίεις τὰ ἐξ ἐκάστης
 πόλεως ἰδιώματα οὕτω καταλέγει·

ἐξ Ἥλιδος μάγειρος, ἐξ Ἀργους λέβης,
 Φλιάσιος οἶνος, ἐκ Κορίνθου στρώματα,
 ἰχθὺς Σικυῶνος, Αἰγίου δ' αὐλητρίδες,
 τυρὸς Σικελικός,

e μύρον ἐξ Ἀθηναίων, ἐγχείλεις Βοιωτῖαι.

Ἑρμιππος δ' οὕτως·

ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι,
 ἐξ οὗ ναυκληρεῖ Διόνυσος ἐπ' οἶνοπα πόντον,
 ὅσσ' ἀγάθ' ἀνθρώποις δεῦρ' ἤγαγε νηὶ μελαίνῃ.
 ἐκ μὲν Κυρήνης καυλὸν καὶ δέρμα βόειον·

¹ Kaibel: βαρβῖνος CE.

² Corrupt.

³ Σοραδεύας Lagarde.

respects like the Sorrentine. The Barine is very dry and constantly improves. The Caucine is likewise a generous wine and similar to Falernian. The Venefran is wholesome and light. The Trebellic of Naples is temperate in its effect, wholesome and tasty. The Erbulan is at first dark, but becomes white after a few years ; it is very light and delicate. The wine of Marseilles is good ; but it is uncommon, rich, and full-bodied. The wine of Tarentum, and in fact all the wines of that latitude, are soft, having no violent effect and no strength ; they are sweet and wholesome. The Mamertine, to be sure, grows outside of Italy ; in Sicily, where it grows, it is called Iotaline. But it is sweet, light, and vigorous."

Among the Indians a divinity is worshipped—so Chares of Mitylene says ^a—whose name is Soroadeios ; it is interpreted in Greek to mean wine-maker.

The witty Antiphanes catalogues somewhere the special products of each city in this wise : ^b " From Elis comes the cook ; from Argos the cauldron, from Phlius wine, from Corinth bedspreads ; fish from Sicyon, flute-girls from Aegion, cheese from Sicily . . . perfumes from Athens, eels from Boeotia." And Hermippus recounts them thus : ^c " Tell me now, ye Muses that dwell in Olympian mansions, all the blessings (since the time when Dionysus voyaged over the wine-coloured sea) which he hath brought hither to men in his black ship. From Cyrene

^a Frag. xiii. Müller. The Greek name of the god answers to an hypothetical Sāura- or Sāurya-dāya-s, 'giving sāura' (spirits) ; but the name does not occur in the Indian pantheon as known to-day (Lanman).

^b Kock ii. 115.

^c Kock i. 243.

ἐκ δ' Ἑλλησπόντου σκόμβρους καὶ πάντα ταρίχη·
 ἐκ δ' αὖ Θετταλίας χόνδρον καὶ πλευρὰ βόεια·
 καὶ παρὰ Σιτάλκου ψώραν Λακεδαιμονίοισι·
 καὶ παρὰ Περδίκκου ψεύδη ναυσὶν πάνυ πολλαῖς.
 αἱ δὲ Συράκουσαι σῦς καὶ τυρὸν παρέχουσι.
 καὶ Κερκυραίους ὁ Ποσειδῶν ἐξολέσειε
 ναυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυραῖς, ὅτιν' δίχα θυμὸν ἔχουσι.
 ταῦτα μὲν ἐντεῦθεν· ἐκ δ' Αἰγύπτου τὰ κρεμαστὰ
 ἰστία καὶ βίβλους· ἀπὸ δ' αὖ Συρίας λιβανωτόν·
 ἡ δὲ καλὴ Κρήτη κυπάριστον τοῖσι θεοῖσιν,
 ἡ Λιβύη δ' ἐλέφαντα πολὺν παρέχει κατὰ πρᾶσιν·
 ἡ Ῥόδος ἀσταφίδας τε καὶ ἰσχάδας ἡδυονείρους.
 αὐτὰρ ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἀπίους καὶ ἴφια μῆλα·
 ἀνδράποδ' ἐκ Φρυγίας, ἀπὸ δ' Ἀρκαδίας ἐπι-
 κούρους.

αἱ Παγασαὶ δούλους καὶ στιγματίας παρέχουσι.
 τὰς δὲ Διὸς βαλάνους καὶ ἀμύγδαλα σιγαλόεντα
 Παφλαγόνες παρέχουσι· τὰ γάρ τ' ἀναθήματα
 δαιτός·

Φοινίκη δ' αὖ καρπὸν φοίνικος καὶ σεμίδαλιν·
 Καρχηδὼν δάπιδας καὶ ποικίλα προσκεφάλαια.

Πίνδαρος δ' ἐν τῇ εἰς Ἱέρωνα Πυθικῇ ᾠδῇ·

ἀπὸ Ταῦγέτοιο μὲν Λάκαιναν
 ἐπὶ θηρσὶ κύνα τρέχειν πυκινώτατον ἔρπετόν.
 Σκύριαι δ' ἐς ἄμελξιν γάλακτος
 αἶγες ἐξοχώταται·

ὅπλα δ' ἀπ' Ἀργεος, ἄρμα Θηβαῖον, ἀλλ'¹
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγλαοκάρπου

Σικελίας ὄχημα δαιδάλεον ματεύειν.

Κριτίας δὲ οὕτως·

silphium-stalks and ox-hides, from the Hellespont mackerel and all kinds of salt-dried fish, from Thessaly, again, the pudding and ribs of beef; from Sitalces, an itch to plague the Spartans, from Perdiccas, cargoes of lies in many ships. The Syracusans supply hogs and cheese, and the Corcyraeans—may Poseidon destroy them in their hollow ships, because they are of divided loyalty. All these things, then, come from these places. But from Egypt we get rigged sails and papyrus; from Syria, again, frankincense; while fair Crete sends cypress for the gods. Libya supplies ivory in plenty for trade, Rhodes, raisins and dried figs, which bring pleasant dreams. From Euboea the god brings pears and “fat apples,”^a from Phrygia slaves, from Arcadia hired soldiers. Pagasae furnishes slaves, and branded rascals at that. The acorns of Zeus^b and glossy almonds^c come from Paphlagonia; they are “the ornaments of a feast.”^d Phoenicia, in its turn, sends the fruit of the palm and the finest wheat flour. Carthage supplies carpets and cushions of many colours.”

Pindar, in the Pythian ode addressed to Hieron, says:^e “From Taygetus he brings the Laconian hound for the chase, a creature most keen for coursing. The goats of Scyros excel all others for milking. Arms from Argos, the chariot from Thebes; but in Sicily, land of fair fruits, look for the cunningly wrought cart.” But Critias puts it thus:^f “The

^a Punning on the Homeric *μηλα*, “sheep.”

^b An edible acorn still grows in Elis.

^c Often eaten in Greece when unripe and having still a soft skin. Cf. 52 c.

^d *Od.* i. 152.

^e *P.L.G.*⁵ frag. 106.

^f *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 1.

κότταβος ἐκ Σικελῆς ἐστὶ¹ χθονὸς ἐκπρεπὲς ἔργον,
ὃν σκοπὸν ἐς λατάγων τόξα καθιστάμεθα.
εἴτα δ' ὄχος Σικελὸς κάλλει δαπάνη τε κράτιστος.

.

Θεσσαλικὸς δὲ θρόνος, γυνίων τρυφερωτάτῃ ἔδρα.
εὐναίου δὲ λέχους κάλλος ἔχει . . .

Μίλητός τε Χίος τ' ἔναλος πόλις Οἰνοπίωνος.

Τυρσηνὴ δὲ κρατεῖ χρυσότυπος φιάλη
c καὶ πᾶς χαλκὸς ὅτις κοσμεῖ δόμον ἐν τινι χρεῖα.
Φοῖνικες δ' εὖρον γράμματα ἀλεξίλογα.²

Θήβη δ' ἄρματόεντα δίφρον συνεπήξατο πρώτη·
φορτηγούς δ' ἀκάτους Κᾶρες ἄλως ταμίαι.

τὸν δὲ τροχὸν γαίας τε καμίνου τ' ἔκγονον εὖρε,
κλεινότατον κέραμον, χρήσιμον οἰκονόμον,
ἣ τὸ καλὸν Μαραθῶνι καταστήσασα τρόπαιον.

καὶ ἐπαινεῖται ὄντως ὁ Ἀττικὸς κέραμος. Εὐ-
βουλος δὲ φησι “Κνίδια κεράμια, Σικελικὰ βα-
d τάνια, Μεγαρικὰ πιθάκνια.” Ἀντιφάνης δέ·

καὶ³ νᾶπυ Κύπριον καὶ σκαμυνίας ὁπὸν
καὶ κάρδαμον Μιλήσιον καὶ κρόμμυον
Σαμοθράκιον καὶ καυλὸν ἐκ Καρχηδόνας
καὶ σίλφιον θύμον τε τῶν Ὑμηττίων
ὀρίγανόν τε Τενέδιον.

“Ὅτι ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς τὸν Χαλυβώνιον μόνον
οἶνον ἔπινεν· ὃν φησι Ποσειδώνιος καὶ Δαμασκῶ
τῆς Συρίας γίνεσθαι, Περσῶν αὐτόθι καταφυτευ-
σάντων τὰς ἀμπέλους. ἐν δὲ Ἰσση τῇ κατὰ τὸν
Ἀδρίαν νήσῳ Ἀγαθαρχίδης φησὶν οἶνον γίνεσθαι

¹ ἐστὶ not in the mss. here, but cf. 666 b.

² CE, with no elision. Schweighäuser λεξίλογα, “expressing speech,” Dobree δεξίλογα, Meineke ἀεξίλογα.

cottabos ^a is the chief product of Sicily ; we set it up as a mark to shoot at with drops of wine. Next comes the Sicilian cart, the best in lavish beauty. . . . The throne ^b is Thessalian, a most comfortable seat for the limbs. But the glory of the couch whereon we sleep belongs to Miletus and to Chios, Oenopion's city of the sea. The Etruscan cup of beaten gold is the best, as well as all bronze that adorns the house, whatever its use. The Phoenicians invented letters, preservers of words. Thebes was the first to join together the chariot-box, and the Carians, stewards of the sea, the cargo-bearing clippers; and she that raised her glorious trophy at Marathon invented the potter's wheel and the child of clay and the oven, noblest pottery, useful in house-keeping." And in fact Attic pottery is held in high esteem. But Eubulus speaks of ^c "Cnidian jars, Sicilian pans, Megarian casks." And Antiphanes says : ^d "Cyprian mustard and juice of convolvulus, Milesian cress and Samothrace onion, silphium-stalks from Carthage, silphium and thyme from Hymettus, and marjoram from Tenedos."

The Persian king used to drink only Chalybonian wine, which Poseidonius says ^e is also grown at Damascus, in Syria, since the Persians had introduced the culture of the vine there. In Issa, moreover, an island in the Adriatic, Agatharchides ^f says

^a A game much in vogue at symposia during the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. (Athen. 479, 666). Wine was tossed at a small bronze figure poised on a lamp-stand. The manner of its fall foretold the love-fortunes of the thrower.

^b A high chair of state.

^c Kock ii. 211.

^d Kock ii. 171. See critical note.

^e *F.H.G.* iii. 276.

^f *F.H.G.* iii. 194.

³ This and other words supplied from Pollux vi. 67. The verses are by Eubulus, not Antiphanes.

ὃν πᾶσι συγκρινόμενον καλλίῳ εὕρισκεσθαι. Χίου
δὲ οἴνου καὶ Θασίου μέμνηται Ἐπίλυκος· “Χῖος
ε καὶ Θάσιος ἡθημένος.” καὶ Ἀντίδοτος δέ·

Θάσιον ἔγχει

ὁ γὰρ λαβὼν μου καταφάγη¹ τὴν καρδίαν,
ὅταν πῖω τοῦδ', εὐθὺς ὑγιῆς γίνεται·
Ἀσκληπιὸς κατέβρεξε

οἶνος Λέσβιος,
ὃν αὐτὸς ἐποίησεν ὁ Μάρων, μοι δοκῶ,
φησὶ Κλέαρχος.

Λεσβίου . . . πώματος
οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος οἶνος ἡδίων πιεῖν,
φησὶν Ἀλεξίς.

Θασίοις καὶ Λεσβίοις οἶναρίοις
τῆς ἡμέρας τὸ λοιπὸν ὑποβρέχει μέρος
καὶ νωγαλίζει.

ὁ αὐτός·

ἡδύς γ'² ὁ Βρόμιος τὴν ἀτέλειαν Λεσβίου³
ποιῶν τὸν οἶνον εἰσάγουσιν ἐνθάδε·
f ὃς ἂν εἰς ἑτέραν ληφθῇ δ' ἀποστέλλων πόλιν
καὶ κύαθον, ἱερὰν ἐγγράφων τὴν οὐσίαν.

Ἐφίππος·

φιλῶ γε Πράμνιον οἶνον Λέσβιον
πολλὴ δὲ Λεσβία σταγῶν ἐκπίνεται
ἄγαν.

Ἀντιφάνης·

πάρεστιν⁴ ὄψον χρηστόν, ἐπαγωγὸν πάνυ,
οἶνός τε Θάσιος καὶ μύρον καὶ στέμματα.
ἐν πλησμονῇ γὰρ Κύπρις, ἐν δὲ τοῖς κακῶς
πράσσουσιν οὐκ ἔνεστιν Ἀφροδίτῃ βροτοῖς.

a wine grows which is found by test to be better than all others. Chian and Thasian are mentioned by Epilycus : ^a " Chian and Thasian strained." And Antidotus ^b : " Fill a cup of Thasian : for no matter what care gnaws at my heart, once I get a drink of that, my heart is sound again. Asclepius has drenched me ^c . . ." " Wine of Lesbos," exclaims Clearchus, ^d " which Maron must have made himself, I think." " There's not another wine pleasanter to drink than a draught of Lesbian," says Alexis, ^e and continues : " In Thasian and Lesbian wine he swills for the rest of the day, and munches sweets." The same author says ^e : " Bacchus was kind, for he made Lesbian free of duty to all who import that wine here. But if anybody is caught sending so much as a thimbleful to another city, his goods are confiscated." Ehippus says : ^f " I like the Pramnian wine of Lesbos. . . . Many the drops of Lesbian that are gulped down eagerly." Antiphanes ^g : " There is at hand a good relish, very inviting, and Thasian wine and ointment and fillets. For Love dwells where plenty is, but among those who are hard up Aphrodite will not

^a Kock i. 804. ^b Kock ii. 411. ^c With new health.

^d Kock ii. 410. See 26 b, note *e*.

^e Kock ii. 398 ; cf. Athen. 47 d.

^f Kock ii. 264.

^g Kock ii. 117.

¹ *δν* is required ; perhaps we should read with Kock
^δ γὰρ ἂν δάκνον μου.

² Porson adds γ'.

³ Casaubon Λεσβίοις.

⁴ πᾶρεστιν Jacobs : ἔστιν CE.

Εὐβουλος·

Θάσιον ἢ Χῖον λαβὼν
ἢ Λέσβιον γέροντα νεκταροσταγῇ.

μέμνηται δὲ οὗτος καὶ Ψιθίου οἴνου·

οἶνον γάρ με Ψίθιον γεύσας
ἦδὺν ἄκρατον, διψῶντα λαβὼν
ὄξει παίει πρὸς τὰ στήθη.

καὶ Ἀναξανδρίδης· “χοῦς κεκραμένος Ψιθίου.”

- 29 Ὅτι Ἀριστοφάνους τὰς δευτέρας Θεσμοφο-
ριαζούσας Δημήτριος ὁ Τροιζήνιος Θεσμοφορια-
σάσας ἐπιγράφει. ἐν ταύτῃ ὁ κωμικὸς μέμνηται
Πεπαρηθίου οἴνου·

οἶνον δὲ πίνειν οὐκ ἐάσω Πράμνιον,
οὐ Χῖον, οὐχὶ Θάσιον, οὐ Πεπαρήθιον,
οὐδ’ ἄλλον ὅστις ἐπεγερεῖ τὸν ἔμβολον.

Εὐβουλος·

ὁ Λευκάδιος πάρεστι καὶ μελίττιος¹
οἰνίσκος οὕτω πότιμος.

Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ δειπνολόγου·

- b εἰθ’ ὁπόταν πλήρωμα Διὸς σωτῆρος ἔλησθε,
ἦδη χρὴ γεράον, πολὺν σφόδρα κῶτα φοροῦντα
οἶνον, ὑγρὰν χαίταν λευκῶ πεπυκασμένον ἄνθει
πίνειν, ἐκ Λέσβου περικύμονος ἐκγεγαῶτα.
τόν τ’ ἀπὸ Φοινίκης ἱερᾶς τὸν Βύβλινον αἰνῶ.
οὐ μέντοι κείνῳ γε παρεξισῶ αὐτόν. ἐὰν γὰρ
ἐξαίφνης αὐτοῦ γεύσῃ μὴ πρόσθεν ἐθισθεῖς,
εὐώδης μὲν σοι δόξει τοῦ Λεσβίου εἶναι
c μᾶλλον· ἔχει γὰρ τοῦτο χρόνου διὰ μῆκος ἄπλατον·
πινόμενος δ’ ἥσσω πολλῶ. κείνος δὲ δοκήσει

stay." Eubulus ^a: "Take some Thasian or Chian, or old Lesbian distilling nectar." He also mentions ^b a "Psithian" ^c wine: "He gave me a taste of Psithian, sweet and without water; when I was thirsty he took and smote me on the chest with vinegar." And Anaxandrides ^d: "a pitcher of Psithian mixed."

The second edition of Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazusaë* ("Women celebrating the Thesmophoria") is given the title of "Women who *had* celebrated the Thesmophoria" by Demetrius of Troezen. In this play the master of comedy mentions Peparethian wine: ^e "I'll not permit the drinking of Pramnian wine, or Chian, or Thasian, or Peparethian, or any other which will rouse your passion." Eubulus ^f: "Leucadian wine is on hand, also some honey liqueur, just drinkable." From Archestratus, writer on banquets: ^g "After that, when ye have taken full measure from the bowl dedicated to Zeus the Saviour, ye must drink an old wine, with hoary head indeed, whose moist locks are crowned with a white bouquet, grown in Lesbos, which the sea waves encircle. I praise, too, the Bybline wine from the sacred Punic land; yet do I not count it equal with the other. For if you take but a single taste of it, having no acquaintance with it before, you will think it at first more fragrant than Lesbian; for fragrance it retains for a very long time. But to the taste it is far inferior, while Lesbian will seem to you to possess

^a Kock ii. 209.

^b Kock ii. 212.

^c Verg. *Georg.* ii. 93. Said to be rough. The last of the quotation is unintelligible.

^d Kock ii. 163.

^e Kock i. 473.

^f Kock ii. 210. See critical note.

^g Frag. 59 Ribbeck.

¹ Schweighäuser: *μλνττιος* CE. The rest of the is doubtful.

οὐκ οἶνω σοι ἔχειν ὅμοιον γέρας, ἀμβροσία δέ.
 εἰ δέ τινες σκώπτουσιν ἀλαζονοχαυνοφλύαροι,
 ὥς ἄδιστος ἔφυ πάντων Φοινίκιος οἶνος,
 οὐ προσέχω τὸν νοῦν αὐτοῖς
 ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ Θάσιος πίνειν γενναῖος, ἐὰν ἡ
 πολλαῖς πρεσβεύων ἐτέων¹ περικαλλέσιν ὥραις.
 οἶδα δὲ καὶ ἄλλων πόλεων βοτρυοσταγῇ ἔρνη
 εἰπεῖν αἰνῆσαί τε καὶ οὐ με λέληθ' ὀνομῆναι.
 ἀλλ' οὐδὲν τᾶλλ' ἐστὶν ἀπλῶς πρὸς Λέσβιον οἶνον.
 d ἀλλὰ τινες χαίρουσιν ἐπαινοῦντες τὰ παρ' αὐτοῖς.

Φοινικίνου δὲ οἶνου μέμνηται καὶ "Εφίππος·

κάρνα, ῥόας,² φοίνικας, ἕτερα νώγαλα,³
 σταμνάριά τ' οἶνου μικρά⁴ τοῦ φοινικίνου.

καὶ πάλιν·

φοινικίνου βίκος τις ὑπανεώγνυτο.

μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ καὶ Ξενοφῶν Ἀναβάσει. Μεν-
 δαίου δὲ Κρατῖνος·

νῦν δ' ἂν ἴδῃ Μενδαῖον ἡβῶντ' ἀρτίως
 οἰνίσκον, ἔπεται κάκολουθεῖ καὶ λέγει·
 "οἴμ' ὥς ἀπαλὸς καὶ λευκός· ἄρ' οἴσει τρία;"

e "Ερμιππος δὲ που ποιεῖ τὸν Διόνυσον πλειόνων
 μεμνημένον·

Μενδαίῳ . . . μὲν καὶ ἐνουροῦσιν θεοὶ αὐτοὶ
 στρώμασιν ἐν μαλακοῖς. Μάγνητα δὲ μελιχόδωρον
 καὶ Θάσιον, τῷ δὴ μήλων ἐπιδέδρομεν ὁδμή,

¹ Porson : ἐτέρου οἶνου CE.

² ῥόας Dindorf : ῥοιάς CE.

³ Kaibel : νωγαλίσματα CE. Cf. 47 d.

⁴ μικρά added from 57 e.

the glory of ambrosia rather than wine. But if any empty-headed swaggering babblers mock me and say that Punic wine is the nicest of all, I pay no attention to them. . . . The Thasian, to be sure, is also a generous wine to the taste, providing it be old with the fair seasons of many years. I could tell, too, and explain the merits, of the shoots pendant with clusters that grow in other districts; I forget not their names. But they are simply nothing when compared with Lesbian, although some find pleasure in commending what grows in their own country."

Wine of the date-palm is mentioned by Ehippus:^a "Walnuts, pomegranates, dates and other sweets, and little jars of date wine." And again:^b "A cask of date wine was being tapped." Xenophon also mentions it in the *Anabasis*.^c Cratinus mentions Mendaean:^d "As it is, if he but catch a glimpse of Mendaean wine^e in its bloom, he tags on and follows it and says, 'Oh, how soft and fair! Will it carry three?'"^f Hermippus, I believe, makes^g Dionysus mention several varieties: "Because of Mendaean the gods actually wet their soft beds. As for Magnesia's sweet bounty, and Thasian, over which floats

^a Kock ii. 263.

^b Kock ii. 255.

^c ii. 3. 14.

^d Kock i. 69.

^e The form *οἰνίσκος* is chosen in allusion to *νεανίσκος*, "handsome lad."

^f *i.e.* three parts of water to one of wine.

^g Kock i. 249.

τοῦτον ἐγὼ κρίνω πολὺ πάντων εἶναι ἄριστον
 τῶν ἄλλων οἴνων μετ' ἀμύμονα Χῖον ἄλυπον.
 ἔστι δέ τις οἶνος, τὸν δὴ σαπρίαν καλέουσι,
 οὗ καὶ ἀπὸ στόματος στάμνων ὑπανοιγομενάων
 ὄζει ἴων, ὄζει δὲ ῥόδων, ὄζει δ' ὑακίνθου.

f ὁσμὴ θεσπεσία κατὰ πᾶν δ' ἔχει ὑπερεφές δῶ,
 ἀμβροσία καὶ νέκταρ ὁμοῦ. τοῦτ' ἐστὶ τὸ νέκταρ,
 τούτου χρὴ παρέχειν πίνειν ἐν δαιτὶ θαλεῖῃ
 τοῖσιν ἐμοῖσι φίλοις, τοῖς δ' ἐχθροῖς ἐκ Πεπαρήθου.

φησὶ δὲ Φαινίας ὁ Ἑρέσιος Μενδαίους τοὺς βότρυσ
 ἐπὶ τῇ ἀμπέλῳ ῥαίνειν τῷ ἐλατηρίῳ· διὸ γίνεσθαι
 τὸν οἶνον μαλακόν.

“Οτι Θεμιστοκλῆς ὑπὸ βασιλέως ἔλαβε δωρεὰν
 τὴν Λάμφακον εἰς οἶνον, Μαγνησίαν δ' εἰς ἄρτον,
 Μυοῦντα δ' εἰς ὄψον, Περκώτην δὲ καὶ τὴν Παλαί-
 σκηψιν εἰς στρωμνὴν καὶ ἱματισμόν. ἐκέλευσε δὲ
 30 τούτῳ στολὴν φορεῖν βαρβαρικήν, ὡς καὶ Δημαράτῳ,
 δούς τὰ πρότερον ὑπάρχοντα καὶ εἰς¹ στολὴν
 Γάμβρειον² προσθεὶς ἐφ' ᾧ τε μηκέτι Ἑλληνικὸν
 ἱμάτιον περιβάλλεται. καὶ Κῦρος δὲ ὁ μέγας Πυθ-
 ἄρχῳ τῷ Κυζικηνῷ φίλῳ ὄντι ἐχαρίσατο ἑπτὰ
 πόλεις, ὡς φησιν ὁ Βαβυλώνιος Ἀγαθοκλῆς,
 Πήδασον, Ὀλύμπιον, Ἀκαμάντιον, Τίον, Σκῆπτρα,
 Ἀρτύψον, Τορτύρην. “ὁ δ' εἰς ὕβριν, φησί, καὶ
 ἄνοιαν προελθὼν τυραννεῖν ἐπεχείρησε τῆς πατρίδος
 στρατιὰν συναγαγών. καὶ οἱ Κυζικηνοὶ ἐξορμή-
 σαντες ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐβοηδρόμουν, πρόκροσσοι φερό-
 μενοι ἐπὶ τὸν κίνδυνον.”—τιμᾶται δὲ παρὰ Λαμψα-
 b κηνοῖς ὁ Πρίηπος ὁ αὐτὸς ὢν τῷ Διονύσῳ, ἐξ
 ἐπιθέτου καλούμενος οὕτως, ὡς Θρίαμβος καὶ
 Διθύραμβος.

¹ Soterius adds εἰς.

² Soterius: γάμβριον CE.

the smell of apples, I judge it far the best of all wines excepting Chian, irreproachable and healthful. But there is a wine which they call "the mellow," and out of the mouth of the opening jars of it there comes the smell of violets, the smell of roses, the smell of hyacinth. A sacred odour pervades the high-roofed dwelling, ambrosia and nectar in one. That is nectar; and of that my friends shall drink in the bountiful feast; but my enemies shall have Peparethan." Phaenias of Eresus says^a that the Mendaeanes sprinkle the grapes on the vines with an aperient, so that the wine becomes a laxative.

Themistocles received as a present from the Persian king the city of Lampsacus to supply his wine, Magnesia his bread, Myus his victuals, Percote and Palaescepsis his bedding and clothing. And he bade him, like Demaratus, wear Persian clothes, giving him Gambreium for his raiment in addition to the towns he already had, with the stipulation that he should never again wear Greek clothes. So also Cyrus the Great bestowed upon his friend Pytharchus of Cyzicus seven cities, according to the Babylonian Agathocles^b—Pedasus, Olympium, Acamantium, Tium, Sceptra, Artypsus, and Tortyre. "But he," says Agathocles, "proceeded to indulge in insolence and folly, and gathering an army he undertook to rule as tyrant over his country. And the Cyzicenes came out against him and offered resistance, rushing in successive ranks to meet the danger." Among the people of Lampsacus, Priapus, who is the same as Dionysus, is held in honour and has the by-name Dionysus as well as Thriambus and Dithyrambus.

^a *F.H.G.* ii. 301.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 289.

“Οτι Μιτυληναῖοι τὸν παρ’ αὐτοῖς γλυκὺν οἶνον
 πρόδρομον καλοῦσι, ἄλλοι δὲ πρότροπον.¹

Θαυμάζεται δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἰκάριος οἶνος, ὡς Ἀμφίς·

ἐν Θουρίοις τοῦλαιον, ἐν Γέλα φακοί,
 Ἰκάριος οἶνος, ἰσχάδες Κιμώλαιοι.

γίνεται δὲ ἐν Ἰκάρῳ, φησὶν Ἐπαρχίδης, ὁ Πράμνιος.
 ἐστὶ δὲ οὗτος γένος τι οἶνου. καὶ ἐστὶν οὗτος οὔτε
 γλυκὺς οὔτε παχύς, ἀλλ’ αὐστηρὸς καὶ σκληρὸς καὶ
 δύναμιν ἔχων διαφέρουσιν· οἶω Ἀριστοφάνης οὐχ
 ἤδεσθαι Ἀθηναίους φησί, λέγων τὸν Ἀθηναίων
 δῆμον οὔτε ποιηταῖς ἤδεσθαι σκληροῖς καὶ ἀ-
 στεμφέσιν οὔτε Πραμνίοις² οἶνοις συνάγουσι τὰς
 ὀφρῦς τε καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν, ἀλλ’ ἀνθοσμία καὶ
 πέπονι νεκταροσταγεῖ. εἶναι γὰρ ἐν Ἰκάρῳ φησὶ
 Σῆμος Πράμνιον πέτραν καὶ παρ’ αὐτῇ ὄρος μέγα,
 ἀφ’ οὗ τὸν Πράμνιον οἶνον, ὃν καὶ φαρμακίτην
 τινὰς καλεῖν. ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ ἡ Ἰκαρος πρότερον
 Ἰχθυόεσσα διὰ τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ τῶν ἰχθύων πλῆθος,
 ὡς καὶ Ἐχινάδες ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχίνων καὶ Σηπιάς ἄκρα
 ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ αὐτὴν σηπιῶν καὶ Λαγοῦσαι νῆσοι
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς λαγῶν καὶ ἕτεραι Φυκοῦσαι
 καὶ Λοπαδοῦσαι ἀπὸ τῶν παραπλησίων. προσ-
 αγορεύεται δέ, φησὶν Ἐπαρχίδης, ἡ ἄμπελος ἡ τὸν
 Ἰκάριον Πράμνιον φέρουσα ὑπὸ τῶν ξένων μὲν
 ἱερά, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Οἰνοαίων Διονυσιάς. Οἰνὸν δὲ
 πόλις ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἐστὶ. Δίδυμος δὲ Πράμνιον
 φησιν οἶνον ἀπὸ Πραμνίας ἀμπέλου οὕτω καλου-
 μενῆς, οἱ δὲ ἰδίως τὸν μέλανα, ἔνιοι δὲ ἐν τῷ

¹ CE add ἡ πρόδρομον.

² CE add σκληροῖσιν, clearly a gloss.

The Mitylenaeans call the sweet wine of their country *prodromus* ; others say *protropus*.^a

The Icarian wine is also esteemed, as Amphis says :^b " In Thurii oil, in Gela lentils, wine from Icaros, figs from Cimolos." In the island of Icaros, says Eparchides,^c is grown the Pramnian, a variety of wine. It is neither sweet nor rich, but dry, hard, and of extraordinary strength ; it is the kind which Aristophanes says^d the Athenians did not like, when, speaking of the Athenian populace, he says that they liked not the hard, stiff poets any more than they liked Pramnian wines, which contract the eyebrows as well as the bowels ; rather they want wine with delicate bouquet and nectar-distilling ripeness. In Icaros, says Semus,^e is a rock called Pramnian, and beside it a tall mountain from which comes this Pramnian wine, called by some " medicated." The name of Icaros in earlier days was Ichthyoessa because of the abundance of fish there, just as the Echinades got their name from sea-urchins, the Sepian promontory from the cuttlefish in the surrounding waters, the Lagussae from the hares thereon, and other islands, Phycussae and Lopadussae,^f from similar causes. Now the vine which bears the Pramnian of Icaros, Eparchides continues, is called by foreigners " sacred," but by the natives of Oenoe " Dionysias." Oenoe is a city on the island. But Didymus declares^g that Pramnian gets its name from a vine called Pramnia ; others say that it is a special term for all dark wine, while some assert that

^a Both words here mean " flowing from the grapes without pressing."

^b Kock ii. 248 ; cf. 67 b.

^c *F.H.G.* iv. 404.

^d Kock i. 539.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 493.

^f *φύκος*, " seaweed," *λοπάς*, " oyster." ^g p. 77 Schmidt.

καθόλου τὸν πρὸς παραμονὴν ἐπιτήδειον οἶονεὶ
παραμόνιον ὄντα· οἱ δὲ τὸν πραῦνοντα τὸ μένος,
ἐπεὶ οἱ πιόντες προσηνεῖς.

Ἐπαινεῖ Ἀμφίς καὶ τὸν ἐξ Ἀκάνθου πόλεως
οἶνον λέγων·

ποδαπὸς εἶ; φράσον.

Β. Ἀκάνθιος. Α. εἶτα πρὸς θεῶν
οἶνου πολίτης ὢν κρατίστου στρυφνὸς εἶ
καὶ τοῦνομ' αὐτὸ τῆς πατρίδος ἐν τοῖς τρόποις
ἔχεις, τὰ δ' ἦθη τῶν πολιτῶν οὐκ ἔχεις;

f Κορινθίου οἶνου Ἀλεξίς μνημονεύει ὡς σκληροῦ·

οἶνος ξενικὸς παρῆν· τὰ γὰρ¹ Κορίνθια
βασανισμός ἐστι.

καὶ Εὐβοϊκοῦ δέ· “πολὺν πιὼν Εὐβοϊκὸν οἶνον.”
Ἀρχίλοχος τὸν Νάξιον τῷ νέκταρι παραβάλλει·
ὃς καὶ πού φησιν·

ἐν δορὶ μὲν μοι² μᾶζα μεμαγμένη, ἐν δορὶ δ' οἶνος
Ἴσμαρικός· πίνω δ' ἐν δορὶ κεκλιμένος.

Στράττις δὲ τὸν Σκιάθιον ἐπαινεῖ·

οἶνος κοχύζει τοῖς ὁδοιπόροις πιεῖν
μέλας Σκιάθιος, ἴσον ἴσω κεκραμένος·

31 Ἀχαιοὺς δὲ τὸν Βίβλινον· “ἐδεξιόυτο Βιβλίνου
μέθης ἐκπώματι.” ἐκαλεῖτο δ' οὕτως ἀπὸ τινος
χωρίου οὕτω προσαγορευομένου. φησὶ δὲ Φιλ-
ύλλιος ὅτι

παρέξω Λέσβιον, Χίον σαπρόν,
Θάσιον, Βίβλινον, Μενδαῖον, ὥστε μηδένα κραι-
παλῶν.

it may be applied in general to all wine of good keeping qualities, as if the word were *paramonion* ("enduring"); still others explain it as "assuaging the spirit" (*prajnonta*), since drinkers of it are mild-tempered.

Amphis^a also commends the wine from the city of Acanthus: "A. Where are you from? Tell me.—B. From Acanthus.—A. Then in Heaven's name, how is it that you are so harsh, though fellow townsman of the noblest wine? You carry the very name of your town^b in your outward address, but have not the inward qualities of your countrymen." Alexis mentions^c Corinthian wine as hard: "There was imported wine on hand; for the Corinthian stuff is torture." He also mentions Euboean:^d "After drinking a lot of Euboean wine." Archilochus compares^e Naxian to nectar, and says,^f if I remember: "On my spear depends my kneaded barley-cake, on my spear, Ismarian wine; and I drink, leaning on my spear." Strattis praises^g the wine of Sciathos: "The dark Sciathian, mixed half-and-half, gurgles forth and invites the wayfarer to drink." But Achaeus praises^h the Bibline: "He offered hospitality with a cup of Bibline mead." It was called thus from a region so named. Philyllius says:ⁱ "I will furnish Lesbian, mellow Chian, Thasian, Bibline, and Mendaean, and nobody will have a headache."

^a Kock ii. 247.

^c Kock ii. 401.

^e P.L.G.⁴ frag. 151.

^f Frag. 2.

^h T.G.F.² 756.

^b From *ἄκανθα*, "thorn."

^d Kock ii. 403.

^g Kock i. 729.

ⁱ Kock i. 787.

¹ Kaibel: ὁ γὰρ E, τὸ γὰρ C.

² Musurus adds *μοι*.

Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ ἀπὸ τινων ὀρῶν Βιβλίνων φησὶν αὐτὸν ὠνομάσθαι. Ἀρμενίδας δὲ τῆς Θράκης φησὶν εἶναι χώραν τὴν Βιβλίαν, ἣν Ἀντισάρην καὶ Οἰσύμην προσαγορευθῆναι. ἐπικικῶς δὲ ἡ Θράκη
 b ἐθαυμάζετο ὡς ἡδύοινος, καὶ συνόλως τὰ ἀπὸ πλησίον αὐτῆς χωρία.

νῆες δ' ἐκ Λήμνιοι παρέστασαν οἶνον ἄγουσαι.

Ἴππυς δ' ὁ Ῥηγῖνος τὴν εἰλεὸν καλουμένην ἄμπελον βιβλίαν φησὶ καλεῖσθαι, ἣν Πόλλιν τὸν Ἀργεῖον, ὃς ἐβασίλευσέ Συρακουσίων, πρῶτον εἰς Συρακούσας κομίσαι ἐξ Ἰταλίας. εἴη ἂν οὖν ὁ παρὰ Σικελιώταις γλυκὺς καλούμενος Πόλλιος ὁ Βίβλινος οἶνος.

Χρησμός. ἐν τῷ χρησμῷ, φησὶν, ὁ θεὸς ἡντομάτισε.

πῖν' οἶνον τρυγίαν, ἐπεὶ οὐκ Ἀνθηδόνα ναίεις
 c οὐδ' ἱερὰν Ὑπέραν, ὅθι γ' ἄτρυγον οἶνον ἔπινες.

ὠνομάζετο δὲ παρὰ Τροιζηνίοις, ὡς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ αὐτῶν πολιτείᾳ, ἄμπελος Ἀνθηδονιάς καὶ Ὑπερείας ἀπὸ Ἀνθου τινὸς καὶ Ὑπέρου, ὡς καὶ Ἀλθηφιάς ἀπὸ Ἀλθηφίου τινός, ἐνὸς τῶν Ἀλφειοῦ ἀπογόνων.

Ἀλκμὰν δέ που “ἄπυρον οἶνον καὶ ἄνθεος ὄσδοντά” φησι τὸν ἐκ Πέντε Λόφων, ὃς ἐστὶ τόπος Σπάρτης ἀπέχων στάδια ἑπτὰ· καὶ τὸν ἐκ Δενθιάδων, ἐρύματός τινος, καὶ τὸν ἐξ Οἰνοῦντος
 d καὶ τὸν ἐξ Ὀνόγλων καὶ Σταθμῶν. χωρία δὲ ταῦτα Λακωνικὰ¹ πλησίον Πιτάνης. φησὶν οὖν “οἶνον δ' Οἰνουντιάδαν ἢ Δένθιν ἢ Καρύστιον ἢ

¹ Λακωνικὰ Meyer: τὰ καὶ CE.

Epicharmus says that its name is derived from certain mountains called Bibline. But Armenidas says the Biblian country is a part of Thrace, with the special names of Antisare and Oesyne. With good reason, too, Thrace was praised for its fine wines, and in general all the regions near it: "And ships from Lemnos, laden with wine, lay in port."^a Hippys of Rhegium says that the wine called "tangled"^b was known as Biblian, and that Pollis of Argos, who became tyrant of Syracuse, introduced it from Italy. The sweet wine, therefore, which is called Pollian among the Sicilian Greeks, must be this Bibline.

An oracle: (In the oracle, Athenaeus tells us, the god spoke of his own accord.) "Drink wine full of lees, for thou dwellest not in Anthedon, nor in holy Hypera, where thou wast wont to quaff wine that was clarified." Now among the Troezenians, as Aristotle says^c in his work on their *Constitution*, there was a vine called Anthedonias and Hypereias, from a certain Anthus and Hyperus; just as there is an Althephas from one Altheplus, a descendant of Alpheius.

Alcman somewhere speaks^d of "wine that knows no heat, redolent of its bouquet," coming from the Five Hills, a place about a mile distant from Sparta; also one from Denthiades, a fortress, another from Oenoun, and others from Onogli and Stathmi. These are farms near Pitane, in Laconia. So he says, "wine from Oenoun, or Denthis, or Carystus,

^a *Iliad* vii. 467.

^b From Hesychius, s.v. *ἄετοι*, it appears that this word referred to the clusters of grapes.

^c Frag. 596 Rose.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 117.

"Ονογλιν ἢ Σταθμίταν." καὶ τὸν ἐκ Καρύστου, ὃς ἐστὶ πλησίον Ἀρκαδίας. ἄπυρον δὲ εἶπε τὸν οὐχ ἡψημένον· ἐχρῶντο γὰρ ἐφθοῖς οἴνοις.

Πολύβιος δὲ διάφορον οἶνον ἐν Καπύῃ φησὶ γίνεσθαι τὸν ἀναδενδρίτην καλούμενον, ᾧ μηδένα συγκρίνεσθαι. Ἀλκίφρων δ' ὁ Μαιάνδριος περὶ τὴν Ἐφεσίαν φησὶν εἶναι ὀρείαν κώμην τὴν πρότερον μὲν καλουμένην Λητούς, νῦν δὲ Λατώρειαν ἀπὸ Λατωρείας Ἀμαζόνος· ἐν ἣ γίνεσθαι τὸν Πράμνιον οἶνον. Τιμαχίδας δὲ ὁ Ῥόδιος ὑπόχυτόν ^e τινα οἶνον ἐν Ῥόδῳ καλεῖ παραπλήσιον τῷ γλεύκει. καὶ γλύξις δ' οἶνος καλεῖται ὁ τὸ ἔψημα ἔχων. Πολύζηλος δὲ αὐτίτην καλεῖ οἶνον. Πλάτων δ' ὁ κωμικὸς καπνίαν· κάλλιστος δ' οὗτος γίνεται ἐν Βενεβέντῳ πόλει Ἰταλίας. ἀμφίας δ' οἶνος ὁ φαῦλος καλεῖται παρὰ Σωσικράτει. ἐχρῶντο δ' οἱ ἀρχαῖοι καὶ πόματί τινα ἐξ ἀρωμάτων κατασκευαζομένῳ, ὃ ἐκάλουν τρίμμα. Θεόφραστος δὲ ἐν τῇ περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορίᾳ φησὶν ἐν Ἡραΐα ^f τῆς Ἀρκαδίας γίνεσθαι οἶνον ὃς τοὺς μὲν ἀνδρας πινόμενος ἐξίστησι, τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας τεκνούσας ποιεῖ. περὶ δὲ Κερυνίαν τῆς Ἀχαιᾶς ἀμπέλου τι γένος εἶναι, ἀφ' ἧς τὸν οἶνον ἐξαμβλοῦν ποιεῖν τὰς γυναῖκας τὰς ἐγκύμονας· καὶ τῶν βοτρύων δέ, φησί, φάγωσιν, ἐξαμβλοῦσιν. ὁ δὲ Τροιζήνιος οἶνος ἀγόνους, φησί, ποιεῖ τοὺς πίνοντας. ἐν Θάσῳ δὲ λέγει ὡς αὐτοὶ ποιοῦσιν οἶνόν τινα ὑπνωτικὸν καὶ ἕτερον ἀγρυπνεῖν ποιοῦντα τοὺς πίνοντας. Περὶ δὲ τῆς τοῦ ἀνθοσμίου οἴνουσκευασίας

^a xxxiv. 11. 1.

^c Kock i. 790.

^b "Growing on trees."

^d Kock i. 664.

^e Kock iii. 392; so Nicostratus, Suid. s.v. ἀμφίας.

or Onogli, or Stathmi." As for the Carystian, he means a place near Arcadia. By "no heat" he meant wine which has not been boiled; for they used to drink mulled wine.

Polybius declares ^a that an excellent wine is grown in Capua, called "anadendrite," ^b which has no competitor. Alciphron of Maeander says there is a mountain village near Ephesus, formerly called Leto's village, but now Latoreia from an Amazon of that name; in this Pramnian wine was produced. Timachidas of Rhodes, moreover, mentions a wine in Rhodes which he calls "doctored," and says it resembles must. "Candied" is the name given to a wine which has been boiled. Polyzelus calls ^c a certain wine "genuine home-brew," and the comic poet Plato has ^d a name "smoky" for an excellent wine which is made in Beneventum, a town in Italy. "Amphias" is the name given to a poor wine by Sosicrates.^e But the ancients also drank a liqueur made of spices, called *trimma* ("pounded"). Theophrastus, in his *History of Plants*,^f says that Heraea, in Arcadia, produces a wine the drinking of which causes insanity among males, but pregnancy in females. In the region of Cerynia, in Achaea, he further says that there is a kind of vine the wine from which causes pregnant women to miscarry, and if they but eat of the grapes, he declares, they miscarry. Troezenian wine, he says, makes drinkers of it childless. In Thasos, he says, the inhabitants make one wine that produces sleep, another that causes insomnia.

Concerning the preparation of perfumed wine,

^f ix. 18. 10; but he is referring to dogs, not human beings. Cf. also Pliny, *N.H.* xiv. 116; Aelian, *V.H.* xiii. 6.

Φαινίας ὁ Ἑρέσιός φησι τάδε· “ γλεύκει παρα-
 32 χεῖται παρὰ χοῦς πεντήκοντα εἰς θαλάσσης καὶ
 γίνεται ἀνθοσμίας.” καὶ πάλιν· “ ἀνθοσμίας γίνε-
 ται ἐκ νέων ἀμπέλων ἰσχυρότερος ἢ ἐκ παλαιῶν.”
 ἐξῆς τέ φησι· “ τὰς ὀμφακώδεις συμπατήσαντες ἀπ-
 έθεντο καὶ ἀνθοσμίας ἐγένετο.” Θεόφραστος δ’
 ἐν Θάσῳ φησὶ τὸν ἐν τῷ πρυτανείῳ διδόμενον
 θαυμαστὸν εἶναι τὴν ἡδονήν· ἡρτυμένος γάρ ἐστιν.
 “ ἐμβάλλουσι γὰρ εἰς τὸ κεράμιον σταῖς μέλιτι
 φυράσαντες, ὥστε τὴν ὀσμὴν ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ, τὴν δὲ
 γλυκύτητα ἀπὸ τοῦ σταιτὸς λαμβάνειν τὸν οἶνον.”
 b καὶ ἐξῆς δέ φησιν· “ ἐάν τις κεράσῃ σκληρὸν καὶ
 εὖοσμον μαλακῶ καὶ ἀόσμῳ, καθάπερ τὸν Ἡρα-
 κλεώτην καὶ τὸν Ἐρυθραῖον, τοῦ μὲν τὴν μαλα-
 κότητα, τοῦ δὲ τὴν εὖοσμίαν παρεχομένου.”

Μυρίνης δὲ οἶνος κεῖται παρὰ Ποσειδίππῳ·

διψηρὸς ἄτοπος ὁ μυρίνης ὁ τίμιος.

καὶ Ἑρμῆς δ’ εἶδος πόσεως παρὰ Στράττιδι.

Χαιρέας δὲ ἐν Βαβυλῶνι οἶνόν φησι γίνεσθαι
 τὸν καλούμενον νέκταρ.

Ἦν ἄρ’ ἔπος τόδ’ ἀληθές, ὃ τ’ οὐ μόνον ὕδατος
 αἶσαν,

c ἀλλὰ τι καὶ χλεύης οἶνος ἔχειν ἐθέλει.—

οὐδὲν ἀπόβλητον Διονύσιον, οὐδὲ γίγαρτον,

ὁ Κεῖός φησι ποιητής.

Τῶν οἴνων ὁ μὲν λευκός, ὁ δὲ κιρρός, ὁ δὲ μέλας.
 καὶ ὁ μὲν λευκός λεπτότατος τῇ φύσει, οὐρητικός,
 θερμὸς πεπτικός τε ὢν τὴν κεφαλὴν ποιεῖ διά-
 πυρον· ἀνωφερὴς γὰρ ὁ οἶνος. ὁ δὲ μέλας, ὁ μὴ
 γλυκάζων, τροφιμώτατος, στυπτικός· ὁ δὲ γλυ-

^a F.H.G. ii. 301.

^b De odoribus 51.

^c Kock iii. 346.

Phaenias of Eresus says :^a "To fifty pitchers of must is added one of sea water, producing *anthosmias*, or 'bouquet'"; and again: "*Anthosmias* is made stronger with the fruit of new vines rather than of old." Continuing he says: "They trod out the unripe grapes and stored the liquor, which became *anthosmias*." Theophrastus says^b that in Thasos the wine served in the town hall has a wonderful flavour, because it is specially seasoned. "For they place in the wine-jar dough made from spelt, first mixing it with honey, so that the wine gets its fragrance from itself, but its sweetness from the dough." And further on he says: "If you mix hard and fragrant wine with smooth and odourless wine, as, for instance, Heraclote and Erythraean, the one supplies smoothness, the other fragrance."

Perfumed wine finds mention in Poseidippus^c: "A strange, thirsty wine is this precious perfumed stuff." And "Hermes" is a variety of beverage mentioned in Strattis.^d

Chaereas says that a wine grows in Babylon which is known as nectar.

"So this, after all, was a true saying, that wine must have not only its portion of water, but also a bit of a jest."—"Naught that Bacchus gives should be rejected, not even so much as a grape seed," says the poet of Ceos.^e

Among wines one kind is white, another yellow, another dark. As for the white, it is by nature thinnest, diuretic, and heating; while it is a digestive, it makes the head hot; for this wine is heady. Dark wine, if not inclined to be sweet, is very nutritious, also astringent. But the sweet

^a Kock i. 717; cf. 473 c. ^c Simonides, *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 88.

κάζων καὶ τῶν λευκῶν καὶ τῶν κιρρῶν τροφιμώ-
 d τatos. λεαίνει γὰρ κατὰ τὴν πάροδον καὶ παχύνων
 τὰ ὑγρά μᾶλλον κεφαλὴν ἤττον παρενοχλεῖ. ὄντως
 γὰρ ἡ τοῦ γλυκέος οἴνου φύσις ἐγχρονίζει περὶ
 τὰ ὑποχόνδρια καὶ πτυέλου ἐστὶν ἀναγωγός, ὡς
 Διοκλῆς καὶ Πραξαγόρας ἱστοροῦσι. Μνησίθεος
 δ' ὁ Ἀθηναῖός φησιν· “ ὁ μέλας οἶνός ἐστι θρεπ-
 τικώτατος, ὁ δὲ λευκὸς οὐρητικώτατος καὶ λεπτό-
 τatos, ὁ δὲ κιρρὸς ξηρὸς καὶ τῶν σιτίων πεπτικώ-
 τeros.” οἱ δ' ἐπιμελέστερον τεθαλαττωμένοι οἶνοι
 ἀκραίπαλοί τέ εἰσι καὶ κοιλίας λύουσιν ἐπιδάκ-
 e νουσί τε τὸν στόμαχον ἐμφυσήσεις τε ἐνεργάζονται
 καὶ συγκατεργάζονται τὴν τροφήν. τοιοῦτος δ'
 ἐστὶν ὁ τε Μύνδιος καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ. ὁ
 γοῦν κυνικὸς Μένιππος ἀλμοπότιν τὴν Μύνδον
 φησίν. ἱκανῶς δὲ καὶ ὁ Κῶος τεθαλάττωται. καὶ
 ὁ Ῥόδιος δὲ ἐλάττονος μὲν κεκοινώνηκε θαλάσσης,
 ὁ δὲ πολὺς αὐτοῦ ἀχρεῖός ἐστιν. ὁ δὲ νησιώτης
 εἷς τε τοὺς πότους ἐστὶν εὖ πεφυκὼς καὶ πρὸς τὴν
 καθημερινὴν χρῆσιν οὐκ ἀνοίκειος. ὁ δὲ Κνίδιος
 αἵματος γεννητικός, τρόφιμος, κοιλίαν εὐλυτον
 f κατασκευάζων· πλείων δὲ πινόμενος ἐκλύει τὸν
 στόμαχον. ὁ δὲ Λέσβιος στῦψιν μικροτέραν ἔχει
 καὶ μᾶλλον οὐρεῖται. χαριέστατος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ Χῖος
 καὶ τοῦ Χίου ὁ καλούμενος Ἀριούσιος. διαφοραὶ
 δὲ αὐτοῦ εἰσι τρεῖς· ὁ μὲν γὰρ αὐστηρὸς ἐστὶν, ὁ
 δὲ γλυκάζων, ὁ δὲ μέσος τούτων τῇ γεύσει αὐτό-
 κρατος καλεῖται. ὁ μὲν οὖν αὐστηρὸς εὐστομός
 ἐστὶ καὶ τρόφιμος καὶ μᾶλλον οὐρεῖται, ὁ δὲ γλυ-
 κάζων τρόφιμος, πλήσμιος, κοιλίας μαλακτικός,
 ὁ δ' αὐτόκρατος τῇ χρεῖᾳ μέσος ἐστί. κοινῶς
 33 δ' ὁ Χῖος πεπτικός, τρόφιμος, αἵματος χρηστοῦ

varieties, both of white and yellow wines, are the most nutritious. For sweet wine smooths the tract through which it passes, and by thickening the humours more, tends to incommode the head less. In fact, the quality of sweet wine causes it to remain in the hypochondriac regions and induces salivation, as Diocles and Praxagoras record. And Mnesitheus of Athens says: "While dark wine is most favourable to bodily growth, white wine is thinnest and most diuretic; yellow wine is dry, and better adapted to digesting foods." Wines which are more carefully treated with sea water do not cause headache; they loosen the bowels, excite the stomach, cause inflations, and assist digestion. Examples are the Myndian and the Halicarnassian. The Cynic Menippus, at any rate, calls Myndus "salt-water drinker." The wine of Cos also is very highly treated with sea water. The Rhodian, also, has, to be sure, a smaller share of the sea, but most of it is useless. The island wine is naturally well adapted for drinking-bouts and not unsuitable for daily use. Cnidian wine produces blood, is nourishing, and causes easy relaxing of the bowels; but when drunk too copiously it weakens the stomach. The Lesbian has less astringency and is more diuretic. The pleasantest is the Chian, especially the variety known as Ariusian. There are three kinds of it; one dry, another rather sweet, the third, a mean between these two in taste, and called "self-tempered." Now the dry has a good taste, is nourishing and more diuretic; the sweet is nourishing, satisfying, and laxative; the "self-tempered" is mid-way between them in useful effects. Speaking generally, Chian wine promotes digestion, is

γεννητικός, προσηνέστατος, πλήσμιος διὰ τὸ παχὺς¹
εἶναι τῇ δυνάμει.

Τῶν δ' οἴνων χαριέστατος ὁ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν
'Αλβανός² καὶ ὁ Φαλερνίτης. ὁ δὲ τούτων πε-
παλαιωμένος καὶ κεχρονικῶς φαρμακώδης ὢν
καροῖ λίαν ταχέως. ὁ δὲ Ἀδριανὸς καλούμενος
εὐπνους, εὐανάδοτος, ἄλυπος τὸ σύνολον. οἶνο-
ποιητέον δὲ αὐτοὺς πρό τινας χρόνου καὶ εἰς
b ἀναπεπταμένον τόπον θετέον εἰς τὸ διαπνεῦσαι
τὸ παχὺ τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτῶν. χαριέστατος δ'
οἶνος εἰς παλαιώσιν ὁ Κερκυραῖος. ὁ δὲ Ζακύν-
θιος καὶ ὁ Λευκάδιος διὰ τὸ γύψον λαβεῖν καὶ
κεφαλὴν ἀδικοῦσιν. ὁ δ' ἀπὸ Κιλικίας Ἀβάτης
καλούμενος κοιλίας μόνον ἐστὶ μαλακτικός. Κῶν
δὲ καὶ Μυνδίῳ καὶ Ἀλικαρνασσίῳ καὶ παντὶ τῷ
ἱκανῶς τεθαλαππωμένῳ συνάδει τὰ σκληρὰ τῶν
υδάτων οἶον κρηναῖα καὶ ὄμβρια, ἔαν ἡ διυλισμένα
καὶ πλείονα χρόνον καθεσταμένα. χρήσιμοι δ'
c εἰσὶν οὗτοι Ἀθήνησι καὶ Σικυῶνι· ἐν ταύταις γὰρ
σκληρὰ τὰ ὕδατα. τοῖς δ' ἀθαλάσσοις τῶν οἴνων
καὶ τοῖς παρέχουσιν ἱκανωτέραν στῦψιν, ἔτι δὲ
τῷ Χίῳ καὶ Λεσβίῳ τὰ ἀποιώτατα τῶν υδάτων
εὐθετεῖ.

ὦ γλῶσσα, σιγήσασα τὸν πολὺν χρόνον,
πῶς δῆτα τλήσῃ πρᾶγμ' ὑπεξελθεῖν τόδε;
ἡ τῆς ἀνάγκης οὐδὲν ἐμβριθέστερον,
ὑφ' ἧς τὸ κρυφθὲν ἐκφανεῖς ἀνακτόρων,
φησὶ Σοφοκλῆς.—

¹ Schweighäuser: πολὺς CE.

² For ὁ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἀλβανός we should probably
adopt Kaibel's conjecture, τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὁ Ἀλβανός,

nourishing, produces good blood, is very mild, and is satisfying in its rich quality.

But the pleasantest wines are the Alban of Italy and the Falernian.^a But when one of these has age and has been kept a long time it acts like a drug and very soon causes stupor. The so-called Adriatic^b has a pleasant odour, is easily assimilated, and altogether innocuous. But they should be made rather early in the season and set aside in an open place so that the richness peculiar to their nature may evaporate.^c A very pleasant wine, when old, is the Corcyraean. But the Zacynthian and Leucadian, on account of the admixture of gypsum, are injurious to the brain. The Cilician wine called "Abates" is merely a laxative. Hard waters, like those from springs and rains, suit the Coan, Myndian, Halicarnassian, and all other wines which have been abundantly treated with sea water, provided the water be thoroughly filtered, and have stood for some time. These wines, therefore, may be advantageously used at Athens and Sicyon, where the water is hard. But for wines not treated with sea water, or those which are too astringent, or again for Chian and Lesbian, only the purest waters are suitable.—

"O tongue, so long silent, how shalt thou dare relate this deed? Verily there is naught so stern as necessity, for it shall make thee reveal thy masters' secret," says Sophocles.^d—

^a See critical note.

^b Cf. Dioscorides v. 10; Pliny, *N.H.* xiv. 67 and 75.

^c Cf. Horace, *Sat.* ii. 4. 52 "si quid crassi est, tenuabitur aura."

^d An isolated excerpt; *T.G.F.*² 295.

"among Italian wines the Alban and the Falernian are the pleasantest." The Chian has just been described as the best in Greece, 32 f.

αὐτὸς ἔμαντοῦ Ἰόλεώς τε καὶ Ἀλκείδης γενή-
σομαι.¹—

- d Ὅτι ὁ Μαρεώτης οἶνος ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεωτικὸς τὴν
μὲν προσηγορίαν ἔχει ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ
λίμνης Μαρείας καὶ τῆς παρ' αὐτὴν πόλεως
ὁμωνύμου, ἥ πρότερον μὲν ἦν μεγίστη, νῦν δὲ
κώμης περιείληφε μέγεθος, τὴν προσηγορίαν λα-
βοῦσα ἀπὸ Μάρωνος ἐνὸς τῶν μετὰ Διονύσου τὰς
στρατείας πεποιημένων. πολλὴ δὲ ἡ περὶ τὴν
γῆν ταύτην ἄμπελος, ἥς καὶ ἡ σταφυλὴ πάνυ
βρωθῆναι εὖστομος καὶ ὁ γινόμενος οἶνος κάλ-
λιστος· λευκὸς τε γὰρ καὶ ἡδύς, εὐπνους, εὐανά-
e δοτος, λεπτὸς, κεφαλῆς οὐ καθικνούμενος, διουρη-
τικὸς. τούτου δὲ καλλίων ὁ Ταινιωτικὸς καλού-
μενος. ταινία δ' ἐστὶν ἐπιμήκης περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς
τόπους, ἀφ' ἧς οἱ γινόμενοι οἶνοί εἰσι μὲν ἡρέμα
ὑπόχλωροι, ἐμφαίνοντές τι ἐν αὐτοῖς λιπαρόν, ὃ
κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ὕδατος κρᾶσιν ἀναλύεται κατὰ
βραχύ, ὥς καὶ τὸ μέλι τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἀνακιρνάμενον.
οὗτος ὁ Ταινιωτικὸς πρὸς τῷ ἡδύς εἶναι ἔχει τι
καὶ ἀρωματῶδες ἡρέμα ἐπιστύφον. ἡ δὲ περὶ
τὸν Νεῖλον ἄμπελος πλείστη μὲν αὐτῇ, ὅσος καὶ
f ὁ ποταμός. καὶ πολλαὶ τῶν οἴνων αἱ ιδιότητες
κατὰ τε τὰ χρώματα καὶ τὴν προσφοράν. τού-
τους δ' ὑπερβάλλει ὁ κατὰ Ἀντυλλαν πόλιν οὐ
μακρὰν οὔσαν Ἀλεξανδρείας, ἥς τοὺς φόρους οἱ
τότε βασιλεῖς Αἰγύπτιοί τε καὶ Πέρσαι ταῖς γαμε-
ταῖς ἐδίδουσαν εἰς ζώνας. ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Θηβαῖδα
καὶ μάλιστα ὁ κατὰ τὴν Κόπτον πόλιν οὕτως ἐστὶ
λεπτὸς καὶ εὐανάδοτος καὶ ταχέως πεπτικὸς ὥς
καὶ τοῖς πυρεταίνουσι διδόμενος μὴ βλάπτειν.—

“ I shall be my own Iolaus and Heracles as well.”^a—

The Mareotan wine—also called Alexandreotic—gets its names from Lake Mareia in Alexandria and the city so named near it. In earlier times the town was important, but to-day it has dwindled to a village. It took its name from Maron, one of the members of Dionysus’s conquering train. The vine is abundant in this region, and its grapes are very good to eat. The wine made from them is excellent ; it is white and pleasant, fragrant, easily assimilated, thin, does not go to the head and is diuretic. Even better than this is the Taeniotic (“ strip ”-)wine, so-called. There is a long strip of land in those parts, and the wines made there are somewhat pale, disclosing an oily quality in them which is dissolved by the gradual mixture of water, like the honey of Attica when water is added. This Taeniotic wine, beside being pleasant, has also an aromatic quality, and is mildly astringent. The vine is as abundant in the Nile valley as its waters are copious, and the peculiar differences of the wines are many, varying with colour and taste. Surpassing all others is the wine of Antylla, a city not far from Alexandria, the revenues from which were assigned by the early kings of Egypt and by the Persians to their wives for pin-money.^b The wine of the Thebaid, and especially the wine from the city of the Copts, is so thin and assimilable, so easily digested, that it may be given even to fever patients without injury.—

^a See critical note.

^b Lit. “ to buy girdles.” Xen. *Anab.* i. 4. 9.

¹ This line, omitted in E, in the margin of C, is in doubtful position here, and has more doubtful sense.

Σαυτὴν ἐπαινεῖς ὥσπερ Ἀστυδάμας, γύναι. ἦν
 34 δὲ τραγικὸς ποιητὴς ὁ Ἀστυδάμας.—

“Ὅτι ὁ Θεόπομπος ὁ Χῖος τὴν ἄμπελον ἱστορεῖ
 εὐρεθῆναι ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ παρὰ τὸν Ἀλφεῖόν· καὶ ὅτι
 τῆς Ἠλείας τόπος ἐστὶν ἀπέχων ὀκτὼ στάδια, ἐν
 ᾧ οἱ ἐγχώριοι κατακλείοντες τοῖς Διονυσίοις χαλ-
 κοῦς λέβητας τρεῖς κενοὺς παρόντων τῶν ἐπιδη-
 μούντων ἀποσφραγίζονται καὶ ὕστερον ἀνοίγοντες
 εὐρίσκουσιν οἶνου πεπληρωμένους. Ἑλλάνικος δέ
 φησιν ἐν τῇ Πλωθίνῃ πόλει Αἰγύπτου πρώτη
 b εὐρεθῆναι τὴν ἄμπελον. διὸ καὶ Δίων ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδη-
 μίας φιλοῖνους καὶ φιλοπότας τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους
 γενέσθαι· εὐρεθῆναί τε βοήθημα παρ’ αὐτοῖς ὥστε
 τοὺς διὰ πενίαν ἀποροῦντας οἶνου τὸν ἐκ τῶν
 κριθῶν γενόμενον πίνειν· καὶ οὕτως ἡδεσθαι τοὺς
 τοῦτον προσφερομένους ὡς καὶ ἄδειν καὶ ὀρχεῖσθαι
 καὶ πάντα ποιεῖν ὅσα τοὺς ἐξοῖνους γινομένους.
 Ἀριστοτέλης δέ φησιν ὅτι οἱ μὲν ὑπ’ οἶνου μεθυ-
 σθέντες ἐπὶ πρόσωπον φέρονται, οἱ δὲ τὸν κρίθινον
 πεπωκότες ἐξυπτιάζονται τὴν κεφαλὴν· ὁ μὲν γὰρ
 οἶνος καρηβαρικός, ὁ δὲ κρίθινος καρωτικός.

c “Ὅτι δὲ φίλοινοι Αἰγύπτιοι, σημεῖον καὶ τὸ παρὰ
 μόνοις αὐτοῖς ὡς νόμιμον ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις πρὸ
 πάντων ἐδεσμάτων κράμβας ἔσθειν ἐφθὰς καὶ¹
 μέχρι τοῦ δεῦρο παρασκευάζεσθαι.² καὶ πολλοὶ
 εἰς τὰς κατασκευαζόμενας ἀμεθύστους προσλαμ-
 βάνουσι τὸ τῆς κράμβης σπέρμα. καὶ ἐν ᾧ δ’ ἂν
 ἀμπελῶνι κράμβαι φύωνται, ἀμαυρότερος ὁ οἶνος

¹ Schweighäuser adds καί.

² Meyer conjectures προπαράτιθεσθαι, “served first.”

"You praise yourself, woman, as Astydamos did." ^a Astydamos was a tragic poet.—

Theopompus of Chios relates ^b that the vine was discovered in Olympia, on the banks of the Alpheius; and that there is a district in Elis a mile away, in which, at the festival of Dionysus, the inhabitants shut up and seal three empty cauldrons in the presence of visitors; later, they open the cauldrons and find them full of wine. But Hellanicus maintains ^c that the vine was discovered first in Plinthinê, a city of Egypt. Hence Dio the Academic philosopher says that the Egyptians became fond of wine and bibulous; and so a way was found among them to help those who could not afford wine, namely, to drink that made from barley ^d; they who took it were so elated that they sang, danced, and acted in every way like persons filled with wine. Now Aristotle declares ^e that men who have been intoxicated with wine fall down face foremost, whereas they who have drunk barley beer lie outstretched on their backs; for wine makes one top-heavy, but beer stupefies.

That the Egyptians are wine-bibbers is indicated also by the custom, found only among them, of putting boiled cabbage first on their bill of fare at banquets, and it is so served to this day. Many even add cabbage-seed to all remedies concocted against drunkenness. Wherever cabbages grow in a vineyard the wine produced is darker. Hence the

^a An isolated excerpt; Kock ii. 530. Astydamos wrote an epigram on his success which was so boastful that it became proverbial. The quotation is from Philemon.

^b *F.H.G.* i. 328.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 67.

^d The Egyptian "beer," ζύθος.

^e *Frag.* 106 Rose; cf. *Athen.* 447 a-b.

γίνεται. διὸ καὶ Συβαρίται, φησὶ Τίμαιος, πρὸ τοῦ πίνειν κράμβας ἥσθιον. "Αλεξίς·

ἔχθες ὑπέπινες, εἴτα νυνὶ κραιπαλᾶς.
d κατανύστασον· παύσῃ γάρ. εἰτά σοι δότω
ράφανόν τις ἐφθήν.

Εὐβουλος δέ πού φησι·

γάμναι,
ράφανόν με νομίσας· εἰς ἐμέ σου τὴν κραιπάλην
μέλλεις ἀφεῖναι πᾶσαν, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖς.

ὅτι δὲ τὴν κράμβην ράφανον ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ
᾽Απολλόδωρος δηλοῖ ὁ Καρύστιος·

εἰ δ' ὅτι καλοῦμεν ράφανον, ὑμεῖς δ' οἱ ξένοι
κράμβην, γυναιξὶ διαφέρειν οἴονται.

᾽Αναξανδρίδης·

ἔαν λούσησθε νῦν
e ράφανόν τε πολλὴν ἐντράγητε, παύσεται
τὸ βάρος διασκεδᾷ τε τὸ προσὸν νῦν νέφος
ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου.

Νικοχάρης·

εἰσαύριον . . ἀντὶ ραφάνων ἐψήσομεν
βαλάνιον, ἵνα νῶν ἐξάγῃ τὴν κραιπάλην.

"Αμφίς·

οὐκ ἔστιν, ὥς ἔοικε, φάρμακον μέθης
οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ὥς τὸ προσπεσεῖν ἄφνω
λύπην τιν'. οὕτως ἐξελαύνει γὰρ σφόδρα
λήηρον ὥστε τὰς ραφάνους οὕτω δοκεῖν.

περὶ δὲ τῆς δυνάμεως ταύτης ἦν ἡ κράμβη ποιεῖ
ἱστορεῖ καὶ Θεόφραστος φεύγειν φάσκων καὶ
ζῶσαν τὴν ἄμπελον τῆς ραφάνου τὴν ὀδμήν.

Sybarites also, according to Timaeus,^a used to eat cabbages before drinking. Alexis^b: "Yesterday you took a drop, and so to-day you've got a headache. Take a nap, that will stop it. Then have some boiled cabbage brought to you." And Eubulus somewhere says:^c "Woman, you must think I am a cabbage, for you try to shift^d all your headache upon me, so I believe." That the ancients called the cabbage *raphanos* is attested by Apollodorus of Carystus:^e "If they think that our calling it a *raphanos*, while you foreigners call it a *krambê*, makes any difference to us women!" Anaxandrides^f: "If you will but take a bath and eat a lot of cabbage (*raphanos*), you will disperse your sadness as well as the cloud which is now upon your brow." Nicochares^g: "To-morrow we'll make a decoction of acorns instead of cabbages (*raphanoi*) to drive away our headache." Amphis^h: "There's no cure for being drunk, it would seem, so potent as the blow of sudden grief. It drives drunkenness away so forcibly that cabbages (*raphanoi*) seem ridiculous by comparison." On the subject of this effect caused by the cabbage, Theophrastus also has written; ⁱ he alleges that even the growing vine loathes the smell of cabbage.

^a *F.H.G.* i. 206.^b Kock ii. 401.^c Kock ii. 209.^d Alluding to the belief that the remedy absorbed the disease.^e Kock iii. 288.^f Kock ii. 160.^g Kock i. 773.^h Kock ii. 247.ⁱ *Hist. Plant.* iv. 16. 16.

ΕΚ ΤΟΥ Β

- 35 Τὸ πολὺ τῆς ἡμέρας προσεπιμετρῇ τῷ ὕπνῳ.
Οὐκ εἶων με οἱ λόγοι οὓς ἀπεμνημόνευσας, ὄντες
ποικίλοι, ὕπνῳ διδόναι σχολήν.
Οὐκ ἀπὸ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν.
Ὅτι τὸν οἶνον ὁ Κολοφώνιος Νίκανδρος ὠνομά-
σθαι φησὶν ἀπὸ Οἰνέως·
Οἰνεὺς δ' ἐν κοίλοισιν ἀποθλίψας δεπάεσσιν
οἶνον ἔκλησε.
φησὶ δὲ καὶ Μελανιππίδης ὁ Μήλιος·
ἐπώννυμον, δέσποτ', οἶνον Οἰνέως.
Ἐκαταῖος δ' ὁ Μιλήσιος τὴν ἄμπελον ἐν Αἰτωλίας
b λέγων εὐρεθῆναί φησι καὶ τάδε· “Ὁρεσθεὺς ὁ
Δευκαλίωνος ἦλθεν εἰς Αἰτωλίαν ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ, καὶ
κύων αὐτοῦ στέλεχος ἔτεκε· καὶ ὃς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸ
κατορυχθῆναι, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἔφν ἄμπελος πολυστά-
φυλος, διὸ καὶ τὸν αὐτοῦ παῖδα Φύτιον ἐκάλεσε.
τούτου δ' Οἰνεὺς ἐγένετο κληθεὶς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμπέλων.”
οἱ γὰρ παλαιοί, φησὶν, “Ἕλληνες οἶνας ἐκάλουν
τὰς ἀμπέλους. “Οἰνέως δ' ἐγένετο Αἰτωλός.”
Πλάτων δ' ἐν Κρατύλῳ ἐτυμολογῶν τὸν οἶνον

EXCERPTS FROM BOOK II

“ Most of the day he gives over as a largess to sleep.” But the conversations which you^a have reported are of such variety of subject that they allowed me no leisure for sleep.

Not missing the mark.^b—

Nicander of Colophon says^c that the word for wine (*oinos*) is derived from Oineus : “ Oineus squeezed it in hollow cups and called it *oinos*.” So also Melanippides of Melos :^d “ Wine, my master, named after Oineus.” Hecataeus of Miletus declares^e that the vine was discovered in Aetolia, and he adds : “ Orestheus, son of Deucalion, went to Aetolia to assume the kingship, and a bitch of his gave birth to a stalk. He ordered that it be buried, and from it sprang a vine with many clusters. For this reason he called his own son Phytius (“ Vine-grower”). When his son Oineus was born, he was named after the vines.” For the ancient Greeks, Athenaeus explains,^f called grape-vines *oinai*. “ And the son of Oineus was Aetolus.” But Plato, explaining the etymology in the *Cratylus*,^g says that *oinos* is for

^a Timocrates addresses Athenaeus.

^b Cf. 20 b οὐκ ἂν τις σκοποῦ πόρρω τοξεύων λέγοι.

^c Frag. 86 Schneider. ^d P.L.G.⁴ iii. 591.

^e F.H.G. i. 26.

^f Ultimately Pamphilus ; Hesych. s.v. οἶνη.

^g 406 c.

οἰόνουν αὐτόν φησιν εἶναι διὰ τὸ οἰήσεως ἡμῶν
 c τὸν νοῦν ἐμπιπλᾶν. ἢ τάχα ἀπὸ τῆς ὀνήσεως
 κέκληται· παρετυμολογῶν γὰρ "Ομηρος τὴν φωνὴν
 ᾧδὲ πῶς φησιν·

ἔπειτα δὲ καὐτὸς ὀνήσεται, αἶ κε πῆλσθα.

καὶ γὰρ τὰ βρώματα ὀνείατα καλεῖν εἴωθεν ἀπὸ
 τοῦ ὀνίσκειν ἡμᾶς.

οἶνόν τοι, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ ποίησαν ἄριστον
 θνητοῖς ἀνθρώποισιν ἀποσκεδάσαι μελεδῶνας.

ὁ τῶν Κυπρίων τοῦτό φησι ποιητής, ὅστις ἂν εἴη.
 Δίφιλος δ' ὁ κωμικός φησιν·

d ὦ πᾶσι τοῖς φρονοῦσι προσφιλέστατε
 Διόνυσε καὶ σοφώταθ', ὡς ἡδύς τις εἶ·
 ὃς τὸν ταπεινὸν μέγα φρονεῖν ποιεῖς μόνος,
 τὸν τὰς ὀφρῦς αἶροντα συμπεῖθεις γελᾶν
 τόν τ' ἀσθενῇ τολμᾶν τι, τὸν δειλὸν θρασύν . . .

ὁ δὲ Κυθήριος Φιλόξενος λέγει· "εὐρείτας οἶνος
 πάμφωνος." Χαιρήμων δὲ ὁ τραγωδὸς παρα-
 σκευάζειν φησὶ τὸν οἶνον τοῖς χρωμένοις
 γέλωτα, σοφίαν, ἀμαθίαν,¹ εὐβουλίαν.

e "Ιων δ' ὁ Χίος φησιν·

ᾧδαμνον

παῖδα ταυρωπὸν, νέον οὐ νέον, ἡδιστον πρόπολον
 βαρυγδούπων ἐρώτων, οἶνον ἀερσίνοον,
 . . ἀνθρώπων πρύτανιν.—

36 ὁ² Μνησίθεος δ' ἔφη τὸν οἶνον τοὺς θεοὺς
 θνητοῖς καταδείξαι τοῖς μὲν ὀρθῶς χρωμένοις
 ἀγαθὸν μέγιστον, τοῖς δ' ἀτάκτως τοῦμπαλιν,

¹ Wagner: εὐμαθίαν CE.

² Porson adds ὁ.

oionous,^a because wine fills our brain with false impressions. Or perhaps it is so called from *onesis* ("benefit"), since Homer alludes to the derivation of the word somewhat in this way :^b "Then shalt thou thyself be benefited if thou wilt but drink." In fact he calls all victuals *oneiata* ("benefits") because they help us. "In wine, Menelaus, the gods devised the best remedy for mortal men to dissipate care." The writer of the *Cypria*,^c whoever he may be, is authority for this. And Diphilus, the comic poet, says :^d "O Dionysus, dearest and wisest in the eyes of all men of sense, how kind art thou ! Thou alone makest the humble to feel proud, and persuadest the scowler to laugh, the weak to be brave, the cowardly to be bold." Philoxenus of Cythera speaks^e of "fair-flowing wine, opening all lips." And Chaeremon, the tragic poet, says^f that wine brings to the user "mirth and solemn wisdom, folly and good counsel." Ion of Chios says :^g "Child untamed, with face of bull,^h young and not young, sweet lure to loud-thundering passions, wine that lifts the spirit, ruler of men."—

"Mnesitheus said that the gods had revealed wine to mortals, to be the greatest blessing for those who use it aright, but for those who use it without measure,

^a "Sense-supposing," as though from *οἶομαι*, "suppose," and *νοῦς*, "sense." Plato means that wine causes most drinkers who have no sense to think that they have.

^b *Iliad* vii. 260.

^c *Frag. ep.* 10.

^d Kock ii. 569; cf. Horace, *Odes* iii. 21. 3.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 16. ^f *T.G.F.*² 787. ^g *P.L.G.*⁴ ii. 255.

^h Cf. the hymn to Dionysus, ἀξιε ταῦρε; *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 656.

(τροφὴν τε γὰρ δίδωσι τοῖσι χρωμένοις
 ἰσχύν τε ταῖς ψυχαῖσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν)
 εἰς τὴν ἱατρικὴν τε χρησιμώτατον·
 καὶ τοῖς ποτοῖς γὰρ φαρμάκοις κεράννυται
 καὶ τοῖσιν ἐλκωθεῖσιν ὠφελίαν ἔχει.
 ἐν ταῖς συνουσίαις τε ταῖς καθ' ἡμέραν
 τοῖς μὲν μέτριον πίνουνσι καὶ κεκραμένον
 εὐθυμίαν· ἂν¹ δ' ὑπερβάλης, ὕβριν·
 ἂν δ' ἴσον ἴσῳ προσφέρῃ, μανίαν ποιεῖ·
 ἂν δ' ἄκρατον, παράλυσιν τῶν σωματῶν.
 διὸ καὶ καλεῖσθαι τὸν Διόνυσον πανταχοῦ
 ἱατρόν.

b

ἡ δὲ Πυθία εἴρηκέ τισι Διόνυσον ὑγιάτην καλεῖν.
 Εὐβουλος δὲ ποιεῖ τὸν Διόνυσον λέγοντα·

c

τρῆς γὰρ μόνους κρατῆρας ἐγκεραυνῶ
 τοῖς εὖ φρονούσι· τὸν μὲν ὑγείας ἕνα,
 ὃν πρῶτον ἐκπίνουσι· τὸν δὲ δεύτερον
 ἔρωτος ἡδονῆς τε· τὸν τρίτον δ' ὕπνου,
 ὃν ἐκπιόντες οἱ σοφοὶ κεκλημένοι
 οἴκαδε βαδίζουσ'. ὁ δὲ τέταρτος οὐκ ἔτι
 ἡμέτερός ἐστ', ἀλλ' ὕβρεος· ὁ δὲ πέμπτος βοῆς·
 ἔκτος δὲ κώμων· ἑβδομος δ' ὑπωπίων·
 ὁ δ' ὄγδοος κλητῆρος²· ὁ δ' ἑνατος χολῆς·
 δέκατος δὲ μανίας, ὥστε καὶ βάλλειν ποιεῖ.
 πολὺς γὰρ εἰς ἓν μικρὸν ἀγγεῖον χυθεὶς
 ὑποσκελίζει ῥᾶστα τοὺς πεπωκότας.

Ἐπίχαρμος δέ φησιν·

ἐκ μὲν θυσίας θοίνα . . . ,
 ἐκ δὲ θοίνας πόσις ἐγένετο. Β. χάριεν, ὥς γ'
 ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ.³

d Α. ἐκ δὲ πόσιος μῶκος, ἐκ μώκου⁴ δ' ἐγένεθ' ὑανία·

the reverse. For it gives food to them that take it, and strength in mind and body. In medicine it is most beneficial; it can be mixed with liquid drugs and it brings aid to the wounded. In daily intercourse, to those who mix and drink it moderately, it gives good cheer; but if you overstep the bounds, it brings violence. Mix it half and half, and you get madness; unmixed, bodily collapse. Wherefore Dionysus is everywhere called physician."^a The Delphic priestess, too, has directed certain persons to call Dionysus "health-giver." Eubulus makes Dionysus say:^b "Three bowls only do I mix for the temperate—one to health, which they empty first, the second to love and pleasure, the third to sleep. When this is drunk up wise guests go home. The fourth bowl is ours no longer, but belongs to violence; the fifth to uproar, the sixth to drunken revel, the seventh to black eyes. The eighth is the policeman's, the ninth belongs to biliousness, and the tenth to madness and hurling the furniture. Too much wine, poured into one little vessel, easily knocks the legs from under the drinkers." And Epicharmus says:^c "A. After the sacrifice, a feast . . . after the feast, drinking.—B. Fine, in my humble opinion!—" A. Yes, but after drinking comes mockery, after mockery filthy insult, after

^a Kock iii. 423. Author unknown. Schweighäuser ascribed it to Alexis. Cf. 22 e.

^b Kock ii. 196.

^c Kaibel 118.

¹ Porson: *εὐθυμίαν φέρει ἐὰν* CE.

² F. Christ: *κλήτορος* CE.

³ Dindorf adds *δοκεῖ*.

⁴ Meineke, cf. Aristot. *De gen. anim.* 724 a 28: *κῶμος ἐκ κῶμου* CE.

ἐκ δ' ὑανίας δίκαι . . ., ἐκ δίκας δὲ καταδίκαι,¹
ἐκ δὲ καταδίκας πέδαι τε καὶ σφαλός² καὶ ζαμία.

Πανύασις δ' ὁ ἐποποιὸς τὴν μὲν πρώτην πόσιν ἀπονέμει Χάρισιν, Ὠραις, καὶ Διονύσῳ, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν Ἀφροδίτῃ καὶ πάλιν Διονύσῳ, Ὑβρει δὲ καὶ Ἄτῃ τὴν τρίτην. Πανύασίς φησι·

πρῶται μὲν Χάριτές τ' ἔλαχον καὶ εὐφρονες Ὠραι
μοῖραν καὶ Διόνυσος ἐρίβρομος, οἷπερ ἔτευξαν.
τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ Κυπρογένεια θεὰ λάχε καὶ Διόνυσος.
ἔνθα τε κάλλιστος πότος ἀνδράσι γίνεται οἶνου·
εἴ τις τόν³ γε πίοι καὶ ἀπότροπος⁴ οἴκαδ' ἀπέλθοι
δαιτὸς ἀπὸ γλυκερῆς, οὐκ ἂν ποτε πῆματι κύρσαι·
ἀλλ' ὅτε τις μοίρης τριτάτης πρὸς μέτρον ἐλαύνει
πίνων ἀβλεμέως, τότε δ' Ὑβριος αἶσα καὶ Ἄτῃς
γίνεται ἀργαλέα, κακὰ δ' ἀνθρώποισιν ὀπάζει.
ἀλλὰ πέπον, μέτρον γὰρ ἔχεις γλυκεροῖο ποτοῖο,
στεῖχε παρὰ μνηστὴν ἄλοχον, κοίμιζε δ' ἑταίρους·
δεΐδια γάρ, τριτάτης μοίρης μελιηδέος οἶνου
πινομένης, μή σ' Ὑβρις ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἀέρση,
ἐσθλοῖς δὲ ξενίοισι κακὴν ἐπιθῇσι τελευτήν.
ἀλλὰ πιθοῦ καὶ παῦε πολὺν πότον.

καὶ ἐξῆς περὶ ἀμέτρου οἶνου·

ἐκ γάρ οἱ Ἄτῃς τε καὶ Ὑβριος αἶσ' ἄμ⁵ ὀπηδεῖ.
κατὰ γὰρ τὸν Εὐριπίδην·

πληγὰς ὁ κῶμος λοῖδορόν θ' ὕβριν φέρει.
ὅθεν τινὲς τὴν Διονύσου γένεσιν καὶ τὴν τῆς Ὑβρεως
κατὰ ταῦτά γενέσθαι φασίν.

¹ H. Stephanus adds ἐκ δίκας δὲ καταδίκαι.

² Bochart : σφάκελλος CE.

³ Koechly adds τόν.

insult a law-suit, after the law-suit a verdict, after the verdict shackles, the stocks, and a fine."

Panyasis, the epic poet, ascribes the first toast to the Graces, the Hours, and Dionysus, the second to Aphrodite and Dionysus again, the third, however, to Violence and Ruin. He says:^a "The first portion fell to the lot of the Graces and the merry Hours, and to noisy Dionysus, the very gods who inspired the round. For the next following the Cyprus-born goddess and Dionysus drew the lot. Here men get the greatest good from drinking wine. If a man, content with that, goes back home from the still pleasant feast, he can never meet with any harm. But if he persist to the full measure of the third round and drink to excess, there rises the bitter doom of Violence and Ruin, with evils to men in their train. So then, good sir (for thou hast a proper measure of sweet drink), go to thy wedded wife and let thy companions rest. For I fear, when that third sweet round is quaffed, that Violence may excite wrath in thy heart and crown a goodly entertainment with an evil end. Nay, obey, and cease from too much drinking." And continuing the subject of wine immoderately used, Panyasis^b says: "After that the doom of Ruin and of Violence follows close upon the victim." According to Euripides,^c "the revel brings blows, insult, and outrage," whence some declare that Dionysus and Hybris ("Violence") were born at the same time.

^a *Frag. ep.* 13.

^b *Ibid.* 14.

^c *Cyclops* 534.

⁴ Probably ὑπότροπος should be read, *Od.* xxi. 211.

⁵ Naeke adds ἀμ'. These citations from Panyasis do not appear at this place in the mss. In C they occur after Book xiii., in E after xv.

"Αλεξίς δέ πού φησιν ὡς

- e ὁμοιότατος ἄνθρωπος οἶνω τὴν φύσιν
 τρόπον τιν' ἐστί. τὸν γὰρ οἶνον τὸν νέον
 πολλή 'στ' ἀνάγκη καὶ τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀποζέσαι
 πρῶτιστον ἀφυβρίσαι τ', ἀπανθήσαντα δὲ
 σκληρὸν γενέσθαι, παρακμάσαντα δ' ὦν λέγω
 τούτων ἀπάντων, ἀπαρυθέντα τὴν ἄνω
 ταύτην ἄνοιαν ἐπιπολάζουσιν, τότε
 πότιμον γενέσθαι καὶ καταστήναι πάλιν
 ἡδύν θ' ἅπασιν τοῦπίλοιπον διατελεῖν.

κατὰ δὲ τὸν Κυρηναῖον ποιητὴν·

- f οἶνός θ' ὃς πυρὶ ἴσον ἔχει μένος, εὖτ' ἂν ἐς ἄνδρας
 ἔλθῃ· κυμαίνει δ' οἷα Λίβυσσαν ἄλα
 βορρῆς ἢ νότος· τὰ δὲ καὶ κεκρυμμένα φαίνει
 βυσσόθεν· ἐκ δ' ἀνδρῶν πάντ' ἐτίναξε νόον.

ἀλλαχοῦ δὲ τοῦναντίον φησὶν "Αλεξίς·

οὐδὲν . . ἔοικ' ἄνθρωπος οἶνω τὴν φύσιν.
 ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀπογηρὰς ἀηδὴς γίνεται,
 οἶνον δὲ τὸν παλαιότατον σπουδάζομεν.
 ὁ μὲν δάκνει γάρ, ὁ δ' ἱλαροὺς ἡμᾶς ποιεῖ.

Πανύασις δὲ λέγει·

- 37 οἶνος γὰρ πυρὶ ἴσον ἐπιχθονίοισιν ὄνειαρ,
 ἐσθλόν, ἀλεξίκακον, πάσῃ συνοπηδὸν ἀνίη.
 ἐν μὲν γὰρ θαλίσῃ ἐρατὸν μέρος ἀγλαΐης τε,
 ἐν δὲ χοροῖτυπύῃ, ἐν δ' ἱμερτῇ φιλότῃτος.
 τῷ σε χρὴ παρὰ δαιτὶ δεδεγμένον¹ εὐφροني θυμῷ
 πίνειν, μηδὲ βορῆς κεκορημένον ἢ τε παῖδα
 ῥῖσθαι πλημύροντα, λελησμένον εὐφροσυνάων.

καὶ πάλιν·

Alexis says ^a somewhere : “ Man is, in a way, much like wine in his nature ; young wine, like the young man, is bound to boil up at first and do violence ; but when it has lost its ferment it grows hard, and after passing the crisis of all these conditions I speak of, and having had this top froth skimmed from the surface, it is at last fit to use ; it settles down again and always thereafter is pleasant to all.” And according to the poet of Cyrene ; ^b “ There is wine, which has the strength of fire when it enters into men ; it swells them as the north or south wind swells the Libyan sea, and brings to light the hidden things in the deep ; so wine drives the wits from men in complete upheaval.” But in another passage Alexis says just the opposite : ^c “ Man is not at all like wine in his nature ; for when he has grown old he loses his flavour, whereas the oldest wine is what we strive to get. The one bites, the other makes us merry.” And Panyasis says : ^d “ Wine is as great a boon to earthly creatures as fire. It is loyal, a defender from evil, a companion to solace every pain. Yea, wine is the desired portion of the feast and of merry-making, of the tripping dance and of yearning love. Therefore, thou shouldst receive and drink it at the feast with glad heart, and when satisfied with food thou shouldst not sit still like a child, filled to over-flowing, oblivious of the mirth.” And again : ^e

^a Kock ii. 313.

^b Eratosthenes, frag. 34 Hiller.

^c Kock ii. 399.

^d *Frag. ep.* 12.

^e *Ibid.* 14.

¹ Stobaeus, *Flor.* xviii. 22 : δεδεμένον CE.

οἶνος δὲ¹ θνητοῖσι θεῶν πάρα δῶρον ἄριστον,
 b ἄγλαός· ᾧ πᾶσαι μὲν ἐφαρμόζουσιν αἰοδαί,
 πάντες δ' ὀρχησμοί, πᾶσαι δ' ἐραταὶ φιλότῃτες.
 πάσας δ' ἐκ κραδίας ἀνίας ἀνδρῶν ἀλαπάξει
 πινόμενος κατὰ μέτρον· ὑπὲρ μέτρον δὲ χερεῖων.

Τίμαιος δὲ ὁ Ταυρομενίτης ἐν Ἀκράγαντι οἰκίαν
 τινὰ φησι καλεῖσθαι τριήρη ἐξ αἰτίας τοιαύτης.
 νεανίσκους τινὰς ἐν αὐτῇ μεθυσκομένους ἐς τοσοῦ-
 τον ἐλθεῖν μανίας ἐκθερμανθέντας ὑπὸ τῆς μέθης
 ὡς νομίζειν μὲν ἐπὶ τριήρους πλεῖν, χερμάζεσθαι
 c δὲ χαλεπῶς κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν· καὶ τοσοῦτον
 ἔκφρονας γενέσθαι ὡς τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας πάντα
 σκευή καὶ στρώματα ρίπτειν ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν,
 τὴν ναῦν διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἀποφορτίζεσθαι δόξαν
 αὐτοῖς λέγειν τὸν κυβερνήτην. συναθροιζομένων
 οὖν πολλῶν καὶ τὰ ριπτόμενα διαρπαζόντων οὐδ'
 ὡς παύεσθαι τῆς μανίας τοὺς νεανίσκους. καὶ
 τῇ ἐπιούσῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν παραγενομένων τῶν
 d στρατηγῶν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐγκληθέντες οἱ νεανίσκοι
 ἔτι ναυτιῶντες ἀπεκρίναντο πυνθανομένων τῶν
 ἀρχόντων ὑπὸ χειμῶνος ἐνοχλούμενοι ἠναγκάσθαι
 ἀποφορτίσασθαι τῇ θαλάσῃ τὰ περιττὰ τῶν
 φορτίων. θαυμαζόντων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν τὴν
 ἔκπληξιν τῶν ἀνδρῶν εἰς τῶν νεανίσκων, καίτοι
 δοκῶν τῶν ἄλλων πρεσβεύειν κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν,
 “ἐγὼ δ’, ἔφη, ἄνδρες Τρίτωνες, ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους
 καταβαλὼν ἐμαυτὸν ὑπὸ τοὺς θαλάμους ὡς ἐνι
 μάλιστα κατωτάτῳ ἐκείμην.” συγγνόντες οὖν τῇ
 αὐτῶν ἐκστάσει ἐπιτιμήσαντες μὴ πλείονος οἴνου
 ἐμφορεῖσθαι ἀφῆκαν. καὶ οἱ χάριν ἔχειν ὁμολογῇ-

¹ Musurus adds δὲ: ὡς οἶνος Clem. Al. Strom. p. 742.

" But wine is the best gift of gods to men, sparkling wine ; every song, every dance, every passionate love, goes with wine. It drives all sorrows from men's hearts when drunk in due measure, but when taken immoderately it is a bane."

Timaeus of Tauromenium says^a that in Agrigentum there is a house which is called the " trireme " from the following circumstance. A party of young fellows were drinking in it, and became so wild when overheated by the liquor that they imagined they were sailing in a trireme, and that they were in a bad storm on the ocean. Finally they completely lost their senses, and tossed all the furniture and bedding out of the house as though upon the waters, convinced that the pilot directed them to lighten the ship because of the raging storm. Well, a great crowd gathered and began to carry off the jetsam, but even then the youngsters did not cease from their mad actions. The next day the military authorities appeared at the house and made complaint against the young men when they were still half-seas over. To the questions of the magistrates they answered that they had been much put to it by a storm and had been compelled to throw into the sea the superfluous cargo. When the authorities expressed surprise at their insanity, one of the young men, though he appeared to be the eldest of the company, said to them, " Ye Tritons, I was so frightened that I threw myself into the lowest possible place in the hold and lay there." The magistrates, therefore, pardoned their delirium, but sentenced them never to drink too much, and let them go. They grate-

^a *F.H.G.* i. 221.

εσαντες . . . “ ἂν λιμένος, ἔφη, τύχωμεν ἀπαλα-
 λαγέντες τοσούτου κλύδωνος, Σωτῆρας ὑμᾶς ἐπι-
 φανείς¹ μετὰ τῶν θαλασσίων δαιμόνων ἐν τῇ
 πατρίδι ἰδρυσόμεθα ὡς αἰσίως ἡμῖν ἐπιφανέντας.”
 ἐντεῦθεν ἡ οἰκία τριήρης ἐκλήθη.

Φιλόχορος δέ φησιν ὅτι οἱ πίνοντες οὐ μόνον
 ἑαυτοὺς ἐμφανίζουσιν οὔτινές εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων ἕκαστον ἀνακαλύπτουσι παρρησίαν ἄγοντες.
 ὅθεν “ οἶνος καὶ ἀλήθεια ” λέγεται καὶ “ ἀνδρὸς
 f δ’ οἶνος ἔδειξε νόον ” καὶ τὸ νικητήριον ἐν Διονύ-
 σου τρίπους. καὶ γὰρ ἐκ τρίποδος λέγειν φαμέν
 τοὺς ἀληθεύοντας· δεῖ δὲ νοεῖν τρίποδα τοῦ Διονύ-
 σου τὸν κρατῆρα. ἦν γὰρ τὸ ἀρχαῖον δύο γένη
 τριπόδων, οὓς καλεῖσθαι λέβητας συνέβαινε ἀμφο-
 τέρους· ἐμπυριβήτης ὁ καὶ λοετροχόος. Αἰσχύλος·

τὸν μὲν τρίπους ἐδέξατ’ οἰκεῖος λέβης
 αἰεὶ φυλάσσων τὴν ὑπὲρ πυρὸς στάσιν.

38 ὁ δ’ ἕτερος κρατῆρ καλούμενος. “Ὀμηρος· “ ἔπτ’
 ἀπύρους τρίποδας.” ἐν τούτοις δὲ τὸν οἶνον
 ἐκίρνων· καὶ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας οἰκεῖος
 τρίπους. διὸ Ἀπόλλωνος μὲν οἰκεῖος διὰ τὴν ἐκ
 μαντικῆς ἀλήθειαν, Διονύσου δὲ διὰ τὴν ἐν μέθῃ.
 Σῆμος δ’ ὁ Δῆλιός φησι· “ τρίπους χαλκοῦς, οὐχ
 ὁ Πυθικός, ἀλλ’ ὃν νῦν λέβητα καλοῦσιν. οὔτοι
 δ’ ἦσαν οἱ μὲν ἄπυροι, εἰς οὓς τὸν οἶνον εἰσεκεράν-
 νουν, οἱ δὲ λοετροχόοι, ἐν οἷς τὸ ὕδωρ ἐθέρμαινον,
 b καὶ ἐμπυριβῆται. καὶ τούτων ἔνιοι ὠτῶντες,

¹ Meineke: ἐπιφανῶς CE.

^a F.H.G. i. 387.

^b “In vino veritas,” cf. Alcaeus, P.L.G. ⁴ frag. 57.

fully promised. . . "If," said he, "we ever make port after this awful tempest, we shall rear altars in our country to you, as Saviours in visible presence, side by side with the sea gods, because you appeared to us so opportunely." This is why the house was called the "trireme."

Philochorus says^a that drinkers not only reveal what they are, but also disclose the secrets of everybody else in their outspokenness. Hence the saying, "wine is truth also,"^b and "wine revealeth the heart of man."^c Hence also the tripod as prize of victory in the festival of Dionysus. For of those who speak the truth we say that they "speak from the tripod,"^d and it must be understood that the mixing-bowl is Dionysus's tripod. For in ancient times there were two sorts of tripods, both of which came to be termed cauldrons. The one called "bath-pourer" was also made to stand over a fire. Thus Aeschylus^e: "This was contained in the household cauldron, tripod-mounted, which ever keeps its station above the fire." The other is the so-called *krater* ("mixing-bowl"). Homer^f: "seven tripods, unspoiled by fire." In these they used to mix their wine, and this is "the veritable tripod of truth." Wherefore the tripod is proper to Apollo because of its prophetic truth, while to Dionysus it is proper because of the truth of wine. Now Semus of Delos says:^g "Bronze tripod; not the Pythian, but rather what is now termed cauldron. Of these some were not intended for fire, and in them they mixed wine; others were pitchers for the bath, in which they heated water, and they were made to stand over a fire. Of these latter some had handles,

^a Theognis 500.

^d Like the Delphic priestess.

^e *T.G.F.*² 3.

^f *Iliad* ix. 122.

^g *F.H.G.* iv. 495.

τρίποδα δὲ τὴν ὑπόβασιν ἔχοντες τρίποδες ὠνομάζοντο.”

Φησί που Ἐφίππος·

Α. οἴνου σε πλήθος πόλλ’ ἀναγκάζει λαλεῖν.

Β. οὐκοῦν μεθύοντάς φασι τάληθῇ λέγειν.

Ἀντιφάνης·

κρύψαι, Φειδία,
ἅπαντα τᾶλλα τις δύναιτ’ ἂν πλήν δυοῖν,
οἶνόν τε πίνων εἰς ἔρωτά τ’ ἐμπεσών.
ἀμφοτέρα μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τῶν βλεμμάτων
καὶ τῶν λόγων ταῦθ’· ὥστε τοὺς ἀρνούμενους,
μάλιστα τούτους . . . ¹ καταφανεῖς ποιεῖ.

Φιλόχορος δὲ φησιν Ἀμφικτύονα τὸν Ἀθηναίων
βασιλέα μαθόντα παρὰ Διονύσου τὴν τοῦ οἴνου
κράσιν πρῶτον κεράσαι. διὸ καὶ ὀρθοὺς γενέσθαι
τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὕτω πίνοντας, πρότερον ὑπὸ
τοῦ ἀκράτου καμπτομένους· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἰδρύ-
σασθαι βωμὸν ὀρθοῦ Διονύσου ἐν τῷ τῶν Ὠρῶν
ἱερῷ· αὐταὶ γὰρ καὶ τὸν τῆς ἀμπέλου καρπὸν
ἐκτρέφουσι. πλησίον δ’ αὐτοῦ καὶ ταῖς Νύμφαις
βωμὸν ἔδειμεν, ὑπόμνημα τοῖς χρωμένοις τῆς
κράσεως ποιούμενος· καὶ γὰρ Διονύσου τροφοὶ
αἱ Νύμφαι λέγονται. καὶ θέσμιον ἔθετο προσ-
φέρεσθαι μετὰ τὰ σιτία ἄκρατον μόνον ὅσον γεύ-
σασθαι, δεῖγμα τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θεοῦ, τὸ
δὲ λοιπὸν ἤδη κεκραμένον, ὅπόσον ἕκαστος βού-
λεται· προσεπιλέγειν δὲ τούτῳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς σωτή-
ρος ὄνομα διδαχῆς καὶ μνήμης ἕνεκα τῶν πινόντων,
ὅτι οὕτω πίνοντες ἀσφαλῶς σωθήσονται. Πλάτων
δ’ ἐν δευτέρῳ Νόμῳ τὴν τοῦ οἴνου χρῆσιν φησιν
ὑγιείας ἕνεκα ὑπάρχειν.

but having three feet as a base they were called tripods."

Ephippus says somewhere : ^a "A. Too much wine makes you babble too much.—B. Ay, but they say that men in their cups speak the truth." And Antiphanes ^b : "One may hide all else, Pheidias, but not these two things—that he is drinking wine, and that he has fallen in love. Both of these betray him through his eyes and through his words, so that the more he denies, the more they make it plain."

Philochorus ^c has this : "Amphictyon, king of Athens, learned from Dionysus the art of mixing wine, and was the first to mix it. So it was that men came to stand upright, drinking wine mixed, whereas before they were bent double by the use of unmixed. Hence he founded an altar of the 'upright' Dionysus in the shrine of the Seasons ; for these make ripe the fruit of the vine. Near it he also built an altar to the Nymphs to remind devotees of the mixing ; for the Nymphs are said to be the nurses of Dionysus. He also instituted the custom of taking just a sip of unmixed wine after meat, as a proof of the power of the good god, but after that they might drink mixed wine, as much as each man chose. They were also to repeat over this cup the name of Zeus the Saviour as a warning and reminder to drinkers that only when they drank in this fashion would they surely be safe." Plato in the second book of the *Laws* ^d says that the use of wine is designed to promote health.

^a Kock ii. 263.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 387.

^b Kock ii. 114.

^d 674 B.

¹ A lost *ταῦτα* seems to be the subject.

e Ἀπὸ τοῦ κατὰ μέθην δὲ καταστήματος καὶ ταύρῳ
 παρεικάζουσι τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ παρδάλει διὰ τὸ
 πρὸς βίαν τρέπεσθαι τοὺς ἐξοινωθέντας. Ἀλκαῖος·

ἄλλοτε μὲν μελιαδέος, ἄλλοτε δ'
 ὀξύτερου τριβόλων ἀρυτημένοι.

εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ θυμικοὶ γίνονται· τοιοῦτος δ' ὁ
 ταῦρος. Εὐριπίδης·

ταῦροι δ' ὕβρισται κεῖς κέρας θυμούμενοι.

f διὰ δὲ τὸ μάχιμον καὶ θηριώδεις ἔνιοι γίνονται·
 ὅθεν καὶ τὸ παρδαλωδες.

Καλῶς οὖν Ἀρίστων ὁ Κεῖός φησιν ἡδιστον
 ποτόν εἶναι τὸν ἅμα μὲν γλυκύτητος, ἅμα δ'
 εὐωδίας κοινωνοῦντα. διὸ καὶ τὸ καλούμενον
 νέκταρ κατασκευάζειν τινὰς περὶ τὸν Λυδίας
 Ὀλυμπον οἶνον καὶ κηρία συγκιρνάντας εἰς ταῦτα
 39 καὶ τὰ τῶν ἀνθῶν εὐώδη. οἶδα δ' ὅτι Ἀναξανδρί-
 δης τὸ νέκταρ οὐ ποτόν, ἀλλὰ τροφήν εἶναι λέγει
 θεῶν·

τὸ νέκταρ ἐσθίω πάννυ
 μάττων διαπίνω τ' ἀμβροσίαν καὶ τῷ Διὶ
 διακονῶ καὶ σεμνὸς εἰμ' ἐκάστοτε

Ἡρα λαλῶν καὶ Κύπριδι παρακαθήμενος.

καὶ Ἀλκμὰν δέ φησι “ τὸ νέκταρ ἔδμεναι ” αὐτούς·
 καὶ Σαπφῶ δέ φησιν·

ἀμβροσίας μὲν
 κρατὴρ ἐκέκρατο,
 Ἑρμᾶς δ' ἔλεν ὄλπιν
 θεοῖς οἶνοχοῆσαι.

b ὁ δ' Ὅμηρος θεῶν πόμα τὸ νέκταρ οἶδεν· Ἴβυκος
 δέ φησι τὴν ἀμβροσίαν τοῦ μέλιτος κατ' ἐπίτασιν

From the condition produced by wine they liken Dionysus to a bull or a panther, because they who have indulged too freely are prone to violence. Alcaeus^a: "Sometimes drawing for themselves honey-like sweetness, sometimes, again, what is sharper than caltrops." There are some drinkers who become full of rage, like a bull. Euripides^b: "Insolent bulls, driving rage into their horns." Some, also, become like wild beasts in their desire to fight, whence the likeness to a panther.

Rightly, then, Ariston of Ceos says that the pleasantest drink is that which has its share both of sweetness and of fragrance. Wherefore, he says, certain peoples in the neighbourhood of the Lydian Olympus prepare "nectar" by mixing in the same potion wine, honey, and sweet-smelling flowers. Now I am aware that Anaxandrides declares^c that nectar is not a drink, but a food of the gods: "I eat nectar, chewing it well, and I drink now and then ambrosia; I am a minister to Zeus, and I can boast of gossiping when I like with Hera, or sitting beside Kypriis." Alcman also says^d the gods "eat nectar." Sappho, too:^e "There stood a mixing-bowl filled with ambrosia, while Hermes grasped the pitcher to serve the gods." Homer, however, knows of nectar only as a drink of the gods; and Ibycus^f declares in exaggerated praise that ambrosia has ninefold the

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 47.

^c Kock ii. 160.

^e *Ibid.* 51.

^b *Bacchae* 743.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 100.

^f *Ibid.* 33.

ἐννεαπλασίαν ἔχειν γλυκύτητα, τὸ μέλι λέγων
 ἕνατον εἶναι μέρος τῆς ἀμβροσίας κατὰ τὴν ἡδονήν.

οὐδεὶς φιλοπότης ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος κακός.

ὁ γὰρ διμάτωρ Βρόμιος οὐ χαίρει συνὼν
 ἀνδράσι πονηροῖς οὐδ' ἀπαιδεύτῳ βίῳ,

φησὶν Ἀλεξίς, καὶ ὅτι οἶνος

φιλολόγους πάντας ποιεῖ τοὺς πλείονα
 πίνοντας αὐτόν.

ο ὁ δὲ ποιήσας τὸ εἰς Κρατῖνον ἐπίγραμμα φησιν·

οἶνός τοι χαρίεντι πέλει μέγας ἵππος ἀοιδῶ,

ὔδωρ δὲ πίνων χρηστὸν οὐδὲν ἂν τέκοις.

ταύτ' ἔλεγεν, Διόνυσσε, καὶ ἔπνεεν οὐχ ἑνὸς ἀσκοῦ

Κρατῖνος, ἀλλὰ παντὸς ὠδῶδει πίθου.

τοιγάρ οἱ στεφάνων δόμος ἔβρυεν, εἶχε δὲ κιττῶ
 μέτωπον οἶα καὶ σὺ κεκροκωμένον.

Πολέμων φησὶν ἐν Μουνυχίᾳ ἦρῳα Ἀκρατοπότην
 τιμᾶσθαι, παρὰ δὲ Σπαρτιάταις Μάττωνα καὶ
 Κεράωνα ἦρῳας ὑπὸ τινων μαγείρων ἰδρῦσθαι ἐν
 τοῖς φειδιτίοις. τιμᾶται δὲ καὶ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ Δει-
 πνεὺς ἀπὸ τῶν δείπνων σχὼν τὴν προσηγορίαν.

Ἐκ τροφῆς ξηρᾶς “οὐτ' ἂν σκώμματα γένοιτο,
 οὐτ' αὐτοσχέδια ποιήματα,” ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδὲ κόμ-
 πος οὐδὲ ψυχῆς ἀλαζονεία. καλῶς οὖν ἐν τῷ
 “πῇ ἔβαν εὐχῶλαι ἄς ἐν Λήμνῳ ἡγοράασθε,
 ἔσθοντες κρέα πολλὰ καὶ πίνοντες οἴνου κρατῆρας
 ἐπιστεφέας” ἐπεσημήνατο ὁ γραμματικὸς Ἀρίστ-
 αρχος περιγράφων τὸν στίχον, ὃς ἀπὸ¹ κρεω-
 φαγίας αὐχεῖν ποιεῖ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ
 πάσης εὐθυμίας καὶ πληρώσεως τὸ καυχᾶσθαι

¹ Eustath. 1198. 15: ὑπὲρ CE. Cf. Schol. *Iliad* xx. 84.

sweetness of honey, when he says that honey is the ninth part of ambrosia in sweetness.

"No man who is fond of drinking is base. For the twice-mothered^a Bromius delights not in the company of wicked men or untutored ways," says Alexis;^b and he adds that wine "makes all fond of talk who drink it too freely." The author of the epigram on Cratinus says:^c "'Wine,' I aver, 'is a mighty horse to the witty bard, but you that drink water can never produce anything good.' Thus spoke Cratinus, O Dionysus, and breathed not of one wine-skin, but reeked of every cask. Therefore his halls teemed with chaplets, and he had a brow like thine, yellow with the ivy berry." Polemon says^d that in Munichia honours are paid to a hero Acra-topotes ("Drinker of unmixed wine"), and that among the Spartans statues of heroes named Matton ("Kneader") and Ceraon ("Mixer") have been set up by certain cooks in the public mess. In Achaea, also, Deipneus, who got his name from *deipna* ("dinners"), is held in honour.

"From dry food no jests will grow nor impromptu verses"—nor yet, again, will conceit or boasting of spirit. Rightly, therefore, the line,^e "whither are gone the boasts ye uttered in Lemnos, when ye ate much flesh and drank goblets brimming with wine," is bracketed by the scholar Aristarchus in his notes, because it represents the Greeks as boasting after eating meat. For boasting, ridicule, and jests spring

^a Referring to the second birth of Dionysus from the thigh of Zeus.

^b Kock ii. 400.

^c *Anth. Pal.* xiii. 29, Kock i. 74.

^d Frag. 40 Preller; cf. 173 f.

^e *Iliad* viii. 231.

καὶ σκώπτειν καὶ γελοιάζειν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἀλλοι-
ούσης τὴν γνώμην καὶ πρὸς τὸ ψευδὲς τρεπούσης,
ἣ γίνεται κατὰ τὴν μέθην. διὸ Βακχυλίδης φησί·

γλυκεῖ' ἀνάγκα

σευομένα κυλίκων θάλλησι θυμόν·

Κύπριδος δ' ἐλπίς διαιθύσσει φρένας

ἀμμιγνυμένα Διονυσίοισι δώροις.

f ἀνδράσι δ' ὑποτάτω πέμπει μερίμνας·

αὐτίκα μὲν πόλεων κρήδεμνα λύει,

πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις μοναρχήσειν δοκεῖ.

χρυσῶ δ' ἐλέφαντί τε μαρμαίρουσιν οἴκοι

πυροφόροι δὲ κατ' αἰγλήεντα πόντον¹ . . .

νῆες ἄγουσιν ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου μέγιστον

πλοῦτον· ὥς πίνοντος ὀρμαίνει κέαρ.

40 Σοφοκλῆς δέ φησι·

. . .² τὸ μεθύειν πημονῆς λυτήριον.

οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ποιηταί φασι τὸν “οἶνον εὐφρόνα καρπὸν
ἀρούρης.” καὶ ὁ τῶν ποιητῶν δὲ βασιλεὺς τὸν
Ὅδυσσέα παράγει λέγοντα· “ὅς δέ κ' ἀνὴρ οἶνοιο
κορεσσάμενος καὶ ἐδωδῆς πανημέριος πολεμίζῃ,
θαρσαλέον νύ οἱ ἦτορ,” καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.

Ὅτι Σιμωνίδης τὴν αὐτὴν ἀρχὴν τίθησιν οἶνου
καὶ μουσικῆς. ἀπὸ μέθης καὶ ἡ τῆς κωμωδίας
καὶ ἡ τῆς τραγωδίας εὔρεσις ἐν Ἰκαρίῳ τῆς
b Ἀττικῆς εὐρέθη,³ καὶ κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τῆς τρύγης
καιρόν· ἀφ' οὗ δὴ καὶ τρυγῶδιά τὸ πρῶτον ἐκλήθη
ἡ κωμωδία.

τὴν παυσίλυπον ἄμπελον δοῦναι βροτοῖς.

οἶνου δὲ μηκέτ' ὄντος οὐκ ἔστιν Κύπρις

οὐδ' ἄλλο τερπνὸν οὐδὲν ἀνθρώποις ἔτι,

not from every kind of heartiness and fullness, but only from that which alters the spirit so completely that it inclines to illusion, which happens only through wine. Wherefore Bacchylides says :^a "A sweet compelling impulse issues from the cups and warms the heart ; and hope of love fulfilled speeds through the brain when mingled with the gifts of Dionysus, sending the thoughts of men to topmost heights. Soon it breaks down even the battlements of cities, and every man dreams of being a monarch. With gold, yes, and with ivory, his house glitters ; wheat-laden ships carry over the shining sea mighty wealth from Egypt. Thus does the drinker's heart leap with fancies." Sophocles, too, says^b that "to be full of wine is the solvent of pain," while other poets declare that "wine is the fruit of the glebe that makes the heart merry" ;^c and the prince of poets makes Odysseus say :^d "If a man hath had his fill of wine and food, though he fight all day, yet is his heart brave within him," et cetera.

Simonides^e ascribes the same origin to wine and to literature. Inspired by wine, both comedy and tragedy were invented in Icarium,^f a village of Attica, at the very time of the vintage (*trygê*). Hence comedy was at first called *trygoedia*. "The vine, antidote to sorrow, was given to mortals ; without wine Love lives not, and every other joy of mortals

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 27.

^b *T.G.F.*² 295.

^c *Iliad* iii. 246. ^d *Iliad* xix. 167. ^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 221.

^f Icaria (which Casaubon reads in the text). Here Thespis produced the first tragedies.

¹ Erfurdt supplies *πόντον*.

² Cobet supplied *κακόν*, which is inappropriate in this context.

³ The tautology seems to be the fault of the epitomator.

Εὐριπίδης ἐν Βάκχαις φησί. καὶ Ἀστυδάμας δέ
φησι·

θνητοῖσι τὴν ἀκεσφόρον
λύπης ἔφηνεν οἰνομήτορ' ἄμπελον.—

- c συνεχῶς μὲν γὰρ ἐμπιπλάμενος ἀμελῆς γίνεται
ἄνθρωπος, ὑποπίνων δὲ πάνυ φροντιστικός,
Ἀντιφάνης φησίν.

οὐ μεθύω τὴν φρόνησιν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον μόνον,
τὸ διορίζεσθαι βεβαίως τῷ στόματι τὰ γράμματα,
φησὶν Ἀλεξίς.

- Σέλευκος δὲ φησι τὸ παλαιὸν οὐκ εἶναι ἔθος
οὗτ' οἶνον ἐπὶ πλείον οὗτ' ἄλλην ἡδυπάθειαν προσ-
φέρεισθαι, μὴ θεῶν ἔνεκα τοῦτο δρῶντας. διὸ καὶ
θοῖνας καὶ θαλείας καὶ μέθας ὠνόμαζον· τὰς μὲν
ὅτι διὰ θεοὺς οἰνοῦσθαι δεῖν ὑπελάμβανον, τὰς δ'
ὅτι θεῶν χάριν ἡλίζοντο καὶ συνήεσαν. τοῦτο
d γάρ ἐστι τὸ “δαῖτα θάλειαν.” τὸ δὲ μεθύειν
φησὶν Ἀριστοτέλης τὸ μετὰ τὸ θύειν αὐτῷ χρῆσθαι.

θεοῖσι μικρὰ θύοντας τέλη,
τῶν βουθυτούντων ὄντας εὐσεβεστέρους,

Εὐριπίδης φησί. καὶ σημαίνει ὧδε τὸ τέλος τὴν
θυσίαν. καὶ Ὅμηρος·

οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγέ τί φημι τέλος χαριέστερον εἶναι
ἢ ὅταν εὐφροσύνη μὲν ἔχῃ κατὰ δῆμον ἅπαντα.
τελετάς τε καλοῦμεν τὰς ἔτι μείζους καὶ μετὰ
τινος μυστικῆς παραδόσεως ἑορτὰς τῶν εἰς αὐτὰς

^a 772.

^c Kock ii. 123.

^b T.G.F.² 780.

^d Kock ii. 403.

dies," says Euripides in the *Bacchae*.^a And Astydamas also says : ^b " He revealed to mortals that cure for sorrow, the vine, mother of wine."—" If a man fill himself too continually he loses thought, but if he drink moderately he becomes full of ideas," says Antiphanes.^c " I have drunk not to the clouding of my reason, but just so much that I can still surely distinguish the syllables with my tongue," says Alexis.^d

Seleucus maintains that in old times it was not the custom to indulge in too much wine or in any other luxury, except in honour of the gods. Hence they named their carousals either *thoinai* or *thaleiai* or *methai*—the first, because they thought it their duty to take wine for the gods' sake,^e the second because they gathered and came together to grace the gods.^f This, namely, is the meaning of *daita thaleian* (" bountiful feast").^g As for the term *methê* (" drunkenness") Aristotle says ^h that the verb *methyo* (" get drunk ") comes from the use of wine after sacrifice.

" Sacrificing but meagre offerings in rites to the gods, albeit more pious than they who offer oxen," says Euripides.ⁱ In this way he indicates that the word " rite " means " festival." Homer, too, has these lines : ^k " As for me, I say that no more precious rite can be celebrated than when mirth possesseth the whole people." Further, we call by the name of " mystic rites " those festivals which are still more important and are accompanied by certain traditional mysteries, deriving the name from the large

^e As though *θοίνη* were *θεοί + οἶνος*.

^f Joining *θεοί* and *ἀλίσσω* to make *θάλεια*.

^g *i.e.* a feast where men gather to honour the gods; *cf.* 24 b.

^h *Frag.* 102 Rose; *μεθύω* quasi *μετὰ τὸ θύειν*.

ⁱ *T.G.F.*² 458.

^k *Od.* ix. 5.

e δαπανημάτων ἔνεκα. τελεῖν γὰρ τὸ δαπανᾶν, καὶ πολυτελεῖς οἱ πολλὰ ἀναλίσκοντες καὶ εὐτελεῖς οἱ ὀλίγοι. φησὶν Ἀλεξίς·

τοὺς εὐτυχοῦντας ἐπιφανῶς
 δεῖ ζῆν φανεράν τε τὴν δόσιν τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ
 ποιεῖν· ὁ γὰρ θεὸς¹ δεδωκὼς τὰγαθὰ
 ὧν μὲν πεποίηκεν οἶεται χάριν τινὰ
 ἔχειν ἑαυτῷ· τοὺς ἀποκρυπτομένους δὲ καὶ
 πράττειν μετρίως φάσκοντας ἀχαρίστους ὁρῶν
 f ἀνελευθέρως τε ζῶντας ἐπὶ καιροῦ τινος
 λαβὼν ἀφείλεθ' ὅσα δεδωκὼς ἦν πάλοι.

Τοσαῦτα οἰνολογήσαντος ἦτοι περὶ οἴνων εἰπόντος· λαφύσσοντος οἴνων ὀνόματα.²

Οὐ χαίρει τῷ πόματι ἐκ πρώτης ἐθισθεὶς ἀνατροφῆς ὑδροποτεῖν.

ἡδὺ . . . ἔστ' ἐν δαιτὶ καὶ εἰλαπίνῃ τεθαλυῖη
 τέρπεσθαι μύθοισιν, ἐπὴν δαιτὸς κορέσωνται,

Ἡσίοδος ἐν τῇ Μελαμποδία φησίν.

Οὐ τινι ὑμῶν ἐπῆλθε περὶ ὑδάτων³ εἰπεῖν τι, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ὁ οἶνος ἀφύεται, καίτοι Πινδάρου τοῦ μεγαλοφωνοτάτου ἄριστον πάντων εἶναι τὸ ὕδωρ
 41 φήσαντος. Ὀμηρος μὲν οὖν ὁ θειότατος καὶ τροφिमώτατον αὐτὸ οἶδεν ἐν οἷς “αἰγείρων ὑδατο-
 τρεφέων” ἄλλος λέγει. ἐπαινεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸ διαυγές

¹ Hermann adds θεός.

² These two lines are in the margin of C, not in E.

³ E: ὕδατος C. Dindorf thinks something is lost after εἰπεῖν τι, e.g. πίθοι (“casks”) ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ὁ οἶνος ἀφύσσεται or ἀφύεται, cf. Od. xxiii. 305.

^a *Telos*, “rite,” also means “toll,” “expense.”

sums expended upon them.^a For *telein* means to spend generously, and those who spend much are called *polyteleis*, those who spend little, *euteleis*.^b Alexis says: ^c "The prosperous should live ostentatiously, and so make plain the god's bounty. For the god who has bestowed these blessings thinks that a man should feel grateful to him for what he has done. But when men try to hide their fortune, alleging that they are but indifferently well off, the god sees that they are ungrateful and are living meanly, and at the first opportunity he seizes and wrests from them all that he has given before."

All this is said by way of oenologizing, or talking about wines; gulping down,^d as it were, all the names of wines.

He who has been accustomed from his earliest upbringing to drink water takes no pleasure in the cup.

"Pleasant it is, at the feast and the bounteous banquet, for men to enjoy themselves with stories after they are satisfied with eating," says Hesiod in the epic tale of Melampus.^e

It has not occurred to any of you to speak about waters, although from its mixture with water the wine is drawn for drinking. And yet the grandiloquent Pindar has said that "of all things water is best."^f The divine Homer knows that it is very nourishing, in the lines where he speaks of a grove "of poplars nurtured by water."^g He also praises its clear-

^b *Polyteleis*, "much-spending," "lavish;" *euteleis*, "spending for what is easily paid for," hence "cheap," "mean."

^c Kock ii. 394.

^d The word is Homeric (*Iliad* xi. 176, etc.), showing that the writer of the note took it from Athenaeus.

^e Frag. 192 Rzach.

^f *Ol.* i. 1.

^g *Od.* xvii. 208.

αὐτοῦ· “κρῆναι πίσυρες ῥέον ὕδατι λευκῷ.” τὸ δὲ δὴ κοῦφον καὶ πλείονος τιμῆς ἄξιον ἡμερτὸν καλεῖ· ἡμερτὸν οὖν φησι τὸν Τιταρήσιον, ὃς τῷ “Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται.” καὶ τοῦ ῥυπτικοῦ δὲ ὕδατος μέμνηται· ὃ ἀποδεχόμενος καὶ Πραξαγόρας ὁ Κῶος . . .¹ καλὸν εἶναι λέγει·

καλὸν ὑπεκπρορᾷ μάλα περ ῥυπόωντα καθῆραι.

b διαστέλλει δὲ καὶ γλυκὺ ὕδωρ ἀπὸ πλατέος, τὸν μὲν Ἑλλήσποντον εἶναι λέγων πλατύν, ὑπὲρ δὲ θατέρου φράζων “στήσαμεν νῆας ἀγχοῦ ὕδατος γλυκεροῖο.” οἶδε δὲ καὶ τὴν τοῦ² χλιαροῦ φύσιν πρὸς τὰ τραύματα. τὸν γοῦν Εὐρύπυλον τρωθέντα ἐκ τούτου καταιονᾷ· καίτοι εἰ ἐπισχεῖν ἔδει τὴν αἱμορραγίαν, τὸ ψυχρὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἦν συστρέφον καὶ συσφίγγον. εἰς δὲ τὸ παρηγορῆσαι τὰς ὀδύνας c τῷ θερμῷ ἐπαιονᾷ θέλγειν δυναμένῳ. ἐστὶ δὲ παρ’ αὐτῷ τὸ λιαρὸν θερμόν. ἐναργῶς δὲ τοῦτο δείκνυσιν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Σκαμάνδρου πηγῶν·

ἡ μὲν γάρ, φησὶν, ὕδατι λιαρῷ ῥέει, ἀμφὶ δὲ καπνὸς γίνεται ἐξ αὐτῆς ὥσει πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο.

ἄρα γε τοῦτο λιαρὸν ἐστὶν ἀφ’ οὗ πυρὸς ἀτμὶς καὶ καπνὸς ἔμπυρος ἀναφέρεται; περὶ δὲ τῆς ἐτέρας πηγῆς λέγει ὡς θέρους

ῥέει εἰκυῖα χαλάζῃ

ἢ χιόνι ψυχρῇ ἢ ἐξ ὕδατος κρυστάλλῳ.

d εἰωθὼς δὲ λέγειν καὶ τοὺς νεοτρώτους θερμῷ περιρρεῖσθαι αἵματι ἐπὶ μὲν Ἀγαμέμνονός φησιν·

¹ Kaibel marks a lacuna.

² Brunck adds τοῦ.

^a Od. v. 70.

^b Iliad ii. 753.

^c Od. vi. 87.

^d Iliad vii. 26.

^e Perhaps because salt was extracted from the broad

ness: "Four fountains gushed with water white."^a Whatever flows lightly and is of unusual value he calls desirable. Thus he speaks of the Titaresius, which "flows into the Peneius,"^b as desirable. He also mentions water fit for cleansing in a passage which Praxagoras of Cos accepts with approval . . . Homer speaks of it as "good":^c "It flows past, good for cleansing even very soiled garments." Moreover, he distinguishes fresh water from "broad": in speaking of the Hellespont,^d he uses the term "broad."^e But of fresh water he says:^f "We stayed our ships near a well of fresh water." He also knows the good qualities of hot water in the treatment of wounds. For he makes of this a fomentation to apply to Eurypylus when he was wounded.^g And yet if one had merely to check the flow of blood, cold water would have been suitable, since it hardens and contracts the flesh; but for dulling pain Homer causes Eurypylus to be bathed with hot water, since it is potent for soothing. In Homer, too, the word *liaros* means hot. This he makes quite clear in the passage about the sources of the Scamander:^h "The one," he says, "flows with hot water, and about it smoke rises up as from a blazing fire." Must not this be hot, when from it a fiery vapour and hot smoke rise into the air? But concerning the other spring he says that in summer "it flows like hail or chilling snow or ice which forms from water." And just as he is wont to say of fresh wounds that the warm blood flows round them, so, in the case of Agamemnon, he says:ⁱ "while yet the blood welled ocean. For πλατύ, meaning "salt" or "brackish," see Herod. ii. 108. Cf. Eng. "flat" as applied to taste.

^f *Od.* xii. 305.

^g *Iliad* xi. 830.

^h *Iliad* xxii. 149.

ⁱ *Iliad* xi. 266.

ὄφρα οἱ αἰμὶ ἔτι θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν ἐξ ὠτειλῆς.
ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ φεύγοντος μετὰ τὸ βληθῆναι ἐλάφου
μεταφράζων φησίν·

ὄφρ' αἷμα λιαρὸν καὶ γούνατ' ὀρώρη.

Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ μετάκερας καλοῦσι τὸ χλιαρόν, ὡς
Ἑρατοσθένης φησίν·

ὑδαρῇ φησὶ καὶ μετάκερας.

Τῶν δ' ἄλλων ὑδάτων τὰ μὲν ἐκ πετρῶν φερό-
μενα δνοφερὰ καλεῖ ὡς ἀχρεῖα δηλονότι· τὰ δὲ
ἐκ κρηναῖα καὶ διὰ πλείονος γῆς καὶ εὐκάρπου φερό-
μενα τῶν ἄλλων προκρίνει, ὡς καὶ Ἡσίοδος·

κρήνης ἀενάου καὶ ἀπορρύτου, ἣ τ' ἀθόλωτος.
καὶ Πίνδαρος·

μελιγαθὲς ἀμβρόσιον ὕδωρ
Τιλφώσσας ἀπὸ καλλικρήνου.

κρήνη δ' ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ ἢ Τιλφώσσα· ἀφ' ἧς Ἀριστο-
φάνης φησὶ Τειρεσίαν πίνοντα διὰ γῆρας οὐχ ὑπο-
μείναντα τὴν ψυχρότητα ἀποθανεῖν. Θεόφραστος
f δὲ φησιν ἐν τῷ περὶ ὑδάτων τὸ Νεῖλου ὕδωρ πολυ-
γονώτατον καὶ γλυκύτατον· διὸ καὶ λύνει τὰς
κοιλίας τῶν πινόντων μῖξιν ἔχον λιτρώδη. ἐν δὲ
τῷ περὶ φυτῶν ἐνιαχοῦ φησιν ὕδωρ γίνεσθαι
παιδογόνον ὡς ἐν Θεσπιαῖς, ἐν Πύρρᾳ δὲ ἄγονον.
καὶ τῶν γλυκέων δὲ φησιν ὑδάτων ἔνια ἄγονα ἢ
οὐ πολύγονα, ὡς τὸ ἐν Φέτᾳ καὶ τὸ ἐν Πύρρᾳ.
42 αὐχμῶν δὲ ποτε γενομένων περὶ τὸν Νεῖλον ἐρρύη
τὸ ὕδωρ ἰῶδες καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἀπώλοντο.
μεταβάλλειν τέ φησιν οὐ μόνον τὰ πικρὰ τῶν
ὑδάτων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ἀλυκὸν καὶ ὅλους ποταμούς,

up warm from his wound" (employing the word *thermos*), but, on the other hand, of the stag which flees after being shot, he says (changing the word to *liaros*),^a "while the blood is warm and his limbs are strong to move." But Athenians call what is warm *metakeras* ("lukewarm"), according to Eratosthenes: "diluted," he says, "and lukewarm."

Regarding other waters, Homer calls those which flow from rocks "dark,"^b meaning "unfit for use." He prefers to all others the water of springs and those which flow through fertile and rather deep soil, as Hesiod does also: ^c "A spring perpetual and ever flowing, which has not been fouled." And Pindar says: ^d "Ambrosial water, honeyed delight, flows from the fair spring of Tilphossa." This Tilphossa is a spring in Boeotia, from which, Aristophanes says, Teiresias drank; but not being able to bear its coldness because of his age he died. Theophrastus, in his work *On Waters*,^e says that Nile water is very fertilizing and fresh. Hence it loosens the drinker's bowels, since it contains a soda ingredient. In his work *On Plants*^f he says that in some places water occurs which promotes conception, as in Thespieae, whereas in Pyrrha it produces sterility. He also says ^g that some fresh waters are sterile or not very favourable to conception, like that in Pheta or in Pyrrha. And once, when droughts had occurred in the Nile valley, the flow of water became poisonous and many Egyptians died. He further says that many bitter waters as well as salt water and entire rivers change

^a *Iliad* xi. 477.

^b *Iliad* ix. 15.

^c *Op.* 595.

^d *P.L.G.*⁶ 466.

^e *Frag.* 159 Wimmer.

^f *Theophr. Hist. Plant.* ix. 18. 10.

^g *Frag.* 159 Wimmer.

καθὰ τὸν ἐν Καρία, παρ' ᾧ Ζηνοποσειδῶνος ἱερόν
 ἔστιν. αἴτιον δὲ τὸ πολλοὺς κεραυνοὺς πίπτειν
 περὶ τὸν τόπον. ἄλλα δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων καὶ σωμα-
 τῶδη ἔστι καὶ ἔχει ὥσπερ τι βάρος ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, ὡς
 τὸ ἐν Τροιζῆνι· τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ τῶν γενομένων
 εὐθὺς ποιεῖ πλήρες τὸ στόμα. τὰ δὲ πρὸς τοῖς
 b περὶ Πάγγαιον μετάλλοις τοῦ μὲν χειμῶνος τὴν
 κοτύλην ἄγουσαν ἔχει ἐνενήκοντα ἔξ, θέρους δὲ
 τεσσαράκοντα ἔξ. συστέλλει δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ πυκνοῖ
 μᾶλλον τὸ ψῦχος. διὸ καὶ ἐν τοῖς γνώμοσι ῥέον
 οὐκ ἀναδίδωσι τὰς ὥρας ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι, ἀλλὰ
 περιττεύει βραδυτέρας οὔσης τῆς ἐκροῆς διὰ τὸ
 πάχος. καὶ ταῦτα περὶ Αἰγύπτου φησίν, ὅπου
 μαλακώτερος ὁ αἷρ. τὸ δὲ ἄλυκὸν ὕδωρ γεω-
 δέστερόν ἐστι καὶ πλείονος δεῖται κατεργασίας
 ὡς¹ τὸ θαλάσσιον, θερμότεραν ἔχον τὴν φύσιν καὶ
 μὴ ὁμοίως πάσχον. μόνον δ' ἀτέραμνον τῶν
 c ἄλυκῶν τὸ τῆς Ἀρεθούσης. χεῖρω δ' ἐστὶ τὰ
 βαρυσταθμότερα καὶ τὰ σκληρότερα καὶ τὰ ψυ-
 χρότερα διὰ τὰς αὐτὰς αἰτίας· δυσκατεργαστότερα
 γάρ ἐστι τὰ μὲν τῷ πολὺν τὸ γεῶδες ἔχειν, τὰ δὲ
 ψυχρότητος ὑπερβολῇ. τὰ δὲ ταχὺ θερμαινόμενα
 κοῦφα καὶ ὑγιεινά. ἐν Κρανῶνι δ' ἐστὶν ὕδωρ
 ἡσυχῇ θερμόν, ὃ θερμόν² διατηρεῖ κραθέντα τὸν
 οἶνον ἐπὶ δύο καὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας. τὰ δ' ἐπίρρυτα
 καὶ ἔξ ὀχετοῦ ὡς ἐπίπαν βελτίω τῶν στασίμων,
 κοπτόμενά τε μαλακώτερα γίνεται. διὰ τοῦτο καὶ
 d τὰ³ ἀπὸ τῆς χιόνος δοκεῖ χρηστὰ εἶναι· καὶ γὰρ
 ἀνάγεται τὸ ποτιμώτερον καὶ τοῦτο κεκομμένον

¹ After ὡς CE have καὶ, deleted by Kaibel; cf. Aristot. frag. 200 Rose.

² Casaubon adds θερμόν. Cf. Plin. *H.N.* xxxi. 20.

³ Musgrave adds τὰ.

their character ; such is the river in Caria on the banks of which stands a shrine to Zenoposeidon. The reason is that many thunderbolts fall in that region. Other waters, again, are like solids, and have a considerable density, like the water of Troezen, for it is no sooner tasted than it becomes a mouthful. The waters near the mines of Mt. Pangaeum weigh in the winter time ninety-six drachms to the half pint, while in summer they weigh forty-six. Cold weather contracts it and gives it greater density. Hence, also, water flowing in water-clocks ^a does not correctly give the hours in winter, but makes them too long, since the flow is slower on account of its density. He asserts the same even of Egypt, where the climate is milder. But salty water is more earthy and requires longer boiling than sea water, as sea water is naturally warmer and not affected in the same way. Of salty waters the only one that is hard is the water of Arethusa. Inferior, also, are the heavier, the harder, and the colder waters for the same reasons : they are more difficult to boil partly because of the large content of solids and partly because of their excess of cold. On the other hand, those which heat quickly are light and healthful. In Crannon there is a water, slightly warm, which retains warmth in the wine mixed with it for two or three days. Running waters, including those drawn from an aqueduct, are as a rule better than standing water, and when aerated are still softer. For this reason even snow water is thought to be good, because the more potable element is drawn to the surface and this is broken up by

^a This is the only passage in which *γνώμων* = *κλεψύδρα*, "water-clock." What follows is uncertain in text and meaning.

ἐστὶ τῷ ἀέρι· διὸ καὶ τῶν ὀμβρίων βελτίω· καὶ τὰ ἐκ κρυστάλλου δὲ διὰ τὸ κουφότερα εἶναι· σημεῖον δ' ὅτι καὶ ὁ κρύσταλλος αὐτὸς κουφότερος τοῦ ἄλλου ὕδατος. τὰ δὲ ψυχρὰ σκληρά, διότι γεωδέστερα. τὸ δὲ σωματῶδες καὶ θερμανθὲν θερμότερον καὶ ψυχθὲν ψυχρότερόν ἐστι. κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν δ' αἰτίαν καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι ποτιμώτερα τῶν ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις· ἦττον γὰρ μέμικται τῷ γεῶδει. ποιεῖ δὲ τὸ γεῶδες καὶ τὰς ἐπιχρόας τῶν ὑδάτων. θ τὸ γοῦν τῆς ἐν Βαβυλῶνι λίμνης ἐρυθρὸν γίνεται ἐπὶ τινας ἡμέρας· τὸ δὲ τοῦ Βορυσθένους κατὰ τινας χρόνους ἰοβαφὲς καίπερ ὄντος καθ' ὑπερβολὴν λεπτοῦ· σημεῖον δέ· τοῦ Ἰπάνιος ἐπάνω γίνεται διὰ κουφότητα τοῖς βορείοις.

Πολλαχοῦ δ' εἰσὶ κρήναι αἱ μὲν ποτιμώτεραι καὶ οἰνωδέστεραι, ὡς ἡ περὶ Παφλαγονίαν, πρὸς ἣν f φασὶ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ὑποπίνειν προσιόντας, ἀλμῶδεις δ' ἅμα τῷ ὀξεί ἐν Σικανοῖς τῆς Σικελίας. ἐν τῇ Καρχηδονίῳ δὲ ἐπικρατεία κρήνη ἐστὶν ἣ τὸ ἐφιστάμενον ἐλαίῳ ἐστὶν ὅμοιον, μελάντερον δὲ¹ τὴν χροάν· ὃ ἀποσφαιροῦντες χρώνται πρὸς τὰ πρόβατα καὶ τὰ κτήνη. καὶ παρ' ἄλλοις δ' εἰσὶ λίπος ἔχουσαι τοιοῦτον, ὡς ἡ ἐν Ἀσίᾳ, ὑπὲρ ἧς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπέστειλεν ὡς ἐλαίου κρήνην εὐρηκώς. καὶ τῶν θερμῶν δ' ἐκ φύσεως ὑδάτων ἓνα γλυκέα ἐστίν, ὡς τὰ ἐν Αἰγαῖς τῆς² Κιλικίας καὶ περὶ 43 Παγασὰς τὰ τ' ἐν τῇ Τρωικῇ Λαρίσση καὶ περὶ Μαγνησίαν καὶ ἐν Μήλῳ καὶ Λιπάρᾳ· ἐν δὲ Προύσῃ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Μῦσιον Ὀλυμπον τὰ βασιλικά καλούμενα. τὰ δ' ἐν Ἀσίᾳ περὶ Τράλλεις καὶ τὸν

¹ Kaibel adds δὲ.² Musgrave adds τῆς.

the air ; it is, therefore, even better than rain water, and water obtained from ice, also, is better because it is lighter ; the proof is that ice itself is lighter than water in general. But cold waters are hard because they are more solid, and whatever is corporeal is warmer when heated and colder when cooled. For the same reason water on the mountains is better to drink than water in the plains, because it is mixed less with solid matter. This solid matter also causes the shades of colour in water. For example, the water in the lake at Babylon is red for several days,^a while that of the Borysthenes at certain periods is violet-coloured, although it is extremely light. The proof : when the north wind blows the river rises higher than the Hypanis because of its lightness.

In many places there are springs which are rather good to drink from and have a winy flavour, like the one in Paphlagonia, to which the natives are said to resort for tippling.^b Others, however, among the Sicani of Sicily, are salty as well as acid. In the dominion of Carthage there is a well in which the water at the top is like oil, but of a darker hue ; they skim this off in globules and use it for sheep and cattle. Among other peoples also occur springs with a similar oiliness, like the one in Asia, about which Alexander wrote word that he had discovered a well of oil. Among the naturally warm waters some are fresh, as those in Cilician Aegae, in the neighbourhood of Pagasae, in the Trojan Larissa, in Magnesia, Melos, and Lipara ; in Prusa, also, near the Mysian Olympus, are the so-called royal waters. But the waters in Asia near Tralles and the Characometes

^a In summer, Plin. *H.N.* xxxi. 55.

^b Cf. Vitruvius viii. 3 "ex quo etiam sine vino potantes fiunt temulenti."

Χαρακωμήτην ποταμόν, ἔτι δὲ Νῦσαν πόλιν οὕτως
 ἐστὶ λιπαρὰ ὥς μὴ δεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐναπολουμένους
 ἐλαίου. τοιαῦτα καὶ τὰ ἐν Δασκύλου κώμῃ. τὰ
 δ' ἐν Καρούροις κατάξηρα καὶ σφόδρα θερμά· τὰ
 b δὲ περὶ Μηνὸς κώμην, ἣ ἐστὶ Φρυγίας, τραχύτερά
 ἐστὶ καὶ λιτρωδέστερα, ὥς καὶ τὰ¹ ἐν τῇ καλουμένῃ
 Λέοντος κώμῃ τῆς Φρυγίας. τὰ δὲ περὶ Δορύ-
 λαιον καὶ πινόμενά ἐστὶν ἡδίστα· τὰ γὰρ περὶ
 Βαίας ἢ Βαίου λιμένα τῆς Ἰταλίας παντελῶς ἄποτα.

Σταθμήσας τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Κορίνθῳ Πειρήνης
 καλουμένης ὕδωρ κουφότερον πάντων εὔρον τῶν
 κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. οὐ γὰρ Ἀντιφάνει τῷ κωμικῷ
 πεπίστευκα λέγοντι κατὰ πολλὰ τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 διαφέρουσιν τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ὕδωρ κάλλιστον ἔχειν.
 φησὶ γάρ·

οἶα δ' ἡ χώρα φέρει
 διαφέροντα πάσης, Ἰππόνικε, τῆς οἰκουμένης,
 τὸ μέλι, τοὺς ἄρτους, τὰ σῦκα. B. σῦκα μὲν, νῆ
 c τὸν Δία,

πάνν φέρει. A. βοσκήματ', ἔρια, μύρτα, θύμα,
 πυρούς, ὕδωρ,
 ὥστε καὶ γνοίην ἂν εὐθὺς Ἀττικὸν πίνων ὕδωρ.

Τὸ ὕδωρ ποταμοῦ σῶμά φησί που Εὐβούλος ὁ
 κωμωδιοποιὸς εἰρηκέναι Χαιρήμονα τὸν τραγικόν·

ἐπεὶ δὲ σηκῶν περιβολὰς ἡμείψαμεν
 ὕδωρ τε ποταμοῦ σῶμα διεπεράσαμεν.

Καὶ ἡμῶν δὲ πᾶσα δύναμις ἐξ ὑδάτων ἄρδεται.²

Ἐν Τήνῳ κρήνη ἐστὶν ἧς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ
 μίγνυται. Ἡρόδοτος δὲ ἐν τετάρτῃ τὸν Ἰπανίν

¹ Musgrave adds τὰ.

² Kock, deleting καὶ and ἐξ, makes this also a line from Eubulus.

river, as well as those near the city of Nysa, are so oily that persons who bathe in them do not need oil. Similar, too, are those in the village of Dascylum. Those in Carura are drying and very warm, while those near the village of Mên, in Phrygia, are rougher and contain more soda, as are those also in the village of Leon, as it is called, in Phrygia. The water near Dorylaeum is very pleasant to drink; a noteworthy fact, since the water of Baiæ or Baium harbour in Italy is quite undrinkable.

When I^a had weighed the water from the Corinthian spring Peirene, as it is called, I found it to be lighter than any other in Greece. For I have no faith in the comic poet Antiphanes, when he says that Attica, besides excelling other places in many respects, has also the best water. His words are: ^b "A. What products, Hipponicus, our country bears, excelling all in the whole world! Honey, wheat-bread, figs.—B. Figs, to be sure, it bears in plenty.—A. Sheep, wool, myrtle-berries, thyme, wheat, and water. Such water! You'd know in a minute you were drinking the water of Attica."

Eubulus, writer of comedies, says^c that Chaeremon the tragic poet called^d water the river's "body": "After we had passed the boundaries of the sheep-folds^e and had crossed the water, body of the river."

In fact, every faculty in us is nourished by water.^f

In Tenos there is a spring with the water of which wine will not mix. And Herodotus, Book iv.,^g says

^a This chapter belongs to Athenæus himself, not the epitomator.

^b Kock ii. 84.

^c Kock ii. 214.

^d *T.G.F.* 2 787.

^e The word may also mean "sacred olive-trees."

^f See crit. note.

^g Ch. 52.

φησιν ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν πηγῶν φερόμενον ἐπὶ πέντε
 d ἡμέρας βραχὺν εἶναι καὶ γλυκύν, μετὰ δὲ ἄλλων
 τεσσάρων ἡμερῶν πλόον πικρὸν γίνεσθαι ἐκδιδού-
 σης εἰς αὐτὸν κρήνης τινὸς πικρᾶς. Θεόπομπος
 δέ φησι περὶ τὸν Ἐριγῶνα ποταμὸν ὁξὺ εἶναι
 ὕδωρ καὶ τοὺς πίνοντας αὐτὸ μεθύσκεσθαι καθὰ
 καὶ τοὺς τὸν οἶνον. Ἀριστόβουλος δ' ὁ Κασαν-
 δρεύς φησιν ἐν Μιλήτῳ κρήνην εἶναι Ἀχιλλεῖον
 καλουμένην, ἧς τὸ μὲν ῥεῦμα εἶναι γλυκύτατον, τὸ
 δ' ἐφεστηκὸς ἀλμυρόν· ἀφ' ἧς οἱ Μιλήσιοι περι-
 ράνασθαί φασι τὸν ἥρωα, ὅτε ἀπέκτεινε Τράμβηλον
 τὸν τῶν Λελέγων βασιλέα. φασὶ δὲ καὶ ὅτι τὸ
 περὶ Καππαδοκίαν ὕδωρ πολὺ τε ὄν καὶ κάλλιστον
 οὐ σήπεται ἀπόρρυσιν οὐκ ἔχον, πλὴν εἰ μὴ ὑπὸ
 γῆν ῥέοι. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ἐβδόμῳ
 ὑπομνημάτων “ἐπὶ Κορίνθου προάγουσι, φησὶν,
 e ἡμῖν διὰ τῆς Κοντοπορείας καλουμένης κατὰ τὴν
 ἀκρώρειαν προσβαίνουσιν” εἶναι κρήνην νᾶμα
 ἀνιείσαν χιόνος ψυχρότερον· ἐξ ἧς πολλοὺς μὴ
 πίνειν ἀποπαγήσεσθαι προσδοκῶντας, αὐτὸς δὲ
 f λέγει πεπωκέναι. Φύλαρχος δέ φησιν ἐν Κλείτορι
 εἶναι κρήνην ἀφ' ἧς τοὺς πίνοντας οὐκ ἀνέχεσθαι
 τὴν τοῦ οἴνου ὁδμήν. Κλέαρχός φησι τὸ μὲν ὕδωρ
 ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ γάλα λευκὸν λέγεσθαι, οἶνον δὲ
 καθάπερ καὶ τὸ νέκταρ ἐρυθρόν, μέλι δὲ καὶ ἔλαιον
 χλωρόν, τὸ δ' ἐκ τῶν μόρων¹ θλιβόμενον μέλαν.
 Εὐβουλος εὐρετικούς φησι τὸ ὕδωρ ποιεῖν τοὺς
 πίνοντας αὐτὸ μόνον,

τὸν δ' οἶνον ἡμῶν τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖν.

τὰ αὐτὰ δ' ἰαμβεῖα καὶ Ὠφελίων φησί.

¹ Coraes: μύρων CE.

that the Hypanis as it issues from its sources is a thin stream of fresh water for a space of five days' journey, but after four more days of travelling it becomes bitter, because a bitter spring empties into it. Theopompus^a says that near the Erigon river is an acid water, and they who drink it become as intoxicated as they who drink wine. Moreover, Aristobulus of Casandria says^b that in Miletus there is a spring called Achilles' Well, the main stream of which is very sweet, but the surface is salty; with the water of this spring, so the Milesians say, the hero purified himself after he had killed Trambelus, king of the Leleges. They also assert that the water of Capadocia, which is abundant and very good, never goes stale even though it has no outlet, unless it be that it flows underground. King Ptolemy, in the seventh book of his *Commentaries*,^c says that "as we drew toward Corinth, approaching by the so-called Con-toporeia to where the ascent of the ridge is made," there was a spring sending forth a stream colder than snow; many refused to drink from it, expecting to be frozen, but he adds that he himself drank of it. And Phylarchus says^d that they who have drunk of the spring of Cleitor cannot bear the smell of wine. Clearchus remarks^e that water is described as "white," just as milk is, but wine, like nectar, is said to be "red," honey and oil are "yellow," while the juice squeezed from mulberries is "black."

Eubulus says^f that water makes those who drink nothing else fertile in devices, "whereas wine clouds our thinking." Ophelion, too, has the same verses.^g

^a *F.H.G.* i. 316.

^c *F.H.G.* iii. 187.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 327.

^b Frag. 3 Müller.

^d *F.H.G.* i. 354.

^f Kock ii. 211.

^g Kock ii. 294.

- 44 Τοιαῦτα ὥσπερ οἱ ῥήτορες πρὸς ὕδωρ εἰπὼν καὶ βραχὺ ἀναπαυσάμενος αὐθις ἔφη· Ἄμφις ὁ κωμικός πού φησιν·

ἐνὴν ἄρ', ὥς ἔοικε, καὶ οἶνω λόγος·
ἐνιοι δ' ὕδωρ πίνοντές εἰς' ἀβέλτεροι.

Ἀντιφάνης δέ·

οἶνω τὸν οἶνον ἐξελαύνειν,
σάλπιγγι τὴν σάλπιγγα, τῷ κήρυκι τὸν βοῶντα,
κόπῳ κόπον, ψόφῳ ψόφον, τριωβόλῳ δὲ πόρνην,
αὐθαδίαν αὐθαδία, Καλλίστρατον μαγεῖρῳ,
στάσιν στάσει, μάχῃ μάχην, ὑπωπίοις δὲ πύκτην,
πόνῳ πόνον, δίκην δίκη, γυναικὶ τὴν γυναῖκα.

- b "Οτι καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος ἔταττον οἱ παλαιοὶ τὸ ἄκρατον. Σώφρων· "ὕδωρ ἄκρατον εἰς τὰν κύλικα."

"Οτι Φύλαρχος φησι Θεόδωρον τὸν Λαρισσαῖον ὑδροπότην γενέσθαι, τὸν ἀλλοτρίως αἰεὶ ποτε πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἐσχηκότα τὸν βασιλέα. φησὶ δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἰβήρας πάντας ὑδροποτεῖν καίτοι πλουσιωτάτους ἀνθρώπων ὄντας, μονοσιτεῖν τε αὐτοὺς αἰεὶ λέγει διὰ μικρολογίαν, ἐσθῆτας δὲ φορεῖν πολυτελεστάτας. Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἢ Θεόφραστος Φιλῖνόν τινα ἱστορεῖ μήτε ποτῶ χρήσασθαι ποτε μήτε ἐδέσματι ἄλλῳ ἢ μόνῳ γάλακτι πάντα τὸν βίον. Πύθερμος δὲ ἐν τοῖς Πειραιῶς τυραννεύουσι καταγράφει καὶ Γλαύκωνα ὑδροπότην. Ἠγήσανδρος δ' ὁ Δελφὸς Ἀγχίμολον καὶ Μόσχον φησὶ τοὺς ἐν Ἡλιδι σοφιστεύσαντας ὑδροποτῆσαι πάντα τὸν βίον καὶ μόνῃ σῦκα προσφερομένους οὐδενὸς ἥττον διακεῖσθαι σώμασιν

This much he said, speaking "to water," as lawyers do ;^a and after a brief pause he resumed. Amphis, the comic poet, somewhere says :^b "So it turns out that there is reason in wine after all, while some who drink only water are silly fools." And Antiphanes^c : "With wine drive out wine, with bugle-call the bugle, the bawler with the herald, ache with ache, noise with noise, the strumpet with threepence, presumption with presumption, Callistratus with a cook, faction with faction, a fight with fighting, a boxer with black eyes, trouble with trouble, lawsuit with lawsuit, a woman with a woman."

The ancients used the expression "unmixed" even of water. Thus Sophron^d : "unmixed water into the cup."

Phylarchus says^e that Theodorus of Larissa, who always maintained an hostile attitude toward King Antigonos, drank nothing but water. He also says^f that all Iberians are water-drinkers, although they are the richest men in the world ; he says that their parsimony leads them to eat only once a day, though they wear the most sumptuous clothes. And Aristotle^g (or was it Theophrastus ?) records that a man named Philinus never used any other drink or food but milk all his life. Pythermus^h registers Glaucon among the tyrants of Peiraeus as a water-drinker also. Hegesander of Delphi saysⁱ that Anchimolus and Moschus, sophists of Elis, drank water all their lives, and though they ate nothing but figs they enjoyed as robust a physique as anyone else ; but

^a Alluding to the custom of timing a forensic speech by the water-clock.

^b Kock ii. 248.

^c Kock ii. 129.

^d Kaibel 170.

^e *F.H.G.* i. 337.

^f In book 7, according to Const. Porph. *De adm. imp.* 23.

^g Frag. 633 Rose. ^h *F.H.G.* iv. 488. ⁱ *F.H.G.* iv. 418.

ἐρρωμενεστέρους· τὸν δ' ἰδῶτα αὐτῶν δυσώδη
οὕτως ἔχειν ὡς πάντα αὐτοὺς ἐκκλίνειν ἐν τοῖς
βαλανείοις. Μᾶτρις δ' ὁ Θηβαῖος¹ ὃν ἐβίω χρόνον
d οὐδὲν ἐσιτεῖτο ἢ μυρρίνης ὀλίγον, οἴνου δὲ καὶ
τῶν ἄλλων πάντων ἀπείχετο πλὴν ὕδατος. ὕδρο-
πότης δ' ἦν καὶ Λάμπρος ὁ μουσικός, περὶ οὗ
Φρύνιχός φησι·

καὶ νιγλάρους² θρηνεῖν, ἐν οἷσι Λάμπρος ἐν-
ἀπέθνησκειν,
ἄνθρωπος ὢν³ ὕδατοπότης, μυυρὸς ὑπερσο-
φιστής,

Μουσῶν σκελετός, ἀηδόνων ἡπίαλος, ὕμνος
ἝΑιδου.

Μάχων δ' ὁ κωμικός ὕδροπότου Μοσχίωνος μέ-
μνηται.

Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης φησὶν ὅτι
ἀλμυράς τινες προσφερόμενοι τροφὰς ἄδωμοι δι-
έμευαν· ὧν ἦν Ἀρχωνίδης ὁ Ἀργεῖος. Μάγων
e δὲ ὁ Καρχηδόνιος τρεῖς τὴν ἄνδρον διῆλθεν ἄλφιστα
ξηρὰ σιτούμενος καὶ μὴ πίνων. Πολέμων δ' ὁ
Ἀκαδημαϊκὸς ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τριάκοντα ἐτῶν
ὕδροπότησε μέχρι θανάτου, ὡς ἔφη Ἀντίγονος ὁ
Καρύστιος. Διοκλῆ τε τὸν Πεπαρήθιον φησι
Δημήτριος ὁ Σκῆψιος μέχρι τέλους ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ
πεπωκέναι. αὐτὸς δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ μάρτυς ἀξιό-
χρεως Δημοσθένης ὁ ῥήτωρ φάσκων χρόνον τινὰ
ὕδωρ μόνον πεπωκέναι. καὶ Πυθέας γοῦν φησιν·
f “ ἀλλὰ τοὺς νῦν δημαγωγοὺς ὁρᾶτε Δημοσθένη
καὶ Δημάδην ὡς ἐναντίως τοῖς βίοις διάκεινται.
ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὕδροποτῶν καὶ μεριμνῶν τὰς νύκτας,

¹ Θηβαῖος Toup, comparing Ptol. Heph. in Phot. Bibl.
148 b 1: Ἀθηναῖος CE.

their sweat was so ill-smelling that everybody avoided them at the public baths. Matris of Thebes, also, ate nothing but a few myrtle-berries as long as he lived, abstaining, too, from wine and everything else except water. Another water-drinker was Lamprus the musician, concerning whom Phrynichus says :^a " And the pipes struck up their dirge while Lamprus lay a-dying among them—a water-drinking mortal he, a mincing charlatan surpassing them all, dry bones of the Muses, nightmare to nightingales, a hymn of Hell." Machon, another comic poet, mentions a water-drinker named Moschion.

Aristotle, in his work on *Drunkenness*, maintains^b that some persons have stayed free from thirst while eating salty food ; one of these was Archonides of Argos. Mago of Carthage crossed the desert three times, eating dry meal and having nothing to drink. Polemon the Academic began when he was thirty years old to drink only water, and kept it up until his death, according to Antigonus of Carystus.^c So, too, of Diocles of Peparethus, Demetrius of Skepsis says^d that he drank cold water to the end of his life. A credible witness in his own case is the orator Demosthenes, who says^e that for a time he drank only water. Pytheas, at any rate, also says :^f " Why, you may see with your own eyes how utterly opposed in mode of life are the popular leaders of the day, Demosthenes and Demades. The one drinks water and spends his nights in study, so they say, while the

^a Kock i. 388.

^c p. 66 Wilamowitz.

^e *Or.* vi. 30.

^b Frag. 103 Rose.

^d Frag. 72 Gaede.

^f Frag. 4 Müller.

² Bergk : *λάρπος* CE.

³ Erfurdt adds *ὦν*.

ὥς φασιν, ὁ δὲ πορνοβοσκῶν καὶ μεθυσκόμενος
κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προγάστωρ ἡμῖν ἐν
ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀνακαλεῖ.” Εὐφορίων δὲ ὁ Χαλ-
κιδεὺς οὕτω που γράφει· “ Λασύρτας δ¹ Λασιώνιος
οὐδὲν προσεδεῖτο ποτοῦ καθάπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, οὖρον
45 δὲ προίετο καθάπερ πάντες ἄνθρωποι. καὶ πολλοὶ
διὰ φιλοτιμίαν ἐπεχείρησαν παρατηρῆσαι καὶ ἀπ-
έστησαν πρὸ τοῦ εὐρεῖν τὸ πραττόμενον. θέρους
γὰρ ὥρα καὶ τριακονθήμερον προσεδρεύοντες καὶ
οὐδενὸς μὲν ὁρῶντες ἀπεχόμενον ἄλμυροῦ, τὴν
κύστιν δ’ αὐτοῦ ἔχοντα² συνεπέισθησαν ἀληθεύειν.
ἐχρήτο δὲ καὶ τῷ ποτῷ, ἀλλ’ οὐδὲν ἤττον οὐ προσ-
εδεῖτο τούτου.”

. . μεταλλάξαι διάφορα βρώματα
ἐσθ’ ἡδύ,

φησὶν Ἀντιφάνης,

καὶ τῶν πολλάκις θρυλουμένων
διάμεστον ὄντα τὸ παραγεύσασθαί τινος
καινοῦ παρέσχε διπλασίαν τὴν ἡδονήν.

Ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, ὥς φησιν ἐν τῇ α’ Ἡρό-
b δοτος, ὕδωρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Χοάσπεω πιεῖν ἄγεται τοῦ
παρὰ Σοῦσα ρέοντος· τοῦ μόνου πίνει ὁ βασιλεὺς.
τοῦ δὲ τοιούτου ὕδατος ἀπειρημένου πολλὰ κάρτα
ἄμαξαι τετράκυκλοι ἡμιόνειαι κομίζουσαι ἐν ἀγ-
γείοις ἀργυρέοισιν ἔπονται οἱ. Κτησίας δὲ ὁ
Κνίδιος καὶ ἱστορεῖ ὅπως ἔψεται τὸ βασιλικὸν
τοῦτο ὕδωρ καὶ ὅπως ἐναποτιθέμενον τοῖς ἀγ-
γείοις φέρεται τῷ βασιλεῖ, λέγων αὐτὸ καὶ ἐλαφρό-
τατον καὶ ἡδιστον εἶναι. καὶ ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου δὲ

¹ Kaibel adds ὁ.

² The text is corrupt, and some important word is lost.

other is a bawd, gets drunk every day, and with belly protruding rants at us in meetings of the Assembly." And Euphoriion of Chalcis writes ^a somewhat in this strain: "Lasyrtas the Lasionian felt no need at all of drink with his food, as other men do, yet he urinated like everyone else. And many persons eagerly undertook to watch him, but they desisted without discovering how the matter really stood. For in the hot summer weather they beset him closely for as much as thirty days, and although they observed that he did not abstain from any salt food, they were constrained to believe him when he said that he had a perfectly good bladder. To be sure, he did use liquids, nevertheless he had no real need of them with his food."

"It is pleasant," says Antiphanes,^b "to change to different food, and when one is stuffed too often with common viands the mere taste of something new affords redoubled pleasure."

The king of Persia, as Herodotus tells us in the first book,^c has drinking-water brought to him from the Choaspes, which flows by Susa; that is the only water he drinks. Of this water, which has first been boiled, a very large number of four-wheeled wagons drawn by mules convey a supply in silver jars and follow in his train. Ctesias of Cnidus also tells^d how this water for the king is boiled and how it is put into the vessels and transported for his use, adding that it is very light and pleasant. When, too, the

^a p. 139 Meineke.

^c Ch. 188.

^b Kock ii. 118.

^d Frag. 49 Müller.

Cramer proposed τὴν κύστιν δ' αὐτὸν εὖ ἔχοντα, which I have followed.

c βασιλεὺς δεύτερος, ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἐπὶ κλην, ἐκδούς
 τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα Βερενίκην Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ Συ-
 ρίας βασιλεῖ, ἐν ἐπιμελείᾳ εἶχε πέμπειν αὐτῇ τὸ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ Νείλου ὕδωρ, ἵνα μόνου τούτου τοῦ
 ποταμοῦ ἡ παῖς πίνη, ἱστορεῖ Πολύβιος. Ἡλιο-
 δωρος δέ φησι τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ Ἀντίοχον, ὃν διὰ
 τὰς πράξεις Πολύβιος Ἐπιμανῆ καλεῖ, τὴν κρήνην
 τὴν ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ κεράσαι οἶνω· καθάπερ καὶ τὸν
 Φρύγα Μίδα φησὶ Θεόπομπος, ὅτε ἐλείν τὸν
 Σιληνὸν ὑπὸ μέθης ἠθέλησεν. ἐστὶ δὲ ἡ κρήνη,
 ὥς φησι Βίων, μέση Μαιδῶν καὶ Παιόνων Ἴννα
 καλουμένη. Στάφυλος δέ φησι τὴν τοῦ οἴνου
 d πρὸς τὸ ὕδωρ κρᾶσιν Μελάμποδα πρῶτον εὐρεῖν.
 φησὶ δὲ καὶ πεπτικώτερον τοῦ οἴνου τὸ ὕδωρ
 Πλειστόνικος.

“Οτι τοῖς προπίνουσιν ἐπιτεταμένως οὐκ οἰκείως
 διατίθεται ὁ στόμαχος, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον κακοῦται
 καὶ πολλάκις φθορὰν τῶν ληφθέντων παρασκευάζει.
 δεῖ οὖν τὸν ὑγείας ἀντιποιοῦμενον καὶ συμμέτροις
 γυμνασίοις χρᾶσθαι διὰ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἰδρώτας
 καὶ λουτροῖς, ὥς διᾶναί τε τὸ σῶμα καὶ μαλαχ-
 θῆναι· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα προπίνειν ὕδωρ ὡς χρηστό-
 τατον, ἐν μὲν χειμῶνι καὶ ἔαρι θερμὸν ὡς μάλιστα,
 e ἐν δὲ τῷ θέρει ψυχρόν, ὡς μὴ προεκλύειν τὸν στό-
 μαχον· προπίνειν δὲ σύμμετρον τῷ πλήθει, χάριν
 τοῦ προαναληφθῆναι τοῦτο εἰς τὴν ἕξιν καὶ μὴ
 ἀκέραιον ἀναδίδοσθαι τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴνου δύναμιν
 μηδὲ τοῖς πέρασι τῶν ἀγγείων προσπίπτουσαν
 ἐπιδάκνειν. ἐὰν δέ τις ἡμῶν¹ τοῦτο δυσκόλως

¹ Perhaps we should read διψῶν, “if any thirsty one.”

^a Frag. 154 Hultsch.

^b F.H.G. iv. 425.

^c Cf. 193 c.

^d F.H.G. i. 289

^e F.H.G. ii. 19.

^f F.H.G. iv. 506.

second king of Egypt, surnamed Philadelphus, gave his daughter Berenice in marriage to Antiochus, king of Syria, he took care to send her Nile water, for he wanted his daughter to drink of this river only. So writes Polybius.^a Heliodorus says^b that Antiochus Epiphanes, whom Polybius calls Epimanes ("the Mad") on account of his crazy doings,^c mixed wine in the well of Antioch. The same thing was done by the Phrygian Midas, according to Theopompus,^d when he desired to catch Silenus by making him drunk. The spring, says Bion,^e is midway between the Maedi and the Paeonians, and is called Inna. But Staphylus declares^f that Melampus was the first to invent the mixing of wine with water. Pleistonicus also remarks that water is a better aid to digestion than wine.

Those who drink toasts too constantly come to have an unnatural condition of the stomach; it is much more apt to go wrong, and often causes corruption in the food taken. He, therefore, who would enjoy health should have recourse to suitable exercises to provoke abundant perspiration, and also to baths, in order to moisten and soften the body; then he should drink the best water obtainable, in winter and spring as hot as he can bear it, in summer cold, in order not to weaken the stomach before it must act; he should also drink in quantities proportioned to the amount of food,^g that the water may be absorbed in the system before the wine, and thus prevent the wine from being distributed in full force and so attack and eat away the walls^h of the vascular organs. But if any of us find this irksome, let him take before

^a Supplying τῆς βρώμης from Hippocrates, ii. 328 Littré.

^h Lit. "ends," "sides."

ποιῇ, γλυκὺν ὕδαρῇ θερμὸν προλαμβάνετω, μάλιστα δὲ τὸν καλούμενον πρότροπον (τὸν γλυκὺν Λέσβιον) ὄντα εὐστόμαχον. καὶ ὁ γλυκάζων δ' οἶνος οὐ βαρύνει τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὡς Ἱπποκράτης f ἐν τῷ περὶ διαίτης φησίν, ὃ τινες μὲν ἐπιγράφουσι περὶ ὀξέων νόσων, οἱ δὲ περὶ πτισάνης, ἄλλοι δὲ πρὸς τὰς Κνιδίας γνώμας. λέγει δέ· “ὁ γλυκὺς ἦσσόν ἐστι καρηβαρικὸς τοῦ οἰνώδεος καὶ ἦσσον φρενῶν ἀπτόμενος καὶ διαχωρητικώτερος τοῦ ἐτέρου κατ' ἔντερον.”

Οὐ δεῖ δὲ προπίνειν καθὰ τοὺς Καρμανοὺς φησι Ποσειδώνιος· τούτους γὰρ φιλοφρονουμένους ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις λύειν τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ προσώπῳ φλέβας καὶ τὸ καταρρέον αἷμα μιγνύντας τῷ πόματι προσ- 46 φέρεσθαι, τέλος φιλίας νομίζοντας τὸ γεύεσθαι τοῦ ἀλλήλων αἵματος. μετὰ δὲ τὴν προσφορὰν ταύτην συγχρίεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν μύρῳ, μάλιστα μὲν ῥοδίνῳ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, μηλίνῳ, εἰς τὸ ἀποκρούεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ πότου¹ καὶ μὴ βλάπτεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν οἴνων ἀναθυμιάσεως· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἱρίνῳ ἢ ναρδίνῳ. οὐ κακῶς οὖν Ἀλεξίς φησιν·

ἐναλείφεται τὰς ῥίνας· ὑγιείας μέρος
μέγιστον ὁσμάς ἐγκεφάλῳ χρηστὰς ποιεῖν.

Ἐκκλίνειν δὲ δεῖ τὰ πάχῃ τῶν μύρων ὕδωρ τε πίνειν τὸ κατὰ πρόσωπον λεπτὸν καὶ διανυγές, ὃ δὴ καὶ κατὰ τὸν σταθμὸν ἐστὶ κοῦφον καὶ οὐδὲν b ἐν αὐτῷ γεῶδες ἔχει. τὸ δὲ συμμέτρως θερμαινόμενον καὶ ψυχόμενον ὕδωρ χρηστόν ἐστὶ καὶ εἰς

¹ τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ πότου Wilamowitz: τι ἀπὸ τοῦ τόπου CE.

^a See 30 b, and note.

dinner some warm sweet wine diluted, preferably what is called *protropos*^a (the sweet Lesbian), which is good for the stomach. Wine that is rather sweet does not make the head heavy, as Hippocrates says^b in his book *On Diet*—a work which some entitle *Acute Diseases*,^c others *On Barley Gruel*, and others still *Refutation of Cnidian Principles*. He says: "Sweet wine is less apt to cause headache than that of more vinous power; it attacks the brain less violently, and traverses the digestive tract more easily than the other."

We should not drink like the Carmani, of whom Poseidonius says^d: "These people, namely, eager to prove their friendship in their drinking bouts, open the veins of the forehead, and mixing the blood which streams down in their wine, they imbibe it, in the belief that to taste each other's blood is the highest proof of friendship. After this peculiar mode of drinking the wine, they smear the head with perfume, preferably of rose, but failing that, of quince, in order to repel the effects of the draught and not be injured by the fumes from the wine; if quince perfume is not at hand, they use orris or nard." Appropriately, therefore, Alexis says:^e "He anoints his nostrils with perfume; a highly important element of health is to put good odours to the brain."

One should, however, avoid the richer unguents and drink water which is light and transparent in appearance, light, too, in actual weight and free from solid matter. Good water is that which heats and cools in a reasonable time, and when poured into a

^b ii. 332. ^c Or, bracketing *νόσων* with Kaibel, *On Acids*.

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 275.

^e Kock ii. 368.

χάλκεον ἢ ἀργύρεον ἄγγος ἐγχεόμενον οὐ ποιεῖ τὸ ἰώδες. φησὶ δὲ καὶ Ἱπποκράτης· “ὕδωρ τὸ ταχέως θερμαινόμενον καὶ ψυχόμενον αἰεὶ κοφότερον.” μοχθηρὰ δ’ ἐστὶ τὰ βραδέως τὰ ὄσπρια τήκοντα. τοιαῦτα δὲ τὰ νιτρώδη καὶ ἀλμυρά. ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ ὑδάτων Ἱπποκράτης καλεῖ τὸ χρηστόν ὕδωρ πότιμον. τὰ δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων στάσιμα χαλεπά, ὡς τὰ λιμναῖα καὶ τὰ ἐλώδη. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν κρηναίων τὰ πλεῖστα σκληρότερα. Ἐρασίστρατος δὲ φησιν ὡς “δοκιμάζουσιν τινες τὰ ὕδατα σταθμῷ ἀνεξετάστως. ἰδοὺ γὰρ τοῦ ἐξ Ἀμφιαράου ὕδατος καὶ τοῦ¹ ἐξ Ἐρετρίας συμβαλλομένων, τοῦ μὲν φαύλου τοῦ δὲ χρηστοῦ ὄντος, οὐδ’ ἦτις ἐστὶ διαφορὰ κατὰ τὸν σταθμόν.” Ἱπποκράτης δ’ ἐν τῷ περὶ τόπων ἀριστα φησιν εἶναι τῶν ὑδάτων ὅσα ἐκ μετεώρων χωρίων ρεῖ καὶ ἐκ λόφων γεηρῶν.² ταῦτα γὰρ λευκὰ καὶ γλυκέα καὶ τὸν οἶνον ὀλίγον φέρειν οἶά τέ ἐστι, τὸν τε χειμῶνα θερμαίνεται καὶ τὸ θέρος ψυχρά ἐστιν. δ ἐπαινεῖ δὲ μάλιστα ὧν τὰ ρεύματα πρὸς ἀνατολὴν ἡλίου ἔρρωγε καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς τὰς θερινάς. ἀνάγκη γὰρ λαμπρὰ εἶναι καὶ εὐώδη καὶ κοῦφα. Διοκλῆς δὲ φησιν τὸ ὕδωρ πεπτικὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄφυσον ψυκτικόν τε μετρίως ὀξυδερκές τε καὶ ἥκιστα καρηβαρικὸν κινητικόν τε ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος. Πραξαγόρας τε ταῦτά φησι· ἐπαινεῖ δὲ τὸ ὄμβριον, Εὐήνωρ δὲ τὰ λακκαῖα· χρηστότερόν τε εἶναι φάσκει τὸ ἐξ Ἀμφιαράου συμβαλλόμενον τῷ ἐν Ἐρετρίᾳ.

¹ Musurus adds τοῦ.

² γεηρῶν Hippocrates: ξηρῶν CE. The latter may be right, so far as concerns Athenaeus, if by “dry hill” he means one on which no stagnant water occurs.

bronze or silver vessel does not tarnish it. Hippocrates also says : ^a " Water which heats and cools quickly is always lighter in weight." Waters which cook vegetables slowly are poor. Such are those which contain soda or salt. In his treatise *On Waters*,^b Hippocrates calls good water "potable." Stagnant waters are bad, such as those in ponds and marshes. Even among spring waters the majority are too hard. And Erasistratus says : " Some persons approve waters by their weight without proper testing. Witness, for example, the water of the Amphiaraus spring compared with that of Eretria. The one is bad, the other good, but there is no difference in their weight whatever." Hippocrates in his work *On Places* ^c says that all waters are best which issue from high elevations and deep-soiled hills. For they are clear and fresh, and may be mixed ^d with only a little wine ; in winter, also, they are tepid, in summer, cool. He particularly recommends those whose streams issue toward the rising sun, more especially toward the quarter where it rises in summer. For then they must necessarily be sparkling, fragrant, and light. Diocles says that water is useful for digestion ; it does not cause flatulence, it is moderately cooling, clears the vision, does not oppress the head in the least, and produces activity of mind and body. Praxagoras, too, says the same, but he commends rain water, whereas Evenor prefers cistern water, and further says that the water from the Amphiaraus spring is superior in comparison with that of Eretria.

^a iv. 542. 26 ; v. 88. 11 Littré.

^b Possibly referring to vi. 118 Littré.

^c ii. 30 Littré.

^d Lit. "able to bear wine in small quantities," *i.e.* only a little wine need be added to give the water savour.

Ὅτι δὲ τὸ ὕδωρ ὁμολογουμένως ἐστὶ τροφίμον
 e δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ τρέφεσθαι τινα ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνου τῶν
 ζώων, ὥσπερ τοὺς τέττιγας. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων ὑγρῶν ἐστὶ τροφίμα, οἷον γάλα, πτισάνη,
 οἶνος. τὰ γοῦν ὑποτίθια γάλακτι διαρκεῖται, καὶ
 πολλὰ δὲ ἔθνη γαλακτοποτοῦντα ζῇ. Δημόκριτον
 δὲ τὸν Ἀβδηρίτην λόγος ἔχει διὰ γῆρας ἐξάξει
 αὐτὸν διεγνωκότα τοῦ ζῆν καὶ ὑφαιροῦντα τῆς
 τροφῆς καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν, ἐπεὶ αἱ τῶν Θεσμο-
 f φορίων ἡμέραι ἐνέστησαν, δεηθεισῶν τῶν οἰκείων
 γυναικῶν μὴ ἀποθανεῖν κατὰ τὴν πανήγυριν,
 ὅπως ἐορτάσωσι, πεισθῆναι κελεύσαντα μέλιτος
 ἀγγεῖον αὐτῷ πλησίον παρατεθῆναι, καὶ διαζῆσαι
 ἡμέρας ἱκανὰς τὸν ἄνδρα, τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ μέλιτος
 ἀναφορᾷ μόνῃ χρώμενον, καὶ μετὰ τὰς ἡμέρας
 βασταχθέντος τοῦ μέλιτος ἀποθανεῖν. ἔχαιρε δὲ
 ὁ Δημόκριτος αἰὲν τῷ μέλιτι· καὶ πρὸς τὸν πυθό-
 μενον πῶς ἂν ὑγιῶς τις διάγοι, ἔφη εἰ τὰ μὲν
 ἐντὸς μέλιτι βρέχοι, τὰ δ' ἐκτὸς ἐλαίῳ. καὶ τῶν
 47 Πυθαγορικῶν δὲ τροφή ἦν ἄρτος μετὰ μέλιτος,
 ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοξένος, τοὺς προσφερομένους
 αὐτὰ αἰὲν ἐπ' ἀρίστῳ λέγων ἀνόσους διατελεῖν.
 Λύκος δὲ πολυχρονίους φησὶν εἶναι τοὺς Κυρνίους
 (οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι περὶ Σαρδόνα) διὰ τὸ μέλιτι
 αἰὲν χρῆσθαι· πλεῖστον δὲ τοῦτο γίνεται παρ' αὐτοῖς.
 Ὅρα τὸ “ἀνατιθεμένων πάντων τὴν ζήτησιν”
 ἦτοι ἀναβαλλομένων.

Ὅτι τὸ ἄνηστις ἢ νῆστις πλεονασμῷ τοῦ α, ὡς
 στάχυς ἄσταχυς, παρὰ Κρατίνῳ κεῖται·
 202

That water is, beyond dispute, nourishing, is proved by the fact that some animals, like the cicadae, feed on that alone. Many other liquids are also nourishing, such as milk, barley-water, and wine. Children at the breast, at any rate, are sufficiently nourished by milk, and many tribes live by milk-drinking. There is also a story that Democritus of Abdera, having decided because of his years to give up life, cut down his food from day to day; but when the holy days of the Thesmophoria drew near, the women of his family entreated him not to die during the festival, since they desired to observe it. So he yielded, and bade them set before him a dish of honey; and the man survived the requisite number of days although he ate only what was served of the honey; when the days were over and the honey was removed, he died. But Democritus was always fond of honey, and when someone asked him how he might live a healthy life he replied, "by wetting his inside with honey, his outside with oil." So also the food of the Pythagoreans was a wheat loaf with honey, according to Aristoxenus,^a who says that those who eat this for luncheon are always exempt from sickness. And Lycus says^b that the Cynians^c (they dwell near Sardinia) are long-lived because they always eat honey, which is very abundant in their country.—

Notice the expression "all reserving the inquiry" for "putting it off."^d—

The word *anestis* is identical with *nestis* ("fasting"), by redundant use of *a*, like *stachys* and *astachys* ("ear of grain"). It is found in Cratinus^e: "Surely

^a F.H.G. ii. 273.

^b F.H.G. ii. 373.

^c Corsicans.

^d Isolated notes of the epitomator.

^e Kock i. 26.

οὐ γάρ τοι σύ γε πρῶτος ἄκλητος φοιτᾷς ἐπὶ
δείπνον ἄνηστις.

b τὸ δὲ ὀξύπεινος παρὰ Διφίλῳ·

τέρπομαι γυμνοὺς ὀρῶν
τοὺς ὀξυπείνους καὶ πρὸ τῶν καιρῶν αἰεὶ
πάντ' εἰδέναι σπεύδοντας.

καὶ Ἀντιφάνης·

ἐν νόσημα τοῦτ' ἔχει·
αἰεὶ γὰρ ὀξύπεινός ἐστι. B. Θετταλὸν
λέγει κομιδῇ τὸν ἄνδρα.

καὶ Εὐβουλος·

c Ζῆθον μὲν ἐλθόνθ' ἄγνόν ἐς Θήβης πέδον
οἰκεῖν κελεύει· καὶ γὰρ ἀξιοτέρους
πωλοῦσιν, ὥς ἔοικε, τοὺς ἄρτους ἐκεῖ·
ὁ δ' ὀξύπεινος. τὸν δὲ μουσικώτατον
κλεινὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκπερᾶν Ἀμφίονα·
οὗ ῥᾶστ' αἰεὶ πεινώσι Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι
κάπτοντες αὔρας, ἐλπίδας σιτούμενοι.

Ὁ δὲ μονοσιτῶν κεῖται παρ' Ἀλέξιδι·

ἐπὰν ἰδιώτην ἄνδρα μονοσιτοῦντ' ἴδῃς
ἢ μὴ ποθοῦντ' ὥδ' ἀς ποιητὴν καὶ μέλη,
τὸν μὲν ἰδιώτην τοῦ βίου τὸν ἡμῖσιν
ἀπολωλεκέναι νόμιζε, τὸν δὲ τῆς τέχνης
τὴν ἡμίσειαν· ζῶσι δ' ἀμφοτέροι μόλις.

d Πλάτων· “οὐ μονοσιτῶν ἐκάστοτε ἀλλὰ κανίστε
δειπνῶν δις τῆς ἡμέρας.”

Ὅτι νωγαλεύματα ἐκάλουν τὰ ἡδέα βρώματα.
Ἀραρώς·

τὰ κομψὰ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα νωγαλεύματα.

you are not the first uninvited guest to come to dinner hungry." The expression "sharp-set" is in Diphilus ^a: "I like to see the sharp-set with their cloaks off, eager always to find out everything before the proper time." And Antiphanes ^b: "A. One malady that he has is this: he is always ravenously hungry.—B. The fellow he means is an out-and-out Thessalian." ^c And Eubulus ^d: "Zethus he bade go and dwell on Thebe's sacred soil; because, it would appear, they sell bread cheaper there, and he was sharp-set. But the very musical Amphion he told to emigrate to glorious Athens, where the sons of the Cecropidae luxuriously—starve, gulping down the breezes and feeding on hopes."

The compound "one-meal-man" is found in Alexis ^e: "When you see an ordinary citizen eating one meal a day, or a poet who has lost his desire for songs and lyrics, then you may be sure the first has lost one half of his life, the other, one half of his art; and both are scarcely alive." Plato ^f: "not eating one meal every day, but sometimes dining twice a day."

They used to call sweetmeats *nogaleumata*. Araros ^g: "Festive indeed are these sweetmeats

^a Kock ii. 572.

^b Kock ii. 124; Meineke thinks Heracles is meant.

^c In the eyes of the Athenians a glutton.

^d Kock ii. 167.

^e Kock ii. 396.

^f The comic poet, Kock i. 658.

^g Kock ii. 217; cf. 86 d.

Ἄλεξις·

Θασίοις οἶναρίοις
τῆς ἡμέρας τὸ λοιπὸν ὑποβρέχει μέρος
καὶ νωγαλίζει.

Ἀντιφάνης·

βότρυς, ῥόας, φοίνικας, ἕτερα νώγαλα.

ε ἀπόσιτον δ' εἶρηκε Φιλωνίδης, αὐτόσιτον δὲ
Κρώβυλος· “παράσιτον αὐτόσιτον.” ἀναρίστητον
δ' εἶρηκεν Εὐπόλις. ἀναγκόσιτον δὲ Κράτης. καὶ
Νικόστρατος δέ·

μειράκιον . . κατὰ τύχην
ὑποσκαφιοκάρτον τι κεχλαμυδωμένον
κατάγεις ἀναγκόσιτον.

ἀριστόδειπνον δ' εἶπεν Ἄλεξις·

ἀφ' ὧν γένοιτ' ἂν ἡμῖν σύντομον
ἀριστόδειπνον.

Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναστάντες κατεκλίνθημεν ὡς ἕκα-
στος ἤθελε, οὐ περιμείναντες ὀνομακλήτορα τὸν
τῶν δείπνων ταξίαρχον.

“Ὅτι καὶ τρίκλινοι οἶκοι καὶ τετράκλινοι καὶ
f ἑπτάκλινοι καὶ ἐννεάκλινοι καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἐξῆς
ἀριθμοὺς ἦσαν παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς. Ἀντιφάνης·

συναγαγὼν
τρεῖς ὄντας εἰς τρίκλινον ὑμᾶς.

Φρύνιχος·

ἑπτάκλινος οἶκος ἦν καλός,
εἴτ' ἐννεάκλινος ἕτερος οἶκος.

Εὐβουλος·

(*nogaleumata*).” Alexis ^a: “In Thasian wines he soaks himself the rest of the day, and munches sweetmeats.” Antiphanes ^b: “Grapes, pomegranates, dates, and other sweetmeats.” Philonides ^c uses the word *apositos* (“declining food”). Crobylus ^d has *autositos* in the phrase “a parasite bringing his own food.” ^e “Unbreakfasted,” says Eupolis ^f in a compound word (*anaristeton*). “Eating-in-spite-of-himself” is another compound (*ananko-sitos*) in Crates ^g and also in Nicostratus ^h: “A lad . . . with hair cut bowl-fashion and clad in riding-cloak you bring home on occasion to eat against his will.” Alexis used ⁱ the word “luncheon-dinner” (*aristo-deipnon*): “With these dishes we can get up a short and sweet luncheon-dinner.”

After these words we arose and took new places on the couches according to each man’s desire, without waiting for the generalissimo of the dinner-forces to act as usher.

Besides the triclinia-dining-rooms with three couches, there were in ancient times rooms with four, seven, nine, and even higher numbers. Antiphanes ^k: “Gathering you, when you numbered only three, in a three-couch dining-room.” Phrynichus ^l: “There was a beautiful room with seven couches, and another still with nine.” Eubulus ^m:

^a Kock ii. 398; *cf.* 28 e.

^b Kock ii. 38; *cf.* 29 d.

^c Kock i. 255.

^d Kock iii. 379; *cf.* 248 b.

^e Of course a paradox.

^f Kock i. 273.

^g Kock i. 143.

^h Kock ii. 228.

ⁱ Kock ii. 402.

^k Kock ii. 129.

^l Kock i. 387.

^m Kock ii. 208; *cf.* 49 c.

θὲς ἐπτάκλινον. Β. ἐπτάκλινος οὗτοςί.

Α. καὶ πέντε κλῖνας Σικελικάς. Β. λέγ' ἄλλο τι.

Α. Σικελικὰ προσκεφάλαια πέντε.

Ἀμφίς·

οὐχ ὑποστρώσεις ποτὲ

48 τρίκλινον;

Ἀναξανδρίδης·

τρίκλινον δ' εὐθέως συνήγετο
καὶ συναυλῖαι γερόντων.—

ἀλλὰ ξενῶνας οἶγε καὶ ῥᾶνον δόμους
στρώννυ τε κοίτας καὶ πυρὸς φλέξον μένος
κρατῆρά τ' αἵρου καὶ τὸν ἥδιστον κέρα.

“Νῦν δὲ τὴν τῶν στρωμάτων σύνθεσιν περιβολῇ
χωρίζουσι καὶ ὑποβολῇ,” φησὶ Πλάτων ὁ φιλό-
σοφος. ὁ δ' ὁμώνυμος αὐτῷ ποιητῆς φησὶ·

b κᾶτ' ἐν κλῖναις ἐλεφαντόποσιν καὶ στρώμασι
πορφυροβάπτοις
κὰν φοινικίσιν Σαρδιακαῖσιν κοσμησάμενοι κατὰ-
κεινται.

ἤκμασε δ' ἡ τῶν ποικίλων ὑφὴ μάλιστα ἐντέχνων
περὶ αὐτὰ γενομένων Ἀκεσᾶ καὶ Ἐλικῶνος τῶν
Κυπρίων. ὑφάνται δ' ἦσαν ἔνδοξοι· καὶ ἦν
Ἐλικῶν υἱὸς Ἀκεσᾶ, ὥς φησιν Ἱερώνυμος. ἐν
Πυθοῖ γοῦν ἐπὶ τινος ἔργου ἐπιγέγραπται·

τεῦξ' Ἐλικῶν Ἀκεσᾶ Σαλαμίνιος, ᾧ ἐνὶ χερσὶ
πότνια θεσπεσίην Παλλὰς ἔπνευσε χάριν.

τοιούτος ἦν καὶ Παθυμίας ὁ Αἰγύπτιος.—

"A. Set the heptaclinium ('room with seven couches').—B. Here you have it.—A. Then bring five Sicilian couches.—B. Any other orders?—A. Yes, five Sicilian cushions." Amphis^a: "Are you never going to spread the couches in the triclinium?" Anaxandrides^b: "A triclinium was quickly made ready and the concert of old men began."—

"Open, then, the guest-chambers and sweep^c the rooms, strew couches and set a mighty fire ablaze, take down the mixing-bowl and mix our best vintage."^d

"But nowadays," says the philosopher Plato,^e "people make a distinction regarding the manufacture of bedding, according to whether it is intended to put over us or under us." So the like-named comic poet says:^f "Then they lie down, luxuriously decked, on beds with ivory feet, with coverings dyed in purple, and blankets of Sardis red." Now the weaving of many-coloured textures reached its height when the Cyprians Acesas and Helicon became the chief artists in the profession; they were celebrated weavers. Helicon was the son of Acesas, according to Hieronymus.^g In Delphi, at any rate, there is an inscription upon a certain work of art which reads: "Made by Helicon of Salamis,^h son of Acesas, upon whose handiwork the queenly Pallas breathed ineffable charm." An artist comparable to him was the Egyptian Pathymias.—

^a Kock ii. 249.

^b Kock ii. 162.

^c Lit. "sprinkle," to lay the dust.

^d Kock iii. 608, *T.G.F.*² 857.

^e *Politicus*, 280 B.

^f Kock i. 658.

^g Frag. 32 Hiller.

^h In Cyprus.

c ὥς ἐγὼ σκιρτῶ πάλαι
 ὅπου ῥοδόπνοα στρώματ' ἔστι, καὶ λούμενος¹
 μύροις ψακαστοῖς,

φησὶν Ἑφίππος. Ἀριστοφάνης·

ὅστις ἐν ἡδυόμοις
 στρώμασι παννυχίζων
 τὴν δέσποιναν ἐρείδεις.

Σώφρων δὲ “στρουθωτὰ ἐλίγματα φησιν ἐντετι-
 μημένα.” Ομηρος δὲ ὁ θαυμασιώτατος τῶν
 στρωμάτων τὰ μὲν κατώτερα λῖτα εἶναι φάσκει
 ἥτοι λευκὰ καὶ μὴ βεβαμμένα ἢ πεποικιλμένα, τὰ
 δὲ περιστρώματα “ῥήγεα καλὰ, πορφύρεα.”

d Πρῶτοι δὲ Πέρσαι, ὥς φησιν Ἡρακλείδης, καὶ
 τοὺς λεγομένους στρώτας ἐφεῦρον, ἵνα κόσμον ἔχῃ
 ἡ στρώσις καὶ εὐάφειαν.

Τὸν οὖν Τιμαγόραν ἢ τὸν ἐκ Γόρτυνος Κρήτα,²
 ὥς φησι Φαινίας ὁ περιπατητικός, Ἐντιμον, ὃς
 ζήλω Θεμιστοκλέους ἀνέβη ὡς βασιλέα, τιμῶν
 Ἀρταξέρξεως σκηνὴν τε ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ διαφέρουσιν
 τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ κλίνην ἀργυρόποδα,
 e ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ στρώματα πολυτελῆ καὶ τὸν ὑπο-
 στρώσοντα, φάσκων οὐκ ἐπίστασθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας
 ὑποστρωννύειν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ συγγενικὸν ἄριστον
 ἐκαλεῖτο ὁ Κρῆς οὗτος, τὸν βασιλέα ψυχαγωγήσας·
 ὅπερ οὐδενὶ πρότερον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐγένετο, ἀλλ'
 οὐδ' ὕστερον. αὕτη γὰρ ἡ τιμὴ τοῖς συγγενέσι
 διεφυλάττετο. Τιμαγόρα μὲν γὰρ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ
 τῷ προσκυνήσαντι βασιλέα καὶ μάλιστα τιμηθέντι

¹ Wilamowitz, who brackets καί: καὶ λούμενος or
 λούομαι CE.

² Voisin: Κρήτα Τιμαγόραν ἢ τὸν ἐκ Γόρτυνος CE.

“ For I have long been frisking where the bed-clothes smell of rose leaves, bathing in dripping unguents,” says Ehippus.^a Aristophanes^b: “ You, that revel all night long in perfumed bedding, fondling the mistress ! ” And Sophron^c has “ high-priced wraps, figured with birds.” The most admirable Homer says^d that the bed-clothes under the body were “ smooth,” that is, white, not dyed or embroidered, whereas the upper coverings were “ fair robes of purple colour.”^e

The Persians were the first, according to Heraclides,^f to institute the so-called “ bed-makers,” in order to secure beauty and softness in the coverings.

Now Timagoras (or Entimus from Gortyn in Crete), as Phaenias the Peripatetic tells^g us, once went up to visit the Great King, emulating Themistocles. In his honour Artaxerxes bestowed upon him a tent of extraordinary beauty and size, and a silver-footed bedstead ; he also sent rich coverings and a slave to spread them, alleging that the Greeks did not know how to make a bed. This Cretan was even bidden to a breakfast of the king’s relatives, since he had caught the king’s fancy ; this was an honour never accorded to any Greek before or since, being exclusively reserved for kinsmen. Certainly the Athenian Timagoras never enjoyed the honour, though he had done obeisance to the king and had

^a Kock ii. 263.

^b Kock i. 561.

^c Kaibel 170.

^d *Od.* i. 130.

^e *Od.* x. 352.

^f *F.H.G.* ii. 97.

^g *F.H.G.* ii. 296.

τοῦτο οὐχ ὑπῆρξε· τῶν δὲ παρατιθεμένων βασιλεῖ
 τούτῳ τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἀπέστελλε. Ἀντ-
 αλκίδα δὲ τῷ Λάκωνι τὸν αὐτοῦ στέφανον εἰς μύρον
 βάψας ἔπεμψε. τῷ δ' Ἐντίμῳ τοιαῦτα πολλὰ
 f ἐποίει καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ συγγενικὸν ἄριστον ἐκάλει. ἐφ'
 ᾧ οἱ Πέρσαι χαλεπῶς ἔφερον ὡς τῆς τε τιμῆς
 δημευομένης καὶ στρατείας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάλιν
 ἐσομένης. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ κλίνην αὐτῷ ἀργυρόποδα
 καὶ στρωμνὴν καὶ σκηνὴν οὐρανοφόρον ἀνθινὴν
 καὶ θρόνον ἀργυροῦν καὶ ἐπίχρυσον σκιαδεῖον καὶ
 φιάλας λιθοκολλήτους χρυσᾶς ἑκοσι, ἀργυρᾶς δὲ
 μεγάλας ἑκατὸν καὶ κρατῆρας ἀργυροῦς καὶ παιδί-
 49 σκας ἑκατὸν καὶ παῖδας ἑκατὸν χρυσοῦς τε ἑξακισ-
 χιλίους χωρὶς τῶν εἰς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια καθ' ἡμέραν
 διδομένων.

Τράπεζαι ἐλεφαντόποδες τῶν ἐπιθημάτων ἐκ
 τῆς καλουμένης σφενδάμνου πεποιημένων. Κρα-
 τίνος·

γαυριῶσαι δ' ἀναμένουσιν ᾧδ' ἐπηγλαϊσμένοι
 μείρακες φαιδραὶ τράπεζαι τρισκελεῖς σφεν-
 δάμνιναι.

Εἰπόντος τινὸς κυνικοῦ τρίποδα τὴν τράπεζαν
 δυσχεραίνει ὁ παρὰ τῷ σοφιστῇ Οὐλπιανὸς καὶ
 λέγει· “ τήμερον ἐγὼ πράγματα ἔξω ἐξ ἀπραξίας.”¹
 πόθεν γὰρ τούτῳ ὁ τρίπους; . . . εἰ μὴ τὴν Διογένης
 βακτηρίαν σὺν καὶ τῷ πόδε ἀριθμῶν οὗτος τρίποδα
 b προσηγόρευσε, πάντων τραπέζας καλούντων τὰς
 παραθέσεις ταύτας.”

¹ Meineke sees here a bit of verse : ἔξω πράγματ' ἐξ ἀπραξίας.

^a Kock i. 100.

^b Cynulcus. Ulpian, a purist, insists that the tripod, pro-
 212

been received by him with special favour ; but some of the food served to the king was merely sent to him from the table. To the Spartan Antalcidas he sent his own chaplet after dipping it in perfume. But for Entimus he not only did all this, but also invited him to breakfast *en famille*. The Persians took umbrage at this, because they felt that the honour was being vulgarized, and also because a new expedition against Greece was impending. But the king sent Entimus a silver-footed bed with its coverings, a tent with gaily-coloured canopy, a silver throne, a gilded sunshade, twenty gold saucers set with jewels, one hundred large saucers of silver and silver mixing-bowls, one hundred concubines and one hundred slaves, and six thousand pieces of gold, beside all that was given to him for his daily necessities.

Tables occur with ivory feet and tops of maple. Thus Cratinus ^a : " With gay plumes and glistening spangles there await us here radiant lasses and three-legged tables made of maple."

When a Cynic ^b called the four-legged table a tripod, Ulpian, one of the guests at the savant's dinner, took exception and said : " To-day ' I am going to have business on my hands after a period of idleness.' For where does he get his word ' tripod ' ? . . . unless, of course, he counts Diogenes' staff along with his legs and calls him a tripod, when everybody else calls what are here set before us four-legged tables."

perly a table with three legs, should not be called a *trapeza*, which has four, though *trapeza* is the generic word for table. If you call a tripod *trapeza*, you may as well call Diogenes a tripod, with his two legs and a staff to support him. I have marked a lacuna.

“Οτι Ἡσίοδος ἐν Κήυκος γάμῳ—κὰν γὰρ γραμματικῶν παῖδες ἀποξενῶσι τοῦ ποιητοῦ τὰ ἔπη ταῦτα, ἀλλ’ ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ ἀρχαῖα εἶναι—τρίποδας τὰς τραπέζας φησί. καὶ Ξενοφῶν δ’ ὁ μουσικώτατος ἐν ζ’ Ἀναβάσεως γράφει. “τρίποδες εἰσηνέχθησαν πᾶσιν· οὗτοι δὲ ὅσον εἴκοσι κρεῶν μεστοὶ νενεμημένων.” καὶ ἐπάγει. “μάλιστα δ’ αἱ τράπεζαι κατὰ τοὺς ξένους αἰεὶ ἐτίθεντο.” Ἀντιφάνης·

c ἐπεὶ δ’ ὁ τρίπους ἦρθη κατὰ χειρῶν τ’ εἶχομεν.
Εὐβουλος·

τρίποδες οὗτοι πέντε σοι
καὶ πέντε— B. πεντηκοστολόγος γενήσομαι.

Ἐπίχαρμος·

τί δὲ τόδ’ ἐστί; B. δηλαδὴ τρίπους. A. τί μὰν
ἔχει πόδας
τέτορας; οὐκ ἐστὶν τρίπους, ἀλλ’ ἐστὶν οἶμαι
τετράπους.

B. ἐστὶ δ’ ὄνομ’ αὐτῷ τρίπους, τέτοράς γε μὰν
ἔχει πόδας.

A. Οἰδίπους τοίνυν ποτ’ ἦν, αἰνιγμά τοι νοεῖς.

Ἀριστοφάνης·

d τρεῖς πόδας ἔχουσιν, τέτταρας δὲ μὴ ἔχτω.
B. καὶ πόθεν ἐγὼ τρίπουν τράπεζαν λήψομαι;

“Οτι ἔθος ἦν ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις τῷ ἐστιάτορι

^a Frag. 177 Rzach.

^b vii. 3. 21.

^c Kock ii. 127.

^d Kock ii. 208; cf. 47 f.

^e Lit. “collector of one-fiftieth,” or two per cent, the regular customs rate on exports and imports. The speaker

Yet Hesiod, in *The Marriage of Ceyx*^a—for even though it is true that the grammarian tribe would divorce these verses from the poet, I think they are ancient—calls four-legged tables tripods. And even the highly gifted Xenophon writes, in Book Seven of the *Anabasis*^b: “Tripods were brought in for all, and these, numbering about a score, were laden with meat piled high.” And he goes on: “The tables were always placed with particular care opposite the foreign guests.” Antiphanes^c: “When the tripod had been removed and we were washing our hands.” Eubulus^d: “A. Here are five tripods for you, and again five.—B. I shall turn into a tax-gatherer^e with all these fives!” Epicharmus^f: “A. What is this?—B. A tripod, of course.—A. Why, then, has it four legs? It isn’t a tripods, but rather, I think, a tetrapos.—B. Well, its name is tripods, though to be sure it has four legs.—A. Then it must have been an Oedipos once—it’s his own riddle you’re thinking of.” Aristophanes^g: “A. Bring us in a table with three legs, let it not have four.—B. Of course; where should I get a three-legged table with four legs?”—

It was a custom at banquets, after the diner had means that the mention of tables in groups of five will make him an expert in calculating the custom-duties.

^f Kaibel 118. A capital jest, worthy of Epicharmus. The word tripods (=tripod) suggests the form Oedipos, “Swell-foot,” so called because his legs were pinned together when his parents exposed him as an infant on Mt. Cithaeron. The mention of Oedipus further reminds the speaker of the riddle of the Sphinx, which Oedipus solved: “What creature walks on four legs in the morning, on two at noon, and on three at eventide?” The answer is man; for he creeps in infancy, walks erect in his prime, and carries a staff in his old age.

^g Kock i. 526.

κατακλιθέντι προδίδοσθαι γραμματείδιον τι περιέχον ἀναγραφὴν τῶν παρεσκευασμένων, ἐφ' ᾧ εἶδέναι ὃ τι μέλλει ὄψον φέρειν ὁ μάγειρος.

ΔΑΜΑΣΚΗΝΑ. Δαμασκοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἐνδόξου οὔσης καὶ μεγάλης πολλοὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων μέμνηνται. ἐπεὶ δὲ πλεῖστον ἐν τῇ τῶν Δαμασκηνῶν ἐστὶ χώρα τὸ κοκκύμηλον καλούμενον καὶ κάλλιστα γειωργεῖται, ἰδίως καλεῖται τὸ ἀκρόδρυν Δαμασκηνὸν ὡς διάφορον τῶν κατὰ τὰς ἄλλας χώρας γινομένων. κοκκύμηλα οὖν ἐστὶ ταῦτα· ὧν ἄλλος¹ τε μέμνηται καὶ Ἰππῶναξ·

στέφανον εἶχον κοκκυμήλων καὶ μίνθης.

Ἀλεξίς·

καὶ μὴν ἐνύπνιον οἶομαί γ' ἑορακέναί
νικητικόν. Β. λέγ' αὐτό. Α. τὸν νοῦν πρόσεχε δὴ·
ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν μέ τις
ἐδόκει στεφανοῦν γυμνὸς προσελθὼν . . .

f στεφάνῳ κυλιστῷ κοκκυμήλων—Β. Ἡράκλεις.
Α. πεπόνων . . .

πάλιν·

ἑώρακας ἤδη² πώποτ' ἐσκευασμένον
ἥνυστρον ἢ σπλῆν' ὀπτὸν ὠνθυλευμένον
ἢ κοκκυμήλων σπυρίδα πεπόνων; . . .
τοιούτ' ἔχει τὸ μέτωπον.

Νίκανδρος·

μῆλον δ' κόκκυγος καλέουσι.

Κλέαρχος δ' ὁ περιπατητικός φησι Ῥοδίου καὶ Σικελιώτας βράβυλα καλεῖν τὰ κοκκύμηλα, ὡς καὶ Θεόκριτος ὁ Συρακούσιος·

50 ὄρηπες βραβίλοισι καταβρίθοντες ἔραζε.

taken his place on the couch, to hand him at once a tablet containing a list of what had been prepared, so that he might know what fare the chef intended to provide.—

Damsons.—Many old writers mention the great and famous city of Damascus. Now in the territory of the Damascenes there is a very large quantity of the so-called cuckoo-apples, cultivated with great skill. Hence this fruit gets the special name of “damson,” excelling the same kind grown in other countries. These, then, are plums, mentioned, among others, by Hipponax^a: “They wore a chaplet of plums and mint.” Alexis^b: “A. Now look you! I’ve seen a vision, I think, which portends victory.—B. Tell it.—A. Attention, then. In the stadium methought one of the contestants, stripped for the fray, came up and crowned me with a circling chaplet of plums.—B. Great Heracles!—A. Ripe, they were.” And again:^c “Have you ever seen a sweetbread nicely broiled, or a baked stuffed spleen, or a basket of ripe plums? That is how his face looks.”^d Nicander^e: “The apple which they call the cuckoo’s.” But Clearchus the Peripatetic says^f that the Rhodians and the Sicilian Greeks call plums sloes, as does also the Syracusan Theocritus^g: “Young trees weighted to

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 81.

^b Kock ii. 397.

^c *Ibid.* 398.

^d Probably referring to a pugilist.

^e Frag. 87 Schneider.

^f *F.H.G.* ii. 327.

^g vii. 146.

¹ Ἀρχιλόχος? Cf. Pollux i. 232.

² Dobree adds ᾗδῃ.

καὶ πάλιν·

ὅσον μῆλον βραβίλοιον

ἴδιον.

ἐστὶ δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρόδρυν μικρότερον μὲν τῇ περιφορᾷ τῶν κοκκυμήλων, τῇ δ' ἐδωδῇ τὸ αὐτό, πλὴν ὀλίγον δριμύτερον. Σέλευκος δ' ἐν Γλώσσαις βράβιλά φησιν ἦλα κοκκύμηλα μάδρνα τὰ αὐτὰ εἶναι· τὰ μὲν μάδρνα οἶον μαλόδρνα, τὰ δὲ βράβυλα ὅτι εὐκοίλια καὶ τὴν βορὰν ἐκβάλλοντα, ἦλα δὲ οἶον μῆλα, ὡς Δημήτριος ὁ Ἰξίων λέγει ἐν Ἑτυμολογίᾳ. Θεόφραστος δὲ λέγει· “κοκκυμηλέα καὶ σποδιάς· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ὥσπερ ἀγρία κοκκυμηλέα.” Ἀραρῶς δὲ κοκκύμηλον καλεῖ τὸ δένδρον, κοκκύμηλον δὲ τὸ ἀκρόδρυν. Δίφιλος δὲ ὁ Σίφνιος μέσως φησὶν εἶναι ταῦτα εὐχyla, εὐφθαρτα, εὐέκκριτα, ὀλιγότροφα.

ΚΕΡΑΣΙΑ. Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ περὶ φυτῶν· “ἴδιον δὲ τῇ φύσει δένδρον ὃ κέρασός ἐστι καὶ μεγέθει μέγα· καὶ γὰρ εἰς εἵκοσι καὶ τέσσαρας πήχεις αὖξεται. φύλλον δὲ ὅμοιον ἔχει τῷ τῆς μεσπίλης, σκληρόν δὲ καὶ πλατύτερον, φλοιὸν δ' ὅμοιον οὐ φιλύρα, ἄνθος δὲ λευκόν, ἀπίω καὶ μεσπίλῃ ὅμοιον, ἐκ μικρῶν ἀνθῶν συγκείμενον, κηριῶδες. ὃ δὲ καρπὸς ἐρυθρός, ὅμοιος διοσπύρῳ τὸ σχῆμα, τὸ δὲ μέγεθος ἡλίκον κύαμος, πλὴν τοῦ διοσπύρου μὲν ὃ πυρὴν σκληρός, τοῦ δὲ κεράσου μαλακός.” καὶ πάλιν· “κράταιγος· οἱ δὲ κραταίγονον καλοῦσιν. ἔχει δὲ τὸ μὲν φύλλον τεταμένον ὅμοιον μεσπίλῃ· πλὴν μείζον ἐκείνου καὶ πλατύτερον ἢ προμηκέστερον· τὸν δὲ χαραγμὸν οὐκ ἔχει ὥσπερ

the ground with sloes." And again: ^a "As much as an apple is sweeter than a sloe." But this fruit, though smaller round than a plum, is the same in taste, but slightly more acrid. Seleucus in his *Dialect Lexicon* says that *êla*, cuckoo-apples, and *madrya* are the same kind of plum. *Madrya* is for *malodrya* ("apple-fruit"); *brabyla* are so called because, being laxative, they "eject the food"; ^b and *êla* is for *mêla* ("apples"), according to Demetrius Ixion in his *Etymology*. But Theophrastus says: ^c "*coccymêlea* ('plum-tree') and *spodias* ('bullace')—the latter is a kind of wild plum-tree;" while Araros ^d calls both the plum-tree and its fruit *coccymêlon*. Diphilus of Siphnos says that these are fairly juicy, perishable, easily excreted, but of little value as food.

Cherries.—Theophrastus on *Plants* ^e "The cherry is a tree of peculiar character and large growth; it even attains a height of twenty-four cubits. Its leaf is similar to that of the medlar, but is tough and broader; its bark is like the linden's, the blossom is white, resembling the pear and the medlar, composed of tiny flowers, and waxy. The fruit is red, shaped like a persimmon, but in size like a bean. But the stone of the persimmon is hard, while that of the cherry is brittle." And again: ^f "*crataegus* ('thorn'), called by others *crataegonus*; this has an elongated leaf like that of the medlar but is larger, broader, and more oblong; but it has no fissure as the medlar

^b As though *βορὰν ἐκβάλλοντα* ("ejecting food") were telescoped into *βράβυλα*.

^c *Hist. Plant.* iii. 6. 4.

^d Kock ii. 219. But see Pollux i. 232, where it appears that there is a difference in gender. The tree is masculine, the fruit is neuter.

^e iii. 13. 1.

^f iii. 15. 6.

ἐκεῖνο. γίνεται δὲ τὸ δένδρον οὔτε μέγα λίαν
d οὔτε παχύ· τὸ δὲ ξύλον ποικίλον, ξανθόν, ἰσχυρόν.
φλοιὸν δ' ἔχει λεῖον ὅμοιον μεσπίλῃ· μονόριζον εἰς
βάθος ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ. καρπὸν δ' ἔχει στρογγύλον
ἡλίκον ὁ κότινος· πεπαινόμενος δὲ ξανθός τέ ἐστι
καὶ ἐπιμελαίνεται· ἔχει δὲ τὴν γεῦσιν καὶ τὸν χυλὸν
μεσπίλου· διόπερ ἄγρία μεσπίλῃ δόξειε ἂν μᾶλ-
λον εἶναι.” ἐκ τούτων μοι δοκεῖ, φησὶν, ὁ φιλό-
σοφος τὸ νῦν κεράσιον καλούμενον ἐμφανίζειν.

Ἀσκληπιάδης δὲ ὁ Μυρλεανὸς χαμαικέρασόν
τινα καλῶν δένδρον ἔφη οὕτως· “ ἐν τῇ Βιθυνῶν
γῇ γίνεται ἡ χαμαικέρασος, ἧς ἡ μὲν ρίζα ἐστὶν
e οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὸ δένδρον, ἀλλὰ τῇ ῥοδῇ
ἴσον, ὁ δὲ καρπὸς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα κεράσω¹
ὅμοιος, τοὺς δὲ πλείονι χρησαμένους καθότι οἶνος
βαρύνει τε καὶ ἀλγεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν τίθησι.” ταῦτα
ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδης, φησί, μοι δοκεῖ λέγειν περὶ τῶν
μιμαϊκῶν. τό τε γὰρ φέρον αὐτὰ δένδρον τοιοῦ-
τον καὶ ὁ πλεόν τῶν ἐπτά τοῦ καρποῦ φαγῶν
κεφαλαλγῆς γίνεται. Ἀριστοφάνης·

ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν δ' αὐτόματ' αὐτοῖς² τὰ μιμαῖκυλ'
ἐφύετο πολλά.

Θεόπομπος·

τρώγουσι μύρτα καὶ πέπονα μιμαῖκυλα.

Κράτης·

f πάνυ γάρ ἐστιν ὠρικώτατα
τὰ τιτθί' ὥσπερ μῆλον ἢ μιμαῖκυλον.

Ἀμφις·

ὁ συκάμινος συκάμιν', ὁρᾶς, φέρει,
ὁ πρῖνος ἀκύλους, ὁ κόμαρος μιμαῖκυλα.

leaf has. The tree does not grow to be either very tall or very thick ; the wood is vari-coloured, yellowish, and hard. The bark is as smooth as medlar. It has a single root, generally descending deep. The fruit is round like that of the wild olive ; as it ripens it becomes yellow and then darkens ; it has the flavour and the juiciness of a medlar, whence it may rather be regarded as a wild medlar." From this description, Athenaeus remarks, the scholar appears to mean what we call to-day the cherry.^a

Asclepiades of Myrlea, mentioning a kind of bush-cherry, spoke of it thus : " In the country of the Bithynians grows the bush-cherry, the root of which is not large, nor, for that matter, is the tree, but equal in size to the rose-bush ; its fruit, in all other respects, resembles the cherry, but it causes drowsiness, as of wine, to those who eat too much, and makes the head ache." The author thinks, from this description, that Asclepiades is speaking of the arbutus. For not only does the tree bearing this fruit correspond to this description, but it is also true that whoever eats more than seven berries of it gets a headache. Aristophanes^b : " On the mountains, without cultivation, the arbutus-trees used to grow in plenty for their enjoyment." Theopompus^c : " They eat myrtle-berries and ripe fruit of the arbutus-tree." Crates^d : " The ripe loveliness of her breasts is as the apple or the arbutus-berry." Amphis^e : " The mulberry-tree, look you, bears mulberries, the ilex acorns,

^a Rather, the hawthorn-berry.

^b Kock i. 559.

^c Kock i. 751.

^d Kock i. 142.

^e Kock ii. 247.

¹ Lehrs adds *κεράσω*.

² Meineke : *αὐτομάτοιςιν* CE.

Θεόφραστος· “ἡ κόμαρος ἢ τὸ μιμαίκυλον φέρουσα τὸ ἐδώδιμον.”—

“Οτι Ἀγῆνα σατυρικόν τι δράμα ἀμφιβάλλεται εἴτε Πύθων ἐποίησεν ὁ Καταναῖος ἢ Βυζάντιος ἢ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀλέξανδρος.—

Φησὶν ὁ παρὰ τῷ ῥήτορι Λαρήνσιος· “πολλὰ ὑμεῖς οἱ Γραικοὶ ἐξιδιοποιεῖσθε ὡς αὐτοὶ ἢ ὀνομάσαντες ἢ πρῶτοι εὐρόντες· ἀγνοεῖτε δὲ ὅτι Λεύ-
 51 κολλος ὁ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός, ὁ τὸν Μιθριδάτην καὶ Τιγράνην καταγωνισάμενος, πρῶτος διεκόμισεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν τὸ φυτὸν τοῦτο ἀπὸ Κερασσοῦντος Ποντικῆς πόλεως. καὶ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καλέσας κέρασον ὁμωνύμως τῇ πόλει, ὡς ἱστοροῦσιν οἱ ἡμέτεροι συγγραφεῖς.” πρὸς ὃν Δάφνος τίς φησιν· “ἀλλὰ μὴν παμπόλλοις χρόνοις πρεσβύτερος Λευκόλλου ἀνὴρ ἐλλόγιμος Δίφιλος ὁ Σίφνιος, γεγονὼς κατὰ Λυσίμαχον τὸν βασιλέα—εἰς δὲ οὗτος τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου διαδόχων—μνημονεύει τῶν κερασίων λέγων· ‘τὰ κεράσια εὐ-
 b στόμαχα, εὐχυλα, ὀλιγότροφα, ἐκ ψυχροῦ δὲ λαμβανόμενα εὐστόμαχα. καλλίω δὲ τὰ ἐρυθρότερα καὶ τὰ Μιλήσια· εἰσὶ γὰρ διουρητικά.’”

ΣΥΚΑΜΙΝΑ. “Οτι πάντων ἀπλῶς οὕτω καλούντων αὐτὰ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς μόνοι μόρα ὀνομάζουσι. συκάμινα δὲ οὐ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγυπτίας συκῆς, ἃ τινες συκόμορα λέγουσιν. ἅπερ οἱ ἐπιχώριοι ἐπὶ βραχὺ κνίσαντες σιδηρίῳ ἑῶσιν ἐπὶ τοῦ φυτοῦ· καὶ ὑπὸ
 c τοῦ ἀνέμου κινούμενα ἐντὸς ἡμερῶν τριῶν οὕτω πέποννα καὶ εὐώδη γίνονται, μάλιστα δὲ ζεφύρων πνευσάντων, καὶ ἐδώδιμα ὡς διὰ¹ τὸ ἐν αὐτοῖς

¹ Schweighäuser adds διὰ.

the strawberry-tree arbutus." Theophrastus^a: "The strawberry-tree, which bears the edible arbutus-berry."

Concerning a satyr-play called *Agên* it is disputed whether the author is Python of Catana (or Byzantium) or King Alexander himself.

Larensis, our author's host, says: "There are many things which you Greeks have appropriated as if you alone had given them names or were the first to discover them; but you are unaware that Lucullus, the Roman general who conquered Mithridates and Tigranes, was the first to import into Italy this tree from Cerasus, a city in Pontus. And he is the one who called the fruit *cerasus* ('cherry') from the name of the city, as our Roman historians record." But a certain Daphnus contradicted him: "Why! Many years before Lucullus a man of note, Diphilus of Siphnos, who flourished in the time of King Lysimachus, one of Alexander's successors, mentioned cherries in these words: 'Cherries are wholesome, juicy, but afford little nourishment; they are especially wholesome when eaten uncooked. The red Milesian varieties are superior, being diuretic.'"

Mulberries.—Although all other peoples without exception call them by this name (*sycamina*), the Alexandrians call them *mora*. Now *sycamina* are not the fruit of the Egyptian fig-tree, called by some *sycomora* ("fig-mulberries"). In these latter the natives make a slight incision with a knife, and leave them on the tree. Fanned by the breeze, they grow ripe and fragrant in three days, especially when the winds are from the West, and they are then edible; so much so that the mild coolness they contain makes

^a *Hist. Plant.* iii. 16. 4.

ἡρέμα ψυχρὸν καὶ τοῖς πυρεταίνουσι μετὰ ῥοδίνου
ἐλαίου καταπλαττόμενα ἐπὶ τοῦ στομάχου ἐπι-
τίθεσθαι καὶ οὐκ ὀλίγα παρηγορεῖσθαι τοὺς νοσοῦν-
τας. φέρει δὲ τὸν καρπὸν τοῦτον ἡ Αἰγυπτία
συκάμινος ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπι-
καρπίων. μόρα δὲ τὰ συκάμινα καὶ παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ
ἐν Φρυγίῳ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἑκτορος·

ἀνὴρ δ' ἐκείνος ἦν πεπαίτερος μόρων.

ἐν δὲ Κρήσσαις καὶ κατὰ τῆς βάτου·

- d λευκοῖς τε γὰρ μόροισι καὶ μελαγχίμοις
καὶ μιλτοπρέπτοις βρίθεται ταύτου χρόνου.

Σοφοκλῆς·

πρῶτον μὲν ὄψει λευκὸν ἀνθοῦντα στάχυν,
ἔπειτα φοινίζαντα γογγύλον μόρον.

- καὶ Νίκανδρος δὲ ἐν Γεωργικοῖς ἐμφανίζει καὶ ὅτι
πρότερον τῶν ἄλλων ἀκροδρύων φαίνεται μορέην
e τε καλεῖ τὸ δένδρον αἰί, ὡς καὶ οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς·

καὶ μορέης, ἣ παισὶ πέλει μείλιγμα νέοισι,
πρῶτον ἀπαγγέλλουσα βροτοῖς ἡδεῖαν ὀπώρην.

- Φαινίας δ' ὁ Ἑρέσιος ὁ Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητῆς
τὸν τῆς ἀγρίας συκαμίνου καρπὸν μόρον καλεῖ,
ὄντα καὶ αὐτὸν γλυκύτατον καὶ ἡδιστον ὅτε πεπαν-
θείη. γράφει δὲ οὕτως· “τὸ μόρον τὸ βατῶδες,
ξηρανθείσης τῆς σφαίρας τῆς συκαμινώδους, σπερ-
ματικὰς ἔχει τὰς¹ διαγόνάς, καθάπερ
ὑφάλους,² καὶ διαφυὰς ἔχει ψαθυράς καὶ εὐχύμους.”
f Παρθένιος δὲ ἄβρυνά φησι συκάμινα, ἃ καλοῦσιν
ἐνιοὶ μόρα· Σαλαμίνιοι δὲ τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βάτια·

¹ After τὰς CE have συκαμινώδεις.

² C: ὑφάνους E.

them fit to be made into a poultice with oil of roses and applied to the stomachs of fever patients, affording no little comfort to the ailing. But this fruit is produced on the Egyptian mulberry directly from the wood, and not from fruit-stalks.^a Mulberries are called *mora* also by Aeschylus in *The Phrygians*,^b where he says of Hector: "That poor devil was softer than a mulberry." And in *The Cretan Women*,^c of the blackberry: "It is loaded down at one and the same time with berries white, black, and vermillion." Sophocles^d: "First you will see a white, flowering stalk, then a round mulberry that has turned red." And Nicander in the *Georgics*^e explains that it appears earlier than other fruits, and he always calls the mulberry-tree *morea*, as the Alexandrians do: "Then there is the fruit of the mulberry-tree, which is a delight to little boys, and is the first to proclaim the pleasant fruit season to mortals."

Phaenias of Eresus, disciple of Aristotle, calls the fruit of the wild mulberry *moron*, and even it is very sweet and pleasant when ripe. He writes:^f "The thorny *moron*, when its mulberry-like cluster has withered, contains spermatic divisions like . . . salty, and these clefts crumble apart and have a pleasing flavour." But *habryna* is the name given by Pammenius to mulberries, which some call *mora*, while the Salaminians call these same berries *batia*.^g

^a Cf. Theophr. *Hist. Plant.* iv. 2. 1.

^b *T.G.F.*² 85. ^c *Ibid.* 38. ^d *Ibid.* 217.

^e *Frag.* 75 Schneider. ^f *F.H.G.* ii. 301.

^g In modern Greek this word means "blackberries."

Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Ἰξίων τὰ αὐτὰ συκάμυνα καὶ μόρα οἶον αἰμόροα καὶ σύκων ἀμείνω. Δίφιλος δὲ ὁ Σίφνιος ἱατρὸς γράφει οὕτως· “τὰ δὲ συκάμυνα, ἃ καὶ μόρα λέγεται, εὐχyla μὲν ἐστίν, ὀλιγότροφα δὲ καὶ εὐστόμαχα καὶ εὐέκκριτα. ἰδίως δὲ τούτων τὰ ἔνωμα ἔλμινθας ἐκτινάσσει.” Πύθερμος δὲ 52 ἱστορεῖ, ὥς φησιν Ἡγήσανδρος, καθ’ αὐτὸν τὰς συκαμίνους οὐκ ἐνεγκεῖν καρπὸν ἐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ γενέσθαι ἐπιδημίαν ποδαγρικὴν τοσαύτην ὥστε μὴ μόνον ἄνδρας τῷ πάθει ἐνσχεθῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ παῖδας καὶ κόρας καὶ εὐνούχους, ἔτι δὲ γυναῖκας. περιπεσεῖν δὲ οὕτω τὸ δεινὸν καὶ αἰπολίῳ ὥς τὰ δύο μέρη τῶν προβάτων ἐνσχεθῆναι τῷ αὐτῷ πάθει.

ΚΑΡΥΑ. Οἱ Ἀπτικοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς κοινῶς πάντα τὰ ἀκρόδρυα κάρυα λέγουσιν· Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ κατ’ ἐξοχὴν ὥς ἡμεῖς·

b καπυρὰ τρώγων κάρυ’, ἀμυγδάλας.

Φιλύλλιος·

ῥά, κάρυ’, ἀμυγδάλαι.

Ἡρακλέων δὲ φησιν ὁ Ἐφέσιος· “κάρυα ἐκάλουν καὶ τὰς ἀμυγδάλας καὶ τὰ νῦν καστάνεια.” τὸ δὲ δένδρον καρύα παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ·

καρύαι μελῖαι τε.

Εὐβουλος· “φηγούς, κάρυα Καρύστια.” καλεῖται δέ τινα καὶ μόσσηνα κάρυα.

ΑΜΥΓΔΑΛΑΙ. Ὅτι αἱ Νάξιαι ἀμυγδάλαι διὰ μνήμης ἦσαν τοῖς παλαιοῖς· καὶ γίνονται ὄντως ἐν Νάξῳ τῇ νήσῳ διάφοροι, ὥς ἐμαυτόν, φησί, πείθω.

c Φρύνιχος·

Demetrius Ixion says that *sycamina* and *mora*, which are the same, are derived from *sycón ameína* ("better than figs") and *haimoróa* ("flowing blood"). Diphilus, the physician of Siphnos, writes as follows: "Mulberries, also called *mora*, are juicy but give little nourishment; they are wholesome and easily digested. A peculiarity of the unripe ones is that they expel worms." Pythermus, as quoted by Hegesander, records that in his time the mulberries bore no fruit for twenty years, and an epidemic of gout broke out so widespread that even boys, girls, eunuchs, and women, to say nothing of men, caught the disease; and a herd of goats also was so affected by the pest that two-thirds of the animals succumbed to the same calamity.

Walnuts.—Attic and other writers agree in calling all hard-shelled fruits *cárya* ("nuts"); but Epicharmus, like us, uses the word in a particular sense: ^a "Munching dried walnuts and almonds." Philyllius ^b: "Eggs, walnuts, and almonds." But Heracleon of Ephesus says: "They used to call even almonds and what are now known as chestnuts by the name of *carya*." And the tree, *caryá*, occurs in Sophocles ^c: "Walnut-trees and ash-trees." Eubulus ^d: "Beechnuts and Carystian walnuts." Some varieties also go by the name of *mostena*.^e

Almonds.—The almonds of Naxos were often mentioned in ancient writers, and in fact they are of excellent quality on that island, as I have proved to my own satisfaction, says Athenaeus. Phrynichus ^f:

^a Kaibel 119, where *κάρνα* = "walnuts."

^b Kock i. 788.

^c T.G.F.² 295.

^d Kock ii. 212.

^e Perhaps corrupt; cf. 54 d.

^f Kock i. 387.

ATHENAEUS

τοὺς δὲ γομφίους
ἅπαντας ἐξέκοψεν, ὥστ'
οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην Ναξίαν
ἀμυγδάλην κατὰξαι.

διάφοροι δ' ἀμυγδάλοι γίνονται καὶ Κύπρῳ τῇ
νήσῳ· παρὰ γὰρ τὰς ἀλλαχόθεν καὶ ἐπιμήκεις
εἰσὶ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἄκρον ἐπικαμπεῖς. Λάκωνας
δὲ Σέλευκος ἐν Γλώσσαις φησὶ καλεῖν τὰ μαλακὰ
κάρνα μυκῆρους, Τηνίους δὲ τὰ γλυκεὰ κάρνα.
'Αμερίας δὲ φησι μύκηρον τὴν ἀμυγδάλην καλεῖ-
σθαι. ἐπακτικώτατα δὲ πρὸς πότον τὰ ἀμύγδαλα
προεσθιόμενα. Εὐπόλις·

δίδου μασᾶσθαι Ναξίας ἀμυγδάλας
οἶνόν τε πίνειν Ναξίων ἀπ' ἀμπέλων.

ἦν δέ τις ἄμπελος Ναξία καλουμένη. Πλούταρχος
δὲ ὁ Χαιρωνεύς φησι παρὰ Δρούσῳ τῷ Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος υἱῷ ἰατρόν τινα ὑπερβάντα πάντας ἐν
τῷ πίνειν φωραθῆναι πρὸ τοῦ πότου προεσθίοντα
πικρὰς ἀμυγδάλας πέντε ἢ ἑξ· ἄσπερ κωλυθεὶς
προσενέγκασθαι οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸ μικρότατον ἀντέσχε
τοῦ πότου. αἴτιος οὖν ἦν ἡ τῆς πικρότητος
δύναμις, ξηραντικὴ καὶ δάπανος ὑγρῶν οὔσα.
κληθῆναι δὲ ἀμυγδάλην φησὶν Ἡρωδιανὸς ὁ Ἀλεξ-
ανδρεὺς παρὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τὸ χλωρὸν ὥσπερ εἰ
ἀμυχὰς ἔχειν πολλὰς.

ὄνος βαδίξεις εἰς ἄχυρα τραγημάτων,
φησὶ πού Φιλήμων·

φηγοὶ Πανὸς ἄγαλμα,
φησὶ Νίκανδρος ἐν β' Γεωργικῶν.

Ὅτι καὶ οὐδετέρως ἀμύγδαλα λέγεται. Δίφιλος·

"He has knocked out all my molars, so that I couldn't crack a Naxian almond." Excellent almonds also grow on the island of Cyprus; compared with varieties from other countries they are oblong and crooked at the extremity. Seleucus in his *Dialect Lexicon* says that the Lacedaemonians call the nuts, when the outer skin is still soft, *myceri*, while the people of Tenos give that name to the nuts when sweet.^a But Amerias says that *mycerus* is a general name for almond. Almonds eaten before the symposium are very provocative of thirst. Eupolis^b: "Let me chew some Naxian almonds and drink wine from Naxian vines." Now there was a variety of vine called Naxia. Plutarch of Chaeronea tells^c how a physician at the house of Drusus, son of Tiberius Caesar, beat all the others in drinking, until he was detected in the act of eating five or six bitter almonds before the symposium began; when prevented from taking them he could not hold out in the drinking contest in the slightest degree. The cause, therefore, was to be found in the bitterness, which produces dryness and consumes moisture. The word *amygdalê* ("almond"), according to Herodian of Alexandria,^d is derived from the fact that next to the green part it has many scarifications (*amychae*).

"An ass you are, going to the husks of sweet-meats," Philemon somewhere says.^e "Beech-trees, Pan's delight," says Nicander in Book ii. of the *Georgics*.^f

The neuter form *amygdalon* also occurs. Diphilus^g:

^a Cf. 28 a, note, and 54 c.

^b Kock i. 327. This quotation might more aptly be placed next the one from Phrynichus above. But the excerptor excerpts arbitrarily. ^c *Qu. Symp.* 624 c. ^d i. 321. 21.

^e Kock ii. 530. ^f *Frag.* 69 Schneider. ^g Kock ii. 567.

f τράγημα, μυρτίδες, πλακοῦς, ἀμύγδαλα.

“Οτι περὶ τῆς προφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου τῆς ἀμυγδάλης Πάμφιλος μὲν ἀξιοῖ ἐπὶ τοῦ καρποῦ βαρύνειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἀμυγδάλῳ· τὸ μέντοι δένδρον θέλει περισπᾶν, ἀμυγδαλῇ καὶ ῥοδῇ. καὶ Ἀρχίλοχος·

ῥοδῆς τε καλὸν ἄνθος.

53 Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καὶ τὸ δένδρον ὁμοίως προφέρεται κατ’ ὀξείαν τάσιν. Φιλόξενος δ’ ἀμφότερον περισπᾷ. Εὐπόλις·

. . . ἀπολείς με, ναὶ μὰ τὴν ἀμυγδαλῇν.

Ἀριστοφάνης·

ἄγε νυν τὰς ἀμυγδαλᾶς λαβὼν
τασδὶ κάταξον τῇ κεφαλῇ σου τοῦ λίθω.

Φρύνιχος·

ἀμυγδαλῇ τῆς βηχὸς ἀγαθὸν φάρμακον.

ἄλλοι δὲ ἀμυγδαλᾶς, ὡς καλᾶς. Τρύφων δὲ ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσωδία ἀμυγδάλην μὲν τὸν καρπὸν
b βαρέως, ὃν ἡμεῖς οὐδετέρως ἀμύγδαλον λέγομεν, ἀμυγδαλᾶς δὲ τὰ δένδρα, κτητικοῦ παρὰ τὸν καρπὸν ὄντος τοῦ χαρακτῆρος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο περισπωμένου.

“Οτι Πάμφιλος ἐν Γλώσσαις μουκηροβαγόν φησι καλεῖσθαι τὸν καρυοκατάκτην ὑπὸ τῶν Λακώνων ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀμυγδαλοκατάκτην· μουκῆρους γὰρ Λάκωνες καλοῦσι τὰ ἀμύγδαλα.

“Οτι Ποντικῶν καλουμένων καρύων, ἃ λόπιμάτινες ὀνομάζουσι, μνημονεύει Νίκανδρος. Ἐρ-

^a i.e. with no accent on the ultima, ἀμυγδάλη and ἀμύγδαλον.

"A sweet, some myrtle-berries, a cheese-cake, almonds."

With reference to the placing of the accent on the word *amygdalê*, Pamphilus insists that in speaking of the fruit the grave accent should be used as it is in the neuter *amygdalon*; ^a for the name of the tree, on the other hand, he requires the circumflex, *amygdalê*, like *rhodê*.^b So, too, Archilochus ^c: "The fair flower of the rose-bush (*rhodê*)."^d But Aristarchus pronounces both the fruit and the tree in the same way, with the acute accent,^e while Philoxenus puts the circumflex on both.^f So, in Eupolis ^g: "You will be the death of me, by the holy almond (*amygdalê*) you will!"^h Aristophanes ⁱ: "Come now, take these almonds (*amygdalâê*) and crack them on your head with a stone."^j Phrynichus ^k: "An almond (*amygdalê*) is a good cure for your cough." While others accent *amygdalê* like *kalê* ("beautiful"), Tryphon, in his *Accent of Attic Greek*,^l makes the name of the fruit (*amygdâlê*)—to which we give the neuter form *amygdalon*—paroxytone,^m but the trees he calls *amygdalâs*, the form being possessive and derived from the name of the fruit, and therefore circumflexed.

Pamphilus in the *Dialect Lexicon* says that nut-cracker is called by the Lacedaemonians *mucero bagos*,ⁿ equivalent to "almond-breaker," since Lacedaemonians call almonds *muceri*.

The so-called Pontic nuts, which some call peel-nuts, are mentioned by Nicander. But Hermonax,

^b "Rose-bush," distinguished from *ródon*, "rose."

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 29.

^d *ἀμυγδάλη*.

^e *ἀμυγδαλή*.

^f Kock i. 274.

^g Kock i. 542.

^h Kock i. 386.

ⁱ Frag. 13 Velsen.

^k *ἀμυγδάλη*.

^l i.e. *μυκηροφάγος*, "almond-eater."

ε μῶναξ δὲ καὶ Τιμαχίδας ἐν Γλώσσαις Διὸς βάλανόν φησι καλεῖσθαι τὸ Ποντικὸν κάρνυν.

Ἡρακλείδης δὲ ὁ Ταραντῖνος ζητεῖ πότερον προπαρατίθεσθαι δεῖ τὰ τραγήματα, καθάπερ ἔντισι τόποις τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα γίνεται ἢ οὐ, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον. εἰ μὲν οὖν μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον, συμβαίνει πλείονος τροφῆς κειμένης ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἐντέροις τὰ ἐπεισφερόμενα κάρνα, χάριν τῆς πρὸς τὸ πίνειν ὀρμῆς ἐμπλεκόμενα τοῖς σιτίοις, ἐμπνευματώσεις καὶ φθορὰς τῆς τροφῆς παρασκευάζειν διὰ τὸ παρακολουθοῦν αὐτοῖς ἐπιπολαστικὸν φύσει καὶ δυσ-
d κατέργαστον· ἐξ ὧν ἀπειψαίαι γίνονται καὶ κοιλίας καταφοραί.

“Τὰ δὲ ἀμύγδαλα,” φησὶ Διοκλῆς, “τρόφιμα μὲν ἔστι καὶ εὐκοιλία, θερμαντικὰ δὲ διὰ τὸ ἔχειν κεγχρῶδές τι. λυπεῖ δ’ ἦττον τὰ χλωρὰ τῶν ξηρῶν καὶ τὰ βεβρεγμένα τῶν ἀβρόχων καὶ τὰ πεφρυγμένα τῶν ὠμῶν. τὰ δὲ Ἡρακλεωτικά, καλούμενα δὲ Διὸς βάλανοι, τρέφει μὲν οὐχ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἀμυγδάλοις, ἔχει δέ τι κεγχρῶδες καὶ ἐπιπολαστικόν· πλείω δὲ βρωθέντα βαρύνει τὴν κεφαλὴν. ἦττον δ’ ἐνοχλεῖ καὶ τούτων τὰ χλωρὰ τῶν ξηρῶν. τὰ δὲ Περσικὰ κεφαλαλγικὰ μὲν ἔστιν οὐχ ἦττον τῶν Διὸς βαλάνων, τρέφει δὲ
e μᾶλλον· φάρυγγα τραχύνει καὶ στόμα. ὀπτηθέντα δὲ ἀλυπότερα γίνεται· διαχωρεῖ δὲ μάλιστα τῶν καρύων ἐσθιόμενα μετὰ μέλιτος. τὰ δὲ πλατέα φυσσωδέστερά ἔστιν, ἀλυπότερα δὲ τὰ ἐφθὰ τῶν ὠμῶν καὶ πεφρυγμένων, τὰ δὲ πεφρυγμένα τῶν

and Timachidas in the *Dialect Lexicon*, say that the Pontic nut is known as Zeus-acorn.^a

Heracleides of Tarentum raises the question whether or not dessert should be served first, as in some places of Asia and Hellas, instead of after dinner. If, for example, it is served after dinner, when a good deal of food is in the stomach and intestines, it happens that the nuts then eaten to incite thirst mix with this food and cause winds and fermentation of the food, because they naturally remain on the surface and digest with difficulty ; hence indigestion and diarrhoea result.

"Almonds," Diocles remarks, "are nourishing and good for the bowels, and are, moreover, calorific because they contain some of the properties of millet.^b The green are less unwholesome than the dry, the soaked than the unsoaked, the roasted than the raw. But the Heracleot nuts,^c also called Zeus-acorns, are not so nutritious as almonds, and besides have a drying property and lie on the top of the stomach ; if too many are eaten they affect the head. Of these nuts, also, the green are less likely to cause trouble than the dry. The Persian nuts^d are as apt to cause headache as the Zeus-acorns, but are more nourishing ; they roughen the throat and mouth, but are less noxious when roasted. They are digested more easily than other nuts when eaten with honey. The broad chestnuts are more windy, but when boiled they give less trouble than when raw or roasted, while the roasted are better than the raw." Phylo-

^a Cf. 57 c. It would appear that Pontic was the name sometimes given to the hazel-nut, sometimes to the small chestnut.

^b Drying the throat ; see below.

^c Filberts?

^d Walnuts.

f ὤμων.” Φυλότιμος δὲ ἐν τοῖς περὶ τροφῆς φησι·
 “τὸ πλατὺ καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Σαρδιανὸν δυσκατ-
 ἐργαστά ἐστιν ὡμὰ πάντα καὶ δυσδιάλυτα, κατ-
 εχόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ φλέγματος ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ, καὶ
 στρυφνότητά ἔχοντα. τὸ δὲ Ποντικὸν λιπαρὸν καὶ
 δυσκατέργαστον. τὸ δὲ ἀμύγδαλον ἥττον δυσ-
 κατέργαστον· φαγόντες οὖν πλείονα οὐκ ἐνοχλού-
 μεθα· λιπαρώτερά τε φαίνεται καὶ ἀναδίδωσι
 54 “τὰ κάρνα,” φησί, “τὰ βασιλικά κεφαλαλγῇ ἐστι
 καὶ ἐπιπολαστικά. τούτων δὲ τὰ ἀπαλὰ ἐτι καὶ
 λελευκασμένα εὐχυλότερα καὶ κρείττονα ὑπάρχει,
 τὰ δ’ ἐν τοῖς ἵπνοις φρυγόμενα ὀλιγότροφα. τὰ
 δὲ ἀμύγδαλά ἐστιν οὖρητικά καὶ λεπτυντικά καὶ
 καθαρτικά καὶ ὀλιγότροφα. τῶν μέντοι χλωρῶν
 κακοχύλων ὄντων καὶ ἀτροφωτέρων πολὺ μᾶλλον
 φυσσωδέστερα καὶ ἐπιπολαστικώτερά ἐστι τὰ ξηρά.
 τὰ δὲ ἀπαλὰ καὶ πλήρη καὶ λελευκασμένα γαλα-
 b κτώδη ὄντα εὐχυλότερά ἐστι. τῶν δὲ ξηρῶν τὰ
 Θάσια καὶ Κύπρια ἀπαλὰ ὄντα εὐεκκριτώτερά ἐστι.
 τὰ δὲ Ποντικά κάρνα κεφαλαλγῇ, ἥττον δ’ ἐπι-
 πολαστικά τῶν βασιλικῶν.”

Μνησίθεος δ’ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐδεστών
 “τῶν Εὐβοϊκῶν,” φησί, “καρύων ἢ καστάνων
 (ἀμφοτέρως γὰρ καλεῖται) δύσπεπτος μὲν ἢ κατ-
 εργασία τῇ κοιλίᾳ καὶ φυσώδης ἢ πέψις γίνεται,
 παχύνει δὲ τὰς ἑξέεις, ἐάν τις αὐτῶν κρατήσῃ. τὰ
 δὲ ἀμύγδαλα καὶ τὰ Ἑρακλεωτικά καὶ τὰ Περσικά
 κάρνα καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τοιαῦτα χεῖρω ἐστὶ τούτων.
 c χρῆ δὲ μηδὲν ὅλως τῆς τοιαύτης ιδέας ἄπυρον
 ἐσθίειν ἔξω τῶν χλωρῶν ἀμυγδάλων, ἀλλὰ τὰ

timus says in his work on *Food* : " The broad chestnut and the so-called Sardis nut are all of them hard to digest and dissolve when raw, since they are held in restraint by the phlegm in the stomach and possess astringency. The Pontic nut, also, is oily and hard to digest, the almond less so. We may, therefore, eat a rather large quantity and still feel no distress ; moreover, they seem to be more fatty and produce a sweet, oily juice." And Diphilus of Siphnos says : " ' Royal ' nuts ^a cause headache, and lie at the top of the stomach. Yet when they are still tender and have been blanched, they are better, being more juicy, while those which are roasted in ovens have little nutriment. Almonds are diuretic, attenuating, cathartic, and of little nutrition. Dried almonds, however, are much more windy and apt to lie on the stomach than the green, which, to be sure, have a poor flavour and are less nourishing. But if they are blanched when still tender though full grown, they are milky and of better flavour. Among dried almonds the Thasian and Cyprian varieties, when still tender, are more easily excreted. The Pontic nuts cause headache, but are less apt to lie on the stomach than the ' royal.' "

Mnesitheus of Athens, in his work on *Edibles*, says : " In the case of the Euboean nuts or chestnuts (for they are known by both names) disintegration in the stomach is difficult, and the digestive process is attended with wind ; but they fatten the system if one can tolerate them. Almonds and the Heracleot and Persian nuts, and others of the same kind are less wholesome than chestnuts. In fact none of these varieties should be eaten raw excepting green

^a Apparently walnuts are meant, *Juglans regia*.

μὲν ἔψειν, τὰ δὲ φρύγειν. τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐστὶ
 λιπαρὰ τῇ φύσει, καθάπερ ἄμυγδάλοι τε αἱ ξηραὶ
 καὶ Διὸς βάλανοι, τὰ δὲ σκληρὰ καὶ στρυφνὰ,
 καθάπερ αἱ τε φηγοὶ καὶ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον γένος.
 τῶν οὖν λιπαρῶν ἀφαιρεῖται τὸ λίπος ἢ πύρωσις·
 ἐστὶ γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ χεῖριστον· τὰ δὲ σκληρὰ καὶ
 στρυφνὰ πεπαίνεται, εἴαν τις ὀλίγῳ καὶ μαλακῶ
 πυρὶ χρήται.” ὁ δὲ Δίφιλος τὰ κάστανα καὶ
 Σαρδιανὰς βαλάνους καλεῖ, εἶναι λέγων αὐτὰς καὶ
 d πολυτρόφους καὶ εὐχύλους, δυσοικονομήτους δὲ
 διὰ τὸ ἐπιμένειν τῷ στομάχῳ· τὰς δὲ φρυγείσας
 ἀτροφωτέρας μὲν γίνεσθαι, εὐοικονομήτους δέ·
 τὰς δὲ ἐψομένας ἐμπνευματοῦν μὲν ἦττον, τρέφειν
 δὲ τούτων μᾶλλον.

λόπιμον κάρυόν τε
 Εὐβοέες, βάλανον δὲ μετεξέτεροι καλέσαντο,

Νίκανδρός φησιν ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν Γεωργικοῖς.
 Ἀγέλοχος δὲ ἄμωτα καλεῖ τὰ καστάνεια· “ὅπου
 δὲ γίνεται τὰ κάρυα τὰ Σινωπικά, ἐνταῦθα τὰ¹
 δένδρα ἐκάλουν ἄμωτα.”

e ΕΡΕΒΙΝΘΟΙ. Κρώβυλος·

φαγόντες² χλωρὸν ἐρέβινθόν τινα
 ἐκοττάβιζον, κενὸν ὄλως. β. τράγημα δὲ
 ἐστὶν πιθήκου τοῦτο δήπου δυστυχούς.

Ὅμηρος·

θρώσκουσιν κύαμοι μελανόχροες ἢ ἐρέβινθοι.

Ξενοφάνης ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν παρωδίαις·

πὰρ πυρὶ χρή τοιαῦτα λέγειν χειμῶνος ἐν ὥρῃ
 ἐν κλίνῃ μαλακῇ κατακείμενον, ἐμπλεον ὄντα,

almonds ; some should be boiled, others roasted. For some of them, like dried almonds and Zeus-acorns, are fatty by nature, while others are tough and astringent, such as beech-nuts and similar sorts. The cooking process, therefore, removes the oil from the fatty varieties, that being the most harmful element, while the tough and astringent kinds are softened when one applies a little slow heat." But Diphilus calls chestnuts "Sardis-acorns" also, and says that they are nourishing and well-flavoured, but hard to assimilate because they remain a long time in the stomach ; and though when roasted they are less filling, yet they are more easily digested. But the boiled not only inflate less, but also nourish more than the roasted.

"*Lopimon* (' peel-nut ') and *caryon* the Euboeans called it, but others called it 'Zeus-acorn,'" says Nicander of Colophon in the *Georgics*.^a But Agelochus calls chestnuts *amota* : "Wherever the nuts of Sinope grow, there they called the trees *amota*."

Chick-peas. Crobylus ^b : "They were playing at cottabos, having eaten a yellow chick-pea, entirely empty. B. : That's the dessert you would give to a God-forsaken monkey." Homer ^c : "The black-skinned beans or chick-peas hop." Xenophanes of Colophon, in the *Parodies* :^d "As you lie stretched upon a soft couch by the fire in the winter season, these should be your words when you have had enough

^a Frag. 76 Schneider, meaning the chestnut.

^b Kock iii. 381. The meaning of the fragment is not clear. For the game of cottabos cf. 28 a and note.

^c *Iliad* xiii. 589.

^d Frag. 18 Diehl.

¹ ἐνταῦθα Capps, τὰ Gulick : ταῦτα δένδρα CE.

² φαργόντες added by Capps.

πίνοντα γλυκὺν οἶνον, ὑποτρῶγοντ' ἐρεβίνθους·
 τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν, πόσα τοι ἔτη ἐστί, φέριστε;
 πηλίκος ἦσθ' ὅθ' ὁ Μῆδος ἀφίκετο;

f Σαπφώ·

χρῦσειοι ἐρέβινθοι ἐπ' αἰόνων ἐφύοντο.

Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν φυτικοῖς τῶν ἐρεβίνθων τινὰς
 καλεῖ κριούς. καὶ Σώφιλος·

ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ταύτης πολὺ μέγιστός ἐστι
 κριὸς ἐρέβινθος.

Φαινίας δ' ἐν τοῖς περὶ φυτῶν φησι. “τραγήματος
 ἔχει χώραν ἀπαλὰ μὲν ὠχρος, κύαμος, ἐρέβινθος,
 ξηρὰ δὲ ἐφθὰ καὶ φρυκτὰ σχεδὸν τὰ πλείστα.”

”Αλεξίς·

55

ἔστιν ἀνὴρ μοι πτωχὸς καὶ γὰρ
 γραῦς καὶ θυγάτηρ καὶ παῖς υἱὸς
 χῆδ' ἢ χρηστή, πένθ' οἱ πάντες.
 τούτων οἱ τρεῖς δειπνοῦμεν,
 δύο δ' αὐτοῖς συγκοινωνοῦμεν
 μάξης μικρᾶς. φθόγγους δ' ἀλύρους
 θρηνοῦμεν ἐπ' ἅν μηδὲν ἔχωμεν·
 χρῶμα δ' ἀσίτων ἡμῶν ὄντων
 γίνεται ὠχρόν. τὰ μέρη δ' ἡμῶν
 χῆ σύνταξις τοῦ βίου ἐστὶν
 κύαμος, θέρμος, λάχανον,
 γογγυλὶς, ὠχρος, λάθυρος, φηγός,
 βολβός, τέττιξ, ἐρέβινθος, ἀχράς,
 τό τε θειοφανὲς μητρῶον ἐμοὶ
 μελέδημ' ἰσχάς,
 Φρυγίας εὐρήματα συκῆς.

b Φερεκράτης·

of food, and are sipping sweet wine and munching chick-peas the while : ‘ Who art thou among men, whence comest thou, how many are thy years, good sir ? How old wert thou when the Mede came upon us ? ’ ” Sappho ^a : “ Golden chick-peas grew upon the shores.” Theophrastus, *Plants*,^b calls some varieties of chick-pea “ rams.” ^c So, also, Sophilus ^d : “ This girl’s father is easily the biggest ram chick-pea.” And Phaenias in his notes on *Plants* ^e says : “ In the category of dessert are pulse, beans, and chick-peas when they are still soft and tender ; but when they are dried they are pretty generally served (as vegetables) either boiled or roasted.” Alexis ^f : “ My man is a pauper, and I am an old woman with a daughter and a son, this boy, and this nice girl besides,—five we are in all. If three of us get a dinner, the other two must share with them only a tiny barley cake. Sounds of wailing untuneful we utter when we have nothing, and our complexions grow pale with lack of food. The elements and the sum of our livelihood are these—a bean, a lupine, greens, and a turnip, pulse, vetch, beech-nut, the bulb of an iris, a cicada, chick-pea, wild pear, and that God-given inheritance of our mother-country, darling of my heart, a dried fig, brought to light from a Phrygian fig-tree.” Pherecrates ^g : “ You will make the chick-

^a *P.L.G.* ⁵ frag. 30.

^b *Hist. Plant.* viii. 5. 1.

^c Whence the obscene sense in comedy.

^d Kock ii. 447.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^f Kock ii. 356.

^g Kock i. 169.

τακερούς ποιήσεις τοὺς ἐρεβίνθους αὐτόθεν.
πάλιν·

πρώγων ἐρεβίνθους ἀπεπνίγη πεφρυγμένους.
Δίφιλος δέ φησιν· “οἱ ἐρέβινθοι δύσπεπτοι, σμη-
κτικοί, οὐρητικοί, πνευματικοί.” κατὰ δὲ Διοκλέα
ζυμωτικοὶ τῆς σαρκός· κρείττους δ’ οἱ λευκοὶ τῶν
μελάνων καὶ πυξοειδεῖς καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι τῶν
λεγομένων κριῶν οἳ τε χλωροὶ τῶν ξηρῶν καὶ οἱ
βεβρεγμένοι τῶν ἀβρόχων.

“Οτι Ποσειδῶνος εὖρημα οἱ ἐρέβινθοι.

c ΘΕΡΜΟΙ.

μετὰ τῶν κακῶν ἴκοιθ’ ὁ τοὺς ^{μὴ ὥρασι} θέρμους φαγών,
ἐν τῷ προθύρῳ τὰ λέμμαθ’ ὅτι κατέλιπε,
ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἀπεπνίγη καταφαγών. μάλιστα δὲ . . .
B. Κλεαίνετος μὲν οὐκ ἔδηδοκ’ οἶδ’ ὅτι
ὁ τραγικὸς αὐτοὺς· οὐδενὸς γὰρ πώποτε
ἀπέβαλεν ὁσπρίου λέπος·
οὕτως ἐκείνός ἐστιν εὐχερὴς ἀνὴρ.

d Λυκόφρων δ’ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ἐν σατυρικῷ δράματι,
ὃ ἐπὶ καταμωκῇσιν ἔγραψεν εἰς Μενέδημον τὸν
φιλόσοφον, ἀφ’ οὗ ἢ τῶν Ἑρετρικῶν ὠνομάσθη
αἵρεσις, διασκώπτων τῶν φιλοσόφων τὰ δεῖπνά
φησι·

καὶ δημόκοινος ἐπεχόρευσε δαψιλῆς
θέρμος, πενήτων καὶ τρικλίνου συμπότης.

Δίφιλος·

οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν τεχνίον ἐξωλέστερον
τοῦ πορνοβοσκοῦ

κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν πωλεῖν περιπατῶν βούλομαι

peas tender forthwith." And again: ^a "He choked to death eating roasted chick-peas." Diphilus says that "chick-peas are hard to digest, but purgative, diuretic, windy." According to Diocles, they provoke fermentation in the body; but the white varieties, resembling boxwood, are superior to the black, the Milesian better than those called "rams"; the green, moreover, are better than the dried, the soaked better than the unsoaked.

The use of chick-peas was revealed by Poseidon.

Lupines.—"A. Bad cess to him, and all mischief, who has been eating lupines and left the shells in the vestibule, instead of choking as he gulped them down. And more than all. . . —B. I'm sure it isn't Cleaenetus, the tragedian, who ate them; he wouldn't have thrown away the peel of any vegetable. He is such an obliging man!" ^b Lycophron of Chalcis, in a satyr-play which he wrote in ridicule of the philosopher Menedemus, from whom the sect of the Eretrians received their name, satirizes philosophers' dinners in these words: ^c "And there danced forth the plebeian lupine in lavish abundance, that companion of the paupers' triclinium." Diphilus ^d: "There is no trade more execrable than the bawd's. I'd rather tramp the streets peddling roses, radishes,

^a Kock i. 195. ^b Kock ii. 395; the author is Alexis.

^c *T.G.F.* ² 817; *cf.* 420 b.

^d Kock ii. 570.

ῥόδα, ῥαφανίδας, θερμοκυάμους, στέμφυλα,
 e ἀπλῶς ἅπαντα μᾶλλον ἢ ταύτας τρέφειν.

καὶ σημειωτέον, φησί, τὸ θερμοκυάμους, ἐπεὶ καὶ
 νῦν οὕτω λέγεται. Πολέμων δέ φησι τοὺς Λα-
 κεδαιμονίους τοὺς θέρμους λυσιλαΐδας καλεῖν.
 Θεόφραστος δὲ ἱστορεῖ ἐν αἰτίοις φυτικοῖς ὅτι
 “ θέρμος καὶ ὄροβος καὶ ἐρέβινθος μόνα οὐ ζωοῦνται
 τῶν χεδροπῶν διὰ τὴν δριμύτητα καὶ πικρότητα. ὁ
 δ’ ἐρέβινθος,” φησί, “ μέλας γίνεται διαφθειρόμενος.”
 γίνεσθαι δὲ λέγει κάμπας ἐν τοῖς ἐρεβίνθοις ὁ
 f αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας. Δίφιλος
 δ’ ὁ Σίφνιος τοὺς θέρμους φησὶν εἶναι σμηκτικούς
 καὶ πολυτρόφους, μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ πλεῖον ἀπ-
 εγλυκασμένους. διὸ καὶ Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς, σκληρὸς
 ὢν καὶ πάνυ θυμικὸς πρὸς τοὺς γνωρίμους, ἐπὶ
 πλεῖον τοῦ οἴνου σπάσας ἡδὺς ἐγίνετο καὶ μελίχχος.
 πρὸς τοὺς πυνθανομένους οὖν τοῦ τρόπου τὴν δια-
 φορὰν ἔλεγε τὸ αὐτὸ τοῖς θέρμοις πάσχειν· καὶ
 γὰρ ἐκείνους πρὶν διαβραχῆναι πικροτάτους εἶναι,
 ποτισθέντας δὲ γλυκεῖς καὶ προσηνεστάτους.

56 ΦΑΣΗΛΟΙ. Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις τοῖς
 καλουμένοις κοπίσι διδῶσι τραγήματα σὺκά τε
 ξηρά καὶ κυάμους καὶ φασήλους χλωρούς· ἱστορεῖ
 Πολέμων. Ἐπίχαρμος·

. . . φασήλους φῶγε θᾶσσον, αἶ χ’ ὁ Διόνυσος φιλή.

Δημήτριος·

ἢ σῦκον ἢ φάσηλον ἢ τοιοῦτό τι.

ΕΛΑΑΙ. Εὐπολις· “ σηπίαί δρυπεπεῖς τ’ ἐλᾶαι.”

^a Frag. 91 Preller; λυσιλαΐδας (“folk-looseners”) is a Laconic jest.

lupine-beans, pressed olive cakes, anything at all, than keep these strumpets." Note the word "lupine-bean," says Athenaeus, since it is used in this way even to-day. Polemon says^a that the Lacedaemonians call lupines *lysilaidae*, and Theophrastus records, in *Plant Aetiology*,^b that "the lupine, bitter vetch, and chick-pea are the only leguminous plants which do not breed worms, on account of their bitterness and sourness." "The chick-pea," he declares, "grows black as it decays." But the same authority, in the third book of the very same treatise,^c says that caterpillars occur in chick-peas. Diphilus of Siphnos informs us that lupines are purgative and filling, especially if they have been sweetened for a considerable time. Hence it was that Zeno of Citium, who was very harsh and choleric toward his acquaintances, became gentle and bland after absorbing quantities of wine; and when people asked him to explain this change of manner, he answered that he underwent the same process as the lupine; for they too are very sour before they are soaked, but when steeped they become very sweet and mild.

Kidney - Beans.—Spartans at the feasts called *Kopides*^d ("Cleavers") serve as dessert dried figs, beans, and green kidney-beans. The account of it is in Polemon.^e Epicharmus^f: "Toast some kidney-beans quickly, if Dionysus holds you dear." Demetrius^g: "A fig or a kidney-bean or something like that."

Olives.—Eupolis^h: "squids and over-ripe olives."

^b *Caus. Plant.* iv. 2. 2.

^c *Ibid.* iii. 22. 3.

^d Given at certain festivals to strangers.

^e *Frag.* 86 Preller.

^f Kaibel 119.

^g Kock i. 796.

^h Kock i. 342.

ταύτας Ῥωμαῖοι δρύππας λέγουσι. Δίφιλος δέ
 β φησιν ὁ Σίφνιος τὰς ἐλάας ὀλιγοτρόφους εἶναι καὶ
 κεφαλαλγείς, τὰς δὲ μελαίνας καὶ κακοστομα-
 χωτέρας καὶ βαρύνειν τὴν κεφαλὴν, τὰς δὲ κολυμ-
 βάδας καλουμένας εὐστομαχωτέρας εἶναι καὶ κοι-
 λίας στατικές, τὰς δὲ θλαστὰς μελαίνας εὐστομα-
 χωτέρας εἶναι. μνημονεύει τῶν θλαστῶν ἐλαιῶν
 Ἀριστοφάνης· “θλαστὰς ποιεῖν ἐλαίας.” πάλιν·

οὐ ταῦτόν ἐστιν ἀλμάδες καὶ στέμφυλα.

καὶ μετ’ ὀλίγα·

ε θλαστὰς γὰρ εἶναι κρεῖσσόν ἐστιν ἀλμάδος.

Ἀρχέστρατος ἐν τῇ Γαστρονομίᾳ·

ῥύσαι καὶ δρυπεπεῖς παρακείσθωσάν σοι ἐλαῖαι.—

ὥστε Μαραθῶνος τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπ’ ἀγαθῷ μεμνημένοι
 πάντες ἐμβάλλουσιν αἰὲ μάραθον ἐς τὰς ἀλμάδας,

φησὶν Ἑρμιππος. Φιλήμων φησὶν· “πιτυρίδες
 καλοῦνται αἱ φαυλῖαι¹ ἐλαῖαι, στεμφυλίδες δὲ αἱ
 μέλαιναι.” Καλλίμαχος δ’ ἐν τῇ Ἑκάλῃ γένῃ
 ἐλαῶν καταλέγει·

γεργέριμον πίτυρὶν τε καὶ ἦν ἀπεθήκατο λευκὴν
 εἰν ἀλὶ νήχεσθαι φθινοπωρίδα.²

δ ἔλεγον δὲ τὰς δρυπεπεῖς ἐλάας καὶ ἰσχάδας καὶ
 γεργέριμους, ὥς φησι Δίδυμος. καὶ χωρὶς δὲ τοῦ
 φάσκειν ἐλάας αὐτὸ καθ’ ἑαυτὸ ἔλεγον μόνον δρυ-
 πεπεῖς. Τηλεκλείδης·

. . . ξυγγενέσθαι διὰ χρόνου λιπαρεῖτω με
 δρυπεπέσι, μάζαις καὶ διασκανδικίσαι.

¹ φαυλῖαι CE; cf. Hesychius, s.v. φαυλῖαι.

² Kaibel adds καὶ . . . φθινοπωρίδα from Suidas s.v.
 γεργέριμον.

The latter are called *druppae* by the Romans. Diophilus of Siphnos says that olives afford little nourishment and cause headache; black olives, moreover, are worse for the stomach and oppressive to the head; those called swimmers^a are more wholesome and act as an astringent on the bowels, while black olives are more wholesome if crushed. The crushed olives are mentioned by Aristophanes^b: "Have the olives crushed." Again: "Olives in brine are not the same as olives crushed in the press." And a little further on: "It's better to use crushed olives than briny." Archestratus in his *Gastronomy* writes:^c "Let them serve you with wrinkled, over-ripe olives."—"Wherefore, in pious memory of Marathon for all time, they all put *marathon* ('fennel') in the briny olives," says Hermippus.^d Philemon says: "The coarse variety are called 'bran' olives, while 'pressed olives' is the name given to the black." Callimachus gives a list of the kinds of olives in the *Hecale*:^e "The over-ripe and the bran, and the late autumn kind, which is preserved swimming in brine when it is still light green." According to Didymus,^f over-ripe olives used to be called *ischades*^g as well as *gergerimoi*. Moreover, without adding the word "olives" they were in the habit of using "over-ripes" substantively. Thus Telecleides^h: "Let him entreat me after a while to consort with over-ripes and barley cakes, and feed on sprays of chervil."ⁱ

^a In brine.

^b Kock i. 493.

^c Frag. 6 Ribbeck.

^d Kock i. 249.

^e Frag. 50 Schneider.

^f p. 75 Schmidt.

^g A term usually given to dried figs; cf. Eustath. 1963. 55.

^h Kock i. 218.

ⁱ Alluding to the comic jibes at Euripides' mother, Aristoph. *Eq.* 19. But the text of the entire quotation is uncertain.

Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς τετριμμένας ἐλαίας στέμφυλα ἐκάλουν, βρύτεια δὲ τὰ ὑφ' ἡμῶν στέμφυλα, τὰ ἐκπνέσματα τῆς σταφυλῆς. παρὰ δὲ τοὺς βότρυς γέγονεν ἡ φωνή.

ΡΑΦΑΝΙΔΕΣ. Αὗται κέκληνται διὰ τὸ ῥαδίως ε φαίνεσθαι. καὶ ἐκτεταμένως δὲ καὶ κατὰ συστολήν λέγεται παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς. Κρατῖνος·

ταῖς ραφανῖσι δοκεῖ, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις οὐ λαχάνοισιν. Εὐπόλις·

ῥαφανίδες ἄπλυτοι, σηπίαί.

ὅτι δὲ τὸ ἄπλυτοι ἐπὶ τῶν ραφανίδων ἀκούειν δεῖ, οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν σηπιῶν, δηλοῖ Ἀντιφάνης γράφων·

νήττας, σχαδόνας, κάρυ' ἐντραγεῖν, ὦ', ἐγκρίδας, ραφανῖδας ἀπλύτους, γογγυλίδας, χόνδρον, μέλι.

ἰδίως δ' οὕτως ἐκαλοῦντο ἄπλυτοι ραφανίδες ὥς f καὶ Θασίας ὠνόμαζον. Φερεκράτης·

ῥαφανὶς τ' ἄπλυτος ὑπάρχει
καὶ θερμὰ λουτρὰ καὶ ταρίχη πνικτὰ καὶ κάρυα.

ὑποκοριστικῶς δ' εἶρηκε Πλάτων ἐν Ὑπερβόλῳ·
“φύλλιον ἢ ραφανίδιον.” Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν τοῖς
περὶ φυτῶν γένῃ ραφανίδων φησὶν εἶναι πέντε,
Κορινθίαν, Λειοθασίαν, Κλεωναίαν, Ἀμωρέαν,
Βοιωτίαν. καλεῖσθαι δὲ ὑπὸ τινων τὴν Λειοθασίαν
Θρακίαν· γλυκυτάτην δ' εἶναι τὴν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τῷ
σχήματι στρογγύλην. ἀπλῶς δέ, φησὶν, ὧν ἔστι
57 λεία τὰ φύλλα, γλυκύτεραί εἰσι. Καλλίας δ' ἐπὶ
τῆς ραφανίδος εἶρηκε τὴν ῥάφανον. περὶ γοῦν τῆς
ἀρχαιότητος τῆς κωμωδίας διεξιὼν φησιν·

. . . ἔτνος, πῦρ, γογγυλίδες, ῥάφανοι, δρυπεπεῖς,
ἐλατῆρες.

The Athenians used to call pressed olives *stempphyla*, while *brytea* was their word for what we call *stempphyla*, being really pressed grapes. The word *brytea* comes from *botrys* ("bunch of grapes").

Radishes.—These have their name from the ease (*radiôs*) with which they are produced. The last syllable (*-is*) is either long or short in Attic. Cratinus has it long: ^a "The radishes, but not the other vegetables, have come to a decision." Eupolis makes it short: ^b "unwashed radishes and squids." That the word "unwashed" is to be construed with "radishes" and not with "squids" is proved by Antiphanes ^c writing the following: "To gobble up ducks, honey-comb, nuts, eggs, honey cakes, unwashed radishes, turnips, gruel, and honey." Properly the term "unwashed" was applied in this way to radishes which were called Thasian. Pherecrates ^d: "We have on hand an unwashed radish, hot baths ready, stewed pickle-fish, and nuts." The diminutive form *rhapthanidion* occurs in Plato, *Hyperbolus* ^e: "A little lettuce leaf or bit of radish." Theophrastus in his *Plants* ^f says that there are five kinds of radish—Corinthian, Leiothasian, Cleonaeon, Amorean, and Boeotian; by some, however, the Leiothasian is called Thracian; the sweetest is the Boeotian, and it is round in shape; in general, he adds, the varieties with smooth leaves are sweeter. But Callias uses the word *rhaphanos* of the radish. For, in explaining the antiquity of comedy he says: ^g "Pease-porridge, fire, turnips, radishes (*rhapthanoi*), ripe olives, phallic cakes." That he really means

^a Kock i. 104. ^b Kock i. 342. ^c Kock ii. 124.

^d Kock i. 198. ^e Kock i. 645. ^f *Hist. Plant.* vii. 4. 2.

^g Kock i. 698. On *rhaphanos* = "cabbage" see 34 d-e.

ὅτι δ' οὕτω τὰς ῥαφανίδας εἴρηκε δῆλον Ἀριστοφάνης ποιεῖ περὶ τῆς τοιαύτης ἀρχαιότητος ἐν Δαναῖσι γράφων καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ λέγων·

ὁ χορὸς δ' ὥρχεῖτ' ἄν ἐναψάμενος δάπιδας καὶ
στρωματόδεσμα,
διαμασχαλίσας αὐτὸν σχελίσιν καὶ φύσκαις καὶ
ῥαφανίσιν.

ἃ εὐτελὲς δὲ σφόδρα ἔδεσμα ἢ ῥαφανίς. "Αμφίς·

ὅστις ἀγοράζων ὄψον

ἐξὸν ἀπολαύειν ἰχθύων ἀληθινῶν

ῥαφανίδας ἐπιθυμεῖ πρίασθαι, μαίνεται.

ΚΩΝΟΙ. Μνησίθεος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἰατρός ἐν τῷ
περὶ ἔδεστων ὀστρακίδας καλεῖ τῶν κώνων τοὺς
πυρῆνας, ἔτι δὲ κώνους. Διοκλῆς δ' ὁ Καρύστιος
πιτύνα κάρυα. ὁ δὲ Μύνδιος Ἀλέξανδρος πιτυί-
νους κώνους. Θεόφραστος δὲ τὸ μὲν δένδρον
c πεύκην ὀνομάζει, τὸν δὲ καρπὸν κώνον. Ἴππο-
κράτης δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ πτισάνης, ὃ ἐκ τοῦ ἡμίσεος
μὲν νοθεύεται, ὑπ' ἐνίων δὲ καὶ ὄλον, κοκκάλους·
οἱ πολλοὶ δὲ πυρῆνας, ὡς καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ὅταν
περὶ τοῦ Ποντικοῦ καρύου λέγῃ. φησὶ γάρ·
"πυρῆνα δ' ἔχει τοῦτο ἐπὶ γένηται πέπον."
Δίφιλος δ' ὁ Σίφνιός φησιν· "οἱ στρόβιλοι πολύ-
τροφοι μὲν εἰσι, λεαντικοὶ δὲ ἀρτηρίας καὶ θώρακος
καθαρτικοὶ διὰ τὸ ἔχειν παρεμπεπλεγμένον τὸ
d ὀητινῶδες." Μνησίθεος δὲ φησι πιαίνειν αὐτοὺς
τὸ σῶμα καὶ πρὸς εὐπεψίαν ἀλύπους εἶναι, ὑπάρ-
χειν δὲ καὶ οὐρητικούς καὶ οὐκ ἐφεκτικούς κοιλίας.

^a Kock i. 456.

^b Kock ii. 243. From Athen. 277 c it appears that the play was *Leucas*.

radishes is proved by Aristophanes. For he also writes about the antiquity of comedy in the *Danaids*, and says :^a "The chorus would dance wrapped up in rugs and bundles of bedding, sticking under their arm-pits ribs of beef, sausages, and radishes." The radish, moreover, is a very cheap article of food. Amphis^b : "Any man who goes to market to get some delicacy and prefers to buy radishes when he may enjoy real fish must be crazy."

Pine kernels.—Mnesitheus the Athenian physician, in his work on *Edibles*, calls the seeds of conifers *ostracides*^c and again he calls them *cones*.^d But Diocles of Carystus calls them "pine-nuts," while the Myndian Alexander calls them "pine-cones." Theophrastus gives the name *peucê* ("pine") to the tree, but calls its fruit "cone." But Hippocrates in the work on *Tisane*,^e half of which is spurious (some even think the whole is), calls them *coccali* ("kernels"). Most authorities, however, call them *pyrenes* ("stones"), as does Herodotus also in speaking of the Pontic nut. For he says^f that "this has a kernel when it is ripe." Diphilus of Siphnos says : "These cones are nourishing, they smooth the bronchial tubes and clear the organs of the diaphragm by means of the resinous principle contained in them." Mnesitheus, also, agrees that they fatten the body and produce no ill effects on digestion ; they are also diuretic and do not inhibit the action of the bowels.

^c Lit. "sherds," like ὄστρακα ; also the shell of testacea.

^d These are indubitably the pine-nuts (*pignolas*) well known in Greece and America. ^e ii. 456 Littré.

^f iv. 23 ; he means the hazel-nut or filbert. Liddell & Scott, s.v. *πυρήν*, are quite wrong. Nor does the translation "wild cherry" (edd. of Herodotus) seem correct in the light of Athen. 53 ff.

ΔΙΑ. Ἀναξαγόρας ἐν τοῖς Φυσικοῖς τὸ καλού-
μενόν φησιν ὄρνιθος γάλα τὸ ἐν τοῖς ὤοις εἶναι
λευκόν. Ἀριστοφάνης. “τίκτει πρῶτον ὑπηγέ-
μιον ὥδον Νύξ.” Σαπφὼ δ’ αὐτὸ τρισυλλάβως
καλεῖ.

φασὶ δὴ ποτε Λήδαν ὦιον εὐρεῖν.
καὶ πάλιν.

ὠίου πολὺ λευκότερον.

ᾧσα δ’ ἔφη Ἐπίχαρμος.

ᾧσα χανὸς κἀλεκτορίδων πετεηνῶν.

Σιμωνίδης ἐν δευτέρῳ ἰάμβων.

οἶόν τε χηνὸς ᾧσον Μαιανδρίου.

ε διὰ τεσσάρων δ’ αὐτὰ προενήνεκται Ἀναξανδρί-
δης ὠάρια εἰπών. καὶ Ἐφίππος.

σταμνάριά τ’ οἶνου μικρὰ τοῦ φοινικίνου,
ὠάρια, τοιαῦθ’ ἕτερα πολλὰ παίγνια.

Ἀλεξίς δὲ ἡμίτομά που ὦων λέγει. ὠὰ δὲ οὐ
μόνον ἀνεμιαῖα ἐκάλουν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπηγέμια.
“ἐκάλουν δὲ καὶ τὰ νῦν τῶν οἰκιῶν παρ’ ἡμῖν
καλούμενα ὑπερῶα ὠά,” φησὶ Κλέαρχος ἐν Ἐρωτι-
f κοῖς, τὴν Ἑλένην φάσκων ἐν τοιούτοις οἰκήμασι
τρεφομένην δόξαν ἀπενέγκασθαι παρὰ πολλοῖς ὥς
ἐξ ὠοῦ εἶη γεγεννημένη. οὐκ εὖ δὲ Νεοκλῆς ὁ
Κροτωνιάτης ἔφη ἀπὸ τῆς σελήνης πεσεῖν τὸ ὠὸν
ἐξ οὗ τὴν Ἑλένην γεννηθῆναι. τὰς γὰρ σεληνί-
τιδας γυναῖκας ὠοτοκεῖν καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ γεννωμένους
πεντεκαίδεκαπλασίονας ἡμῶν εἶναι, ὥς Ἡρόδω-
ρος ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἱστορεῖ. Ἴβυκος δὲ ἐν πέμ-
πτῳ μελῶν περὶ Μολιονιδῶν φησι.

Eggs.—Anaxagoras, in the *Physics*,^a explains that the popular expression “bird’s milk” means the white of an egg. Concerning eggs, compare Aristophanes^b: “In the beginning Night laid a wind-egg (*ōon*).” Sappho makes^c the word a trisyllable: “They say, you know, that Leda once found an egg (*ōion*).” And again: ^d “much whiter than an egg.” But Epicharmus said *ōeon*: ^e “eggs (*ōea*) of the goose and of winged fowls.” So also Simonides in the second book of his *Iambic Verses*^f: “like the egg of a Maeander goose.” Anaxandrides even extended it to four syllables when he said^g *oaria*. And Ephippus^h: “Little jars of date-wine, egglets, too, and many other like toys.” Alexis, I believe, speaks of slices of egg.ⁱ Wind-eggs they used to call *hypoemia* as well as *anemiaea*. “What is known among us to-day as the upper-story (*hyperōon*) of a house they used to call an egg (*ōon*),” says Clearchus in the *Amatoria*,^k explaining that since Helen was reared in an upper-story she caused the report to spread that she had sprung from an egg. But Neocles of Croton was mistaken in saying that the egg from which Helen sprang fell from the moon; for, though the moon-women lay eggs, their offspring are fifteen times larger than we are, as Herodorus of Heracleia records.^l Ibycus, in the fifth book of his *Lyrics*, says of the Molionidae: ^m “I likewise slew the white-

^a Cf. p. 183 Schaubach.

^b *Aves* 695.

^c *P.L.G.*⁵ frag. 56.

^d *Ibid.* frag. 112.

^e Kaibel 119.

^f *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 11.

^g Kock ii. 163.

^h Kock ii. 263; cf. 29 d.

ⁱ Kock ii. 392.

^k *F.H.G.* ii. 316.

^l *F.H.G.* ii. 35.

^m *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 16.

58 τούς τε λευκίππους κόρους
τέκνα Μολιόνας κτάνον,
ἄλικας, ἰσοκεφάλους, ἐνιγυίους,
ἀμφοτέρους γεγαῶτας ἐν ὥῳ
ἀργυρέῳ.

Ἐφιππος·

ἴτρια, τραγήματα . . ., πυραμοῦς, ἄμης,
ὥων ἑκατόμβη· πάντα ταῦτ' ἐχναύομεν.

ὥων δὲ ῥοφητῶν μνημονεύει Νικόμαχος·
οὐσίδιόν¹ μοι καταλιπόντος τοῦ πατρός,
οὕτω συνεστρόγγυλα κᾶξεκόκκισα
ἐν μῆσιν ὀλίγοις ὥσπερ ὥον τις ῥοφῶν.

χηναίων δ' ὥων Ἐριφος·

ὥὰ λευκά γε

b καὶ μεγάλα· b. χήνει' ἐστίν, ὥς γ' ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ.
οὗτος δέ φησι ταῦτα τὴν Λήδαν τεκεῖν.

Ἐπαίνετος δὲ καὶ Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Συρακούσιος ἐν
Ὀψαρτυτικῷ τῶν ὥων φασὶ πρωτεύειν τὰ τῶν
ταῶν· μεθ' αὖ εἶναι τὰ χηναλωπέκεια· τρίτα κατα-
λέγοντες τὰ ὀρνίθεια.

ΠΡΟΠΟΜΑ. Τούτου, φησί, περιενεχθέντος ὁ τῶν
δείπνων ταμίας Οὐλπιανὸς ἔφη εἰ κεῖται παρὰ τινι
τὸ πρόπομα οὕτω καλούμενον ὥς νῦν ἡμεῖς φάμεν.
καὶ ζητούντων πάντων “αὐτός,” ἔφη, “ἐγὼ ἐρῶ.
c Φύλαρχος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν οἷς ὁ
λόγος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ζηλᾶ τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως,
ὃς ἐπὶ ξένια καλέσας τοὺς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἡγεμόνας
ἐπιβουλεύσας αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτὸς διεφθάρη, φησὶν
οὕτως, εἰ μνήμης εὐτυχῶ· ‘πρόπομά τι πρὸ τοῦ
δείπνου περιεφέρετο, καθὼς εἰώθει τὸ πρῶτον.’”
καὶ ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἤτει πιεῖν ἐν ψυκτῇρι,
252

horsed youths, sons of Molionê, equal in age and in height, with their limbs joined in one, both hatched in a silver egg." Ephippus^a: "Sesame-cakes, bonbons, . . . honey-cakes, milk-cake, and a hecatomb of eggs—all these we nibbled at." Sucked eggs are mentioned by Nicomachus^b: "My father left me a tiny bit of property, but in a few months I squeezed it up and pipped it out as dry as one would suck an egg." And goose eggs are mentioned by Eriphus^c: "A. Eggs white, indeed, and large.—B. Goose eggs, in my opinion. And yet he says that Leda laid them!" Epaenetus and Heracleides of Syracuse in the *Art of Cookery* say that peacocks' eggs excel all others; after them come the eggs of the fox-goose; they put hens' eggs third.

Appetizers.^d—After the first appetizer was drunk all round, says Athenaeus, the master of ceremonies, who was Ulpian, asked whether the word for "appetizer," *propoma*, was found in any author in the sense in which we use it. While the others were racking their brains he answered, "I will tell you myself. Phylarchus of Athens (or Naucratis), in the passage dealing with Zelas, king of Bithynia (the same who invited the leaders of the Gauls to an entertainment with treacherous designs against them, but was killed himself) says,^e if I have the luck to remember it: 'An appetizer (*propoma*) was handed round before dinner, as had been the custom in the beginning.'" After delivering himself of this wisdom, Ulpian asked for a drink from the cooler, expressing

^a Kock ii. 255; cf. Athen. 642 c.

^b Kock iii. 389.

^c Kock ii. 430.

^d Lit. "preliminary drink."

^e *F.H.G.* i. 341.

¹ After οὐρίδιον CE have γάρ, deleted by Cobet.

ἀρέσκειν ἑαυτὸν φάσκων διὰ τὸ ἐτοίμως ἀπ-
εμνημονευκέναι. ἦν δὲ τῶν ἐν τοῖς προπόμασι,
φησί, παρασκευαζομένων ἄλλα τε καὶ δὴ καὶ
ταῦτα.

d ΜΑΛΑΧΑΙ. Ἡσίοδος·

οὐδ' ὅσον ἐν μαλάχῃ τε καὶ ἀσφοδέλῳ μέγ'
ὄνειαρ.

τοῦτο Ἀττικόν. “ ἐγὼ δέ,” φησὶν, “ ἐν πολλοῖς
ἀντιγράφοις εὔρον τοῦ Ἀντιφάνους Μίνως διὰ
τοῦ ὁ γεγραμμένον·

τρώγοντες μολόχης ρίζαν.

καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος·

. . . πραῦτερος ἔγωγε μολόχας.

Φαινίας δ' ἐν τοῖς Φυτικοῖς φησι· “ τῆς ἡμέρου
μαλάχης ὁ σπερματικὸς τύπος καλεῖται πλακοῦς,
e ἐμφερὲς ὢν αὐτῷ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ κτενῶδες ἀνάλογον
καθάπερ ἡ τοῦ πλακοῦντος κρηπίς, κατὰ μέσον
δὲ τοῦ πλακουντικοῦ ὄγκου τὸ κέντρον ὀμφαλικόν.
καὶ περιληφθείσης τῆς κρηπίδος ὅμοιον γίνεται
τοῖς θαλαττίοις περιγεγραμμένοις ἐχίνοις.” ὁ δὲ
Σίφνιος Δίφιλος ἱστορεῖ ὡς ἡ μαλάχη ἐστὶν εὐχυλος,
λεαντικὴ ἀρτηρίας, τὰς ἐπιπολαίους ἀποκρίνουσα
δριμύτητος. ἐπιτήδειόν τε εἶναί φησιν αὐτὴν
τοῖς τῶν νεφρῶν καὶ τῆς κύστεως ἐρεθισμοῖς εὐ-
f ἔκκριτόν τε εἶναι μετρίως καὶ τρόφιμον, κρείττω
δὲ τὴν ἀγρίαν τῆς κηπευομένης. Ἑρμιππος δ'
ὁ Καλλιμάχειος καὶ εἰς τὴν καλουμένην φησὶν
ἄλιμον προσέτι τε ἄδιψον ἐμβάλλεσθαι τὴν μαλά-
χην οὖσαν χρησιμωτάτην.

great satisfaction in his ready memory. Among the ingredients used in the preparation of these "fore-drinks" Athenaeus mentions particularly the following.

Mallows.—Hesiod ^a: "And they knew not how much virtue lies in the mallow or the asphodel." *Malachê* ("mallow") is the Attic form, but I ^b have found it, he says, written with an *o* in many copies of Antiphanes' *Minos* ^c: "eating the root of the *molochê*." So Epicharmus ^d: "I am more gentle than a *molochê*." Phaenias in the work on *Plants* says: ^e "In the cultivated mallow the seed mould is called placenta, being similar in appearance; for its comb-like structure may be compared to the base of the placenta, and in the middle of the placenta-like mass the central point resembles a navel. When the base is removed this mass looks like a cross-section of the sea-urchin." The Siphnian Diphilus records that the mallow is juicy, softening the bronchial tubes and carrying off the bitter humours at the top of the stomach; it is, accordingly, a specific for irritations of the kidneys and bladder; it is also nourishing and quite easily digested, though the wild is better than the garden variety. And Hermippus, the disciple of Callimachus, also says ^f that the mallow is an ingredient of the remedy known as *alimon*, also *adipson*, being very useful for the purpose.^g

^a *Op.* 41.

^b Athenaeus.

^c Kock ii. 75.

^d Kaibel 119.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^f *F.H.G.* iii. 40.

^g A joke-remedy for malnutrition and thirst.

ΚΟΛΟΚΥΝΤΑΙ. Εὐθύδημος δ¹ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ
 λαχάνων σικύαν Ἰνδικὴν καλεῖ τὴν κολοκύντην διὰ
 τὸ κεκομίσθαι τὸ σπέρμα ἐκ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς. Μεγαλο-
 πολῖται δ' αὐτὴν σικυωνίαν ὀνομάζουσι. Θεό-
 φραστος δὲ τῶν κολοκυντῶν φησιν οὐκ εἶναι ἐν
 59 χείρους. Μηνόδωρος δ' ὁ Ἐρασιστράτειος, Ἰκεσίου
 φίλος, "τῶν κολοκυντῶν," φησίν, "ἡ μὲν Ἰνδική,
 ἡ καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ σικύα, ἡ δὲ κολοκύντη. καὶ ἡ μὲν
 Ἰνδικὴ κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον ἔψεται, ἡ δὲ κολοκύντη
 καὶ ὀπτᾶται." ἄχρι δὲ τοῦ νῦν λέγεσθαι παρὰ
 Κνιδίοις τὰς κολοκύντας Ἰνδικάς. Ἑλλησπόντιοι
 δὲ σικύας μὲν τὰς μακρὰς καλοῦσι, κολοκύντας
 b δὲ τὰς περιφερεῖς. Διοκλῆς δὲ κολοκύντας μὲν
 καλλίστας γίνεσθαι περὶ Μαγνησίαν, προσέτι τε
 γογγύλην ὑπερμεγέθη γλυκεῖαν καὶ εὐστόμαχον,
 ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ δὲ σικυόν, ἐν δὲ Σμύρνῃ καὶ Γαλατίᾳ
 θρίδακα, πήγανον δ' ἐν Μύροις. Δίφιλος δὲ φησιν·
 "ἡ δὲ κολοκύντη ὀλιγότροφός ἐστι καὶ εὐφθαρτος
 καὶ ὑγραντικὴ τῆς ἕξεως καὶ εὐέκκριτος, εὐχυλος.
 εὐστομαχωτέρα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ δι' ὕδατος καὶ ὄξους
 λαμβανομένη, εὐχυλοτέρα δὲ ἡ ἀρτυτῇ. λεπτυν-
 τικωτέρα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ μετὰ νάπυος, εὐπεπτοτέρα
 δὲ καὶ εὐεκκριτωτέρα ἡ κάθεφθος." Μνησίθεος
 δὲ φησιν· "ὅσα εὐφυῶς διάκειται πρὸς τὴν τοῦ
 πυρὸς κατεργασίαν, οἷον ὃ τε σικυὸς καὶ ἡ κολο-
 κύνη καὶ μῆλα Κυδώνια καὶ στρουθία καὶ εἴ τι

¹ Kaibel adds ὁ.

^a Pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, and melons. Con-
 fusion reigns here. The σικύα, since it could not be eaten
 until fully ripe, is supposed to be the melon, Modern Greek
 πεπόνι (cf. τοὺς πέπονas, 68 c). But πέπων is the word from
 which "pumpkin" is derived, and the melon is not boiled

Gourds.^a—Euthydemus of Athens, in his work on *Green Vegetables*, calls the gourd “Indian *sikya*,” because the seed was imported from India. The Megalopolitans call it *sikyonia*.^b Theophrastus says^c that it is impossible to put all gourds in a single category, some being better, others poorer. But Menodorus, disciple of Erasistratus and a friend of Hicesius, says that of the gourds there are the Indian, also called *sikya*, and the colocynth. Further, the Indian is generally boiled, but the colocynth may also be baked.^d Yet even to this day the colocynth is called “Indian” by the Cnidian. The Hellespontines call the long gourds *sikyae*,^e but the round gourds they call colocynths. Diocles says that colocynths grow best in Magnesia, and are, moreover, quite round, very large, sweet, and wholesome; the best cucumber grows in Antiochia, the best lettuce in Smyrna and Galatia, the best rue in Myra.^f Diphilus says: “The colocynth is not filling; it is easily digested, adds moisture to the system, is easily passed, and juicy. It is more wholesome when eaten with water and vinegar, and has more flavour when seasoned; more apt to cause thinness when eaten with mustard, and more digestible and more easily excreted when boiled.” And Mnesitheus says: “All vegetables which are easily affected by the action of heat, such as the cucumber, the pumpkin, quinces, sparrow-quinces, and the like, when eaten

(see below). That the several species were not carefully distinguished seems to appear from Theophrastus.

^b As though from Sikyon. ^c *Hist. Plant.* vii. 4. 6.

^a American usage would lead us to identify the first with the pumpkin, the second with the squash.

^e Cf. “Italian” squash, or the long cucumber.

^f In Lycia.

ποιουῦτον, ταῦθ' ὅταν προσενεχθῇ πυρωθέντα, δί-
δωσι τῷ σώματι τροφήν οὐ πολλὴν μὲν, ἄλυπον
c δὲ καὶ μᾶλλον ὑγρὰν. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῆς
κοιλίας ἐφεκτικὰ πάντα. δεῖ δὲ αὐτὰ λαμβάνειν
ἐφθὰ μᾶλλον." Ἀττικοὶ δὲ μόνως καλοῦσιν αὐτὴν
κολοκύντην. Ἑρμιππος·

τὴν κεφαλὴν ὅσῃν ἔχει·
ὅσῃν κολοκύντην.

Φρύνιχος ὑποκοριστικῶς·

ἢ μαζίου τι μικρὸν ἢ κολοκυντίου.

Ἐπίχαρμος·

ὑγιώτερόν θήν ἐστι κολοκύντας πολὺ.

Ἐπικράτης ὁ κωμωδιοποιός·

d τὶ Πλάτων
καὶ Σπεύσιππος καὶ Μενέδημος;
πρὸς τίσι νυνὶ διατρίβουσιν;
ποία φροντίς, ποῖος δὲ λόγος
διερευνᾶται παρὰ τούτοισιν;
τάδε μοι πινυτῶς, εἴ τι κατειδῶς
ἤκεις, λέξον, πρὸς Γᾶς
B. ἀλλ' οἶδα λέγειν περὶ τῶνδε σαφῶς.
Παναθηναίοις γὰρ ἰδὼν ἀγέλην
μειρακίων
ἐν γυμνασίοις Ἀκαδημείας
ἤκουσα λόγων ἀφάτων, ἀτόπων.
περὶ γὰρ φύσεως ἀφοριζόμενοι
e διεχώριζον ζώων τε βίον
δένδρων τε φύσιν λαχάνων τε γένη.
κατ' ἐν τούτοις τὴν κολοκύντην
ἐξήταζον τίνος ἐστὶ γένους.

cooked, may afford but little nourishment to the body ; but they are innocuous and provide moisture. Yet they are all apt to check the action of the bowels,^a and should preferably be eaten boiled." Attic writers use one word, colocynth, for them all. Hermippus ^b : " What a huge head he has ! As big as a pumpkin." Phrynichus ^c uses a diminutive form : " A little bit of barley cake or pumpkin." ^d Epicharmus has ^e the regular form : " Surely it is much more healthful than a pumpkin."

Epicrates the comic poet has the following : ^f " A. What about Plato and Speusippus and Menedemus ? On what subjects are they discoursing to-day ? What weighty idea, what crucial point is now debated in their school ? Tell me wisely, if you've come with any knowledge, for the land's sake, tell me. — B. Why, yes, I can tell you about these fellows with certainty. At the Panathenaea I saw a troop of lads . . . at the playground of the Academy I heard words unutterable, extraordinary. For they were making definitions about nature, and separating into categories the ways of beasts, the nature of trees, the kinds of vegetables ; and in the course of it they were seeking to determine what species the pumpkin

^a Cf. the use of colocynth to-day in the *materia medica*.

^b Kock i. 248.

^c Kock i. 386.

^d Hence modern Greek *κολοκυνθάκι*, of " Italian " squash ; the forms were colloquial, not diminutive in sense.

^e Kaibel 119.

^f Kock ii. 287.

A. καὶ τί ποτ' ἄρ' ὠρίσαντο καὶ τίνος γένους
εἶναι τὸ φυτόν; δῆλωσον, εἰ κάποισθ' αὖ τι.

B. πρώτιστα μὲν οὖν πάντες ἄναυδοι

τότ' ἐπέστησαν καὶ κύψαντες
χρόνον οὐκ ὀλίγον διεφρόντιζον.

καὶ τ' ἐξαίφνης, ἔτι κυπτόντων
καὶ ζητούντων τῶν μειρακίων,
λάχανόν τις ἔφη στρογγύλον εἶναι,
f ποίαν δ' ἄλλος, δένδρον δ' ἕτερος.

ταῦτα δ' ἀκούων ἰατρός τις

Σικελᾶς ἀπὸ γὰρ

κατέπαρδ' αὐτῶν ὥς ληρούντων.

A. ἣ που δεινῶς ὠργίσθησαν χλευάζεσθαι τ'
ἐβόησαν;

τὸ γὰρ ἐν λέσχαις ταῖσδε¹ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖν ἀπρε-
πές

B. οὐδ' ἐμέλησεν τοῖς μειρακίοις.

ὁ Πλάτων δὲ παρὼν καὶ μάλα πράως,

οὐδὲν ὀρωθείς, ἐπέταξ' αὐτοῖς

πάλιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὴν κολοκύντην²

ἀφορίζεσθαι τίνος ἐστὶ γένους.

οἱ δὲ διήρουν.

Ἄλεξις ὁ χαρίεις πρόπομα ὅλον παρατίθησι
τοῖς διακρίνειν δυναμένοις.

60 ἔλαθον γενόμενος οὐ τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἠβούλετο.
κατὰ χειρὸς ἐδόθη· τὴν τράπεζαν ἦκ' ἔχων,
ἐφ' ἧς ἐπέκειτ' οὐ τυρὸς οὐδ' ἐλαῶν γένη
οὐδὲ παρέχουσαι κνῖσαν ἡμῖν πλείονα
παροψίδες καὶ λῆρος, ἀλλὰ παρετέθη
ὑπερηφάνως ὄζουσα τῶν Ὠρῶν λοπάς,
τὸ τοῦ πόλου τοῦ παντὸς ἡμισφαίριον.

belonged to.—A. And what conclusion, then, did they reach, and of what species is the plant? Tell me, if you really know. B. Well, then; in the first place, they all in silence took their station and with heads bowed low they reflected a long time. Then suddenly, while the lads were still bending low in study, one said it was a round vegetable, another said it was grass, a third a tree. On hearing that, a physician from Sicily could contain himself no longer, and snapped his fingers at them for a pack of lunatics.—A. They must have got awfully angry at that, I suppose, and cried out that it was a shameful insult? For to do that kind of thing in the club lounge is indecent.—B. No, the lads didn't mind it at all. And Plato, who was standing by, very mildly, and without irritation, told them to try again to define the species to which the pumpkin belongs. So they set to inquiring."

The witty Alexis serves a complete appetizer for the discriminating^a: "I arrived uninvited at the moment when the affair was hurrying to a climax.^b Water was poured over my hands. A slave came with the table; on it lay no cheese, no assortment of olives, no dainty entrées or fol-de-rol to offer us their generous smell; on the contrary, there was set before us a platter with a marvellous smell of the Seasons, shaped like the hemisphere of Heaven's

^a Kock ii. 392.

^b I have adopted Casaubon's explanation of ἡβούλετο = ἡπείγετο.

¹ Corrupt.

² Porson adds ἐξ ἀρχῆς, Meineke τὴν κολοκύντην.

ἅπαντ' ἐνὴν τὰ κεῖ γὰρ ἐν ταύτῃ καλά,
ἰχθῦς, ἔριφοι, διέτρεχε τούτων σκορπίος,
ὑπέβαινε ὦν ἡμίτομα τοὺς ἀστέρας.

- b ἐπεβάλομεν τὰς χεῖρας. ὁ μὲν ἐμοὶ λαλῶν
ἅμα καὶ διανεύων ἡσυχολεῖθ'. ὁ πᾶς δ' ἄγων
ἐπ' ἐμὲ κατήντα. τὸ πέρας οὐκ ἀνῆχ' ἕως
τὴν λοπάδ' ὀρύττων ἀποδέδειχα κόσκινον.

ΜΥΚΑΙ. Ἀριστίας·

μύκαισι δ' ὠρέχθει τὸ λάινον πέδον.

Πολίοχος·

- μεμαγμένην
μικρὰν μελαγχρῇ μᾶζαν ἡχυρωμένην
ἐκάτερος ἡμῶν εἶχε δις τῆς ἡμέρας
c καὶ σῦκα βαιά· καὶ μύκης τις ἐνίοτ' ἂν
ὠπτᾶτο καὶ κοχλίας γενομένου ψακαδίου
ἡγρεύετ' ἂν καὶ λάχανα τῶν αὐτοχθόνων
θλαστή τ' ἐλαία, καὶ πιεῖν οἰνάριον ἦν
ἀμφίβολον.

Ἀντιφάνης·

- τὸ δεῖπνόν ἐστι μᾶζα κεχαρακωμένη
ἀχύροις, πρὸς εὐτέλειαν ἐξωπλισμένη,
καὶ βολβὸς εἰς τις¹ καὶ παροψίδες τινές,
d σόγχος τις ἢ μύκης τις ἢ τοιαῦθ' ἃ δὴ
δίδωσιν ἡμῖν ὁ τόπος ἄθλι' ἀθλίους.
τοιοῦτος ὁ βίος, ἀπύρετος, φλέγμ' οὐκ ἔχων.
οὐδεὶς κρέως παρόντος ἐσθίει θύμον,
οὐδ' οἱ δοκοῦντες πυθαγορίζειν.

καὶ προελθών·

τίς γὰρ οἶδ' ἡμῶν τὸ μέλλον ὃ τι παθεῖν
πέπρωθ' ἐκάστω τῶν φίλων; ταχὺ δὴ λαβὼν
ὅπτα μύκητας πρηνίνοὺς τουσδὶ δύο.

vault. For all the beauties of the constellations were on it—fish, kids, the scorpion ^a running between them, while slices of egg represented the stars. We laid hands upon it. The man next me was busy talking to me and nodding his head, and so the whole labour devolved upon me. I never reached the end until I had dug into that platter and made it look like a sieve.”

Mushrooms.—Aristias ^b: “With champing of champignons the stony ground resounded.” Poliochus ^c: “Both of us broke a bit of black barley bread, with chaff mixed in the kneading, twice a day, and had a few figs; sometimes, too, there would be a braised mushroom, and if there were a little dew we’d catch a snail, or we’d have some native vegetables or a crushed olive, and some wine to drink of dubious quality.” Antiphanes ^d: “Our dinner is a barley cake bristling with chaff, cheaply prepared, and perhaps one iris-bulb or a dainty dish of sow-thistle or mushroom or any other poor thing that the place affords us poor creatures. That is our mode of life, without heat, without excitement.^e Nobody eats thyme when meat is to be had, not even they who profess to be Pythagorean vegetarians.” And going on he says: “For who among us knows the future, or what any of our friends is doomed to suffer? Take then these two mushrooms gathered from the ilex and bake them quickly.”

^a In obvious allusion to Pisces, Capricornus, and Scorpio.

^b *T.G.F.*² 727; *μύκης*, “mushroom” suggests *μύκημα*, “bellowing.”

^c Kock iii. 390. ^d Kock ii. 111. ^e *Cf.* above, 10 a.

“Οτι Κηφισόδωρος ὁ Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῆς ἐν
 e τοῖς κατὰ Ἀριστοτέλους (τέσσαρα δ’ ἐστὶ ταῦτα
 βιβλία) ἐπιτιμᾷ τῷ φιλοσόφῳ ὡς οὐ ποιήσαντι
 λόγου ἄξιον τὸ παροιμίας ἀθροῖσαι, Ἀντιφάνους
 ὅλον ποιήσαντος δράμα τὸ ἐπιγραφόμενον Παροιμίαι·
 ἐξ οὗ καὶ παρατίθεται τάδε·

ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰ τῶν ὑμετέρων φάγοιμί τι,
 μύκητας ὤμους ἂν φαγεῖν ἐμοὶ δοκῶ
 καὶ στρυφνὰ μῆλα κεῖ τι πνίγει βρώμά τι.

Φύονται δὲ οἱ μύκητες γηγενεῖς καὶ εἰσιν αὐτῶν
 ἐδώδιμοι ὀλίγοι· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἀποπνίγουσιν. διὸ
 καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος παίζων ἔφη·

f οἷον αἱ μύκαι γὰρ ἐξεσκληκότες¹ ἀποπνιξεῖθέ με.²
 Νίκανδρος δ’ ἐν Γεωργικοῖς καταλέγει καὶ τίνες
 αὐτῶν εἰσιν οἱ θανάσιμοι, λέγων·

ἐχθρὰ δ’ ἐλαίης
 ροιῆς τε πρίνου τε δρυός τ’ ἀπο πῆματα κείται,
 οἰδαλέων σύγκολλα βάρη πνιγόντα μυκήτων.

φησὶ δὲ καὶ ὅτι

61 συκῆς ὁπότε στέλεχος βαθὺ κόπρῳ
 κακκρύψας ὑδάτεσσιν αἰναέεσσι νοτίζοις,
 φύσσονται πυθμέσσι ἀκήριοι· ὧν σὺ μύκητα
 θρεπτὸν μή τι χαμηλὸν ἀπὸ ρίζης προτάμοιο.

τὰ δ’ ἄλλα οὐκ ἦν ἀναγνῶναι.

καὶ τε μύκητας ἀμανίτας τότε ἐφεύσεις,
 φησὶν ὁ αὐτὸς Νίκανδρος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ. Ἐφίππος·
 ἴν’ ὥσπερ οἱ μύκητες ἀποπνίξαιμί σε.

Ἐπαρχίδης Εὐριπίδην φησὶ τὸν ποιητὴν ἐπιδη-
 b μῆσαι τῇ Ἰκάρῳ καὶ γυναικὸς τινος μετὰ τέκνων

Cephisodorus, disciple of Isocrates, in his *Animadversions* on Aristotle (a work in four books), blames the philosopher for not having thought it worth while to collect proverbs, whereas Antiphanes wrote a whole play entitled *Proverbs*. From this the following verses are cited : ^a " For if I should touch any of your food, I should feel as if I had eaten raw mushrooms or puckery apples or whatever food there is that chokes."

Mushrooms grow on the ground, and few of them are edible. Most of them cause death by choking. Hence Epicharmus said ^b in jest : " You are like mushrooms : you will dry me up and choke me to death." Nicander in the *Georgics* ^c gives a list of the poisonous varieties in these lines : " Deadly pains are laid up in store on the olive-tree, the pomegranate, the ilex, and the oak, the choking weight of swelling mushrooms which adhere to them." But he also says that " when you hide deep in dung the stalk of a fig-tree and water it with ever-running streams, mushrooms will grow at the base and be harmless ; from it cut not away at the root the mushroom thus grown." (The rest was illegible.^d)

" And at the same time you shall steam some amanita mushrooms," says the same Nicander in the same work. Ehippus ^e has a line running : " That I, like a mushroom, might choke you." Eparchides says ^f that the poet Euripides, on a visit to Icarus, wrote an epigram on a woman who, with her children,

^a Kock ii. 88. ^b Kaibel 119. ^c Frag. 78 Schneider.

^d Words of the epitomator. ^e Kock ii. 263.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 404.

¹ Naeke : ἀρ' ἐπεσκληρότες CE. ² Bergk : πνιξείσθε CE.

κατὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς, δύο μὲν ἀρρένων τελείων, μιᾶς δὲ παρθένου, φαγούσης θανασίμους μύκητας καὶ ἀποπνιγεΐσης μετὰ τῶν τέκνων ποιῆσαι τουτὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα·

ὦ τὸν ἀγήρατον πόλον αἰθέρος, Ἥλιε, τέμνων,
 ἄρ' εἶδες τοιονδ' ὄμματι πρόσθε πάθος;
 μητέρα παρθενικὴν τε κόρην δισσοὺς τε συναίμους
 ἐν ταυτῷ φέγγει μοιραδίῳ φθιμένους.

ο Διοκλῆς ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν α' Ὑγιεινῶν φησιν·
 “ ἄγρια ἐψήματα τεῦτλον, μαλάχη, λάπαθον, ἀκα-
 λήφη, ἀνδράφαξυς, βολβοί, ὕδνα, μύκαι.” —

ΣΙΑ. Σπεύσιππος ἐν β' Ὀμοίων φησὶ ἐν ὕδατι
 γίνεσθαι, σελίνῳ ἐλείῳ τὸ φύλλον ἐοικός. διὸ καὶ
 Πτολεμαῖος ὁ δεῦτερος Εὐεργέτης Αἰγύπτου βασι-
 λεύσας παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ἀξιοῖ γράφειν·

ἀμφὶ δὲ λειμῶνες μαλακοὶ σίου ἡδὲ σελίνου.

σία γὰρ μετὰ σελίνου φύεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἴα.

Δίφιλος φησι τοὺς μύκητας εἶναι εὐστόμους,
 d κοιλίας διαχωρητικούς, θρεπτικούς, δυσπέπτους δὲ
 καὶ φυσώδεις. τοιούτους δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ἐκ Κέω τῆς
 νήσου. “ πολλοὶ μέντοι καὶ κτείνουσι. δοκοῦσι
 δὲ οἰκεῖοι εἶναι οἱ λεπτότατοι καὶ ἀπαλοὶ καὶ
 εὐθρυπτοι οἱ ἐπὶ πτελέαις καὶ πεύκαις γινόμενοι·
 ἀνοίκειοι δὲ οἱ μέλανες καὶ πελιοὶ καὶ σκληροὶ καὶ
 οἱ μετὰ τὸ ἐψηθῆναι καὶ τεθῆναι πησσύμενοι,
 οἷτινες λαμβανόμενοι κτείνουσι. βοηθοῦνται δ'
 ἀπὸ ὕδρομέλιτος πόσεως καὶ ὄξυμέλιτος, νίτρου καὶ
 e ὄξους. μετὰ τὴν πόσιν δὲ ἐμείν δεῖ. διόπερ καὶ
 δεῖ μάλιστα σκευάζειν αὐτοὺς μετὰ ὄξους καὶ
 266

two grown-up males and an unmarried daughter, ate some poisonous mushrooms in a field, and died by asphyxiation along with her children. This is the epigram :^a "O god of the sun, who dost traverse the eternal vault of the sky, have thine eyes ever beheld like woe ? A mother and her daughter unwed, with brothers twain, dead on the same fateful day ! " Diocles of Carystus, in Book i. of his *Health*, says : " Wild vegetables fit to boil are the beet, mallow, sorrel, nettle, orach, iris-bulbs, truffles, and mushrooms."

Marshwort.—Speusippus, in Book i. of *Similar*s, says that this grows in water and has a leaf like marsh celery. Hence Ptolemy II. Euergetes, once ruler of Egypt, thought that in Homer we ought to write :^b " And all about soft meadows bloomed of marshwort and celery." For marshwort, he maintained, grows where there is celery, but violets do not.

Diphilus says that mushrooms have a good taste, are laxative and nourishing, but may cause indigestion and flatulence. Such especially are those which come from the island of Ceos. " Many, however, cause death, but those seem to be proper to eat which are very thin, tender, and friable, growing on elms and pine-trees. Unfit to eat are those which are black, livid, and hard, or which become tough after boiling and serving ; when these are eaten they are fatal. A good antidote is a draught of hydromel, or honey-vinegar, or soda and vinegar. Vomiting should follow the drink. Hence mushrooms ought to be prepared in the first instance with

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 2.

^b *Od.* v. 72, where our texts have λειμῶνες μαλακοὶ ἴου ἢ δὲ σελίνου, " soft meadows of violet and celery."

ὄξυμέλιτος ἢ μέλιτος ἢ ἁλῶν· οὕτω γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸ πνιγῶδες ἀφαιρεῖται.” Θεόφραστος δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορίας γράφει· “ὑπόγεια δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτά ἐστι καὶ ἐπίγεια, καθάπερ οὓς καλοῦσιν τινες πέζιας, ἅμα τοῖς μύκησι γινομένους. ἄριζοι γὰρ καὶ αὐτοὶ τυγχάνουσιν. ὁ δὲ μύκης ἔχει προσφύσεως δίκην¹ τὸν καυλὸν εἰς μῆκος, καὶ ἀποτείνουσιν ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ ρίζαι.” φησὶ δὲ καὶ ὅτι
 f ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἡρακλέους στήλας θαλάσση ὅταν ὕδατα πλείω γένηται, μύκητες φύονται πρὸς τῇ θαλάσση, οὓς καὶ ἀπολιθοῦσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου φησί. καὶ Φαινίας δὲ ἐν α’ περὶ φυτῶν· “τὰ δὲ οὐδὲ φύει τὴν ἀνθήλην οὐδὲ τῆς σπερματικῆς ἵχνος κορυνήσεως οὐδὲ σπερματώσεως, οἷον μύκης, ὕδνον, πτέρις, ἔλιξ.” ὁ αὐτὸς φησι· “πτέρις, ἦν ἔνιοι βλάχον καλοῦσι.” Θεόφραστος ἐν Φυτικοῖς· “λειόφλοια, καθάπερ ὕδνον, μύκης, πέζις, γεράνειον.”

52 ΤΑΝΑ. Γίνεται καὶ ταῦτα αὐτόματα ἀπὸ γῆς μάλιστα περὶ τοὺς ἀμμώδεις τόπους. λέγει δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν Θεόφραστος· “τὸ ὕδνον (ὃ καλοῦσιν τινες γεράνειον) καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ὑπόγειον.” καὶ πάλιν· “καὶ ἡ τῶν ἐγγεστοκόων τούτων γένεσις ἅμα καὶ φύσις, οἷον τοῦ τε ὕδνου καὶ τοῦ φυομένου περὶ Κυρήνην ὃ καλοῦσι μίσυ. δοκεῖ δ’ ἡδὺ σφόδρα τοῦτ’ εἶναι καὶ τὴν ὁσμὴν ἔχειν κρεώδη,

¹ δίκην Kaibel: ἀρχὴν CE.

^a Frag. 168 Wimmer. But Theophrastus may not be the author, since he held that mushrooms have neither stalk nor root.

^b See critical note.

^c *Hist. Plant.* iv. 7. 2. But Theophrastus is writing of the fungi of the Red Sea.

vinegar, or with honey and vinegar, or honey or salt alone, since in this way the choking element is removed." And Theophrastus, in the *History of Plants*,^a writes: "Such plants grow in some cases underground, in other cases on the ground; among the latter are what some call *peziae* ('puff-balls'), which occur among mushrooms. For they also, as it happens, have no roots; but the mushroom has a lengthy stalk like ^b an adherescent growth, and roots extend from it." He also says ^c that in the region of the sea round the Pillars of Heracles, whenever it rains copiously, mushrooms grow by the sea which are turned into stone by the action of the sun. And Phaenias, also, in Book i. of his *Plants*,^d says: "Other plants, again, produce not even so much as a blossom, nor is there any trace of a club-like bud containing a seed, or any seed process whatever; such are the mushroom, truffle, fern, and helix-ivy." The same author speaks of "the fern, which some call *blacknum*." Theophrastus in the *Plants*,^e again: "Smooth-skinned flora, like the truffle, mushroom, puff-ball, and crane-truffle."

Truffles.—These also grow spontaneously in the ground, chiefly in sandy places. And Theophrastus says of them: ^f "The truffle (which some call crane-truffle) and any other underground plant." And again: ^g "This is also the mode of growth and the physical habit of these underground plants, such as the truffle, and the fungus which grows in Cyrene and is called *misý*. This is regarded as very good, and it has the odour of meat, like the *oiton* which

^a *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^e *Hist. Plant.* i. 6. 5? But the quotation and the text of Theophrastus are not in agreement.

^f *Ibid.* i. 6. 9.

^g *Frag.* 167 Wimmer.

καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ δὲ γινόμενον¹ οἰτόν.² περὶ δ
 b τούτων ἰδίον τι λέγεται· φασὶ γάρ, ὅταν ὕδα-
 μετοπωρινὰ καὶ βρονταὶ γίνωνται σκληραί, τότε
 γίνεσθαι, καὶ μᾶλλον ὅταν αἱ βρονταί, ὡς ταύτη
 αἰτιωτέρας οὔσης. οὐ διετίζειν δέ, ἀλλ' ἐπέτειο
 εἶναι· τὴν δὲ χρεῖαν καὶ τὴν ἀκμὴν ἔχειν τοῦ ἥρος
 οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐνιοί γε ὡς σπερματικῆς οὔσης τῇ
 ἀρχῇς ὑπολαμβάνουσιν. ἐν γοῦν τῷ αἰγιαλῷ τῷ
 Μιτυληναίων οὗ φασι πρότερον εἶναι πρὶν ἢ
 γενομένης ἐπομβρίας τὸ σπέρμα κατενεχθῇ ἀπὶ
 Τιάρων· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ χωρίον ἐν ᾧ πολλὰ γίνεται
 γίνεται δὲ ἐν τε τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ὅποι
 c χώρα ὕπαμμος· καὶ γὰρ αἱ Τιάραι τοιαῦται.
 φύεται δὲ καὶ περὶ Λάμψακον ἐν τῇ Ἀβαρνίδι καὶ
 ἐν Ἀλωπεκοννήσῳ καὶ τῇ Ἡλείῳν." Λυγκεὺς
 ὁ Σάμιός φησιν· "ἀκαλήφην ἢ θάλασσα ἀνίησιν,
 ἢ δὲ γῇ ὕδνα." καὶ Μάτρων ὁ παρωδὸς ἐν τῷ
 Δείπνῳ.

ὁστρεά τ' ἡνικεν, Θέτιδος Νηρηίδος ὕδνα.

Δίφιλος δὲ δύσπεπτά φησιν εἶναι τὰ ὕδνα, εὖχυλα
 δὲ καὶ παραλεαντικά, προσέτι δὲ διαχωρητικά, καὶ
 ἔνια αὐτῶν ὁμοίως τοῖς μύκαις πνιγώδη εἶναι.
 d Ἡγήσανδρος δ' ὁ Δελφὸς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ φησὶν
 οὔτε ὕδνον γίνεσθαι οὔτε γλαυκίσκον οὔτε θύμον·
 διὸ Ναυσικλείδην εἰρηκέναι μήτε ἔαρ μήτε φίλους.
 ὑδνόφυλλον δὲ φησι Πάμφιλος ἐν Γλώσσαις τὴν
 φυομένην τῶν ὕδνων ὑπερθε πόαν, ἀφ' ἧς τὸ ὕδνον
 γινώσκεσθαι.

¹ Meyer: γινόμενον CE.

² Kaibel: ἴτον or ἰστον CE. Cf. Hesychius s.v. οἰτόν
 and L. & S. s.v. οὔιγγον.

grows in Thrace. Concerning these a singular fact is mentioned; it is said, namely, that they grow when the autumn rains come with severe thunderstorms; the more thundering there is, the more they grow, the presumption being that this is the more important cause. They are not perennial, but come up every year, and the proper time to use them is in the spring, when they are at their height. Nevertheless some suppose that they have a seed origin. For on the coast of Mitylene, they say, truffles do not grow until a heavy rain comes and the seed is washed down from Tiaræ. Now this is a place in which they grow plentifully. And they are more apt to occur on the seashore and wherever the ground is sandy, as it is in Tiaræ. They also grow in the Abarne district round Lampsacus, in Alopeconnesus, and in Elis. Lynceus of Samos says that "the sea produces the nettle, the dry land truffles," and Matron the parodist, in the *Banquet*, has, "He brought oysters which are the truffles of the Nereid Thetis." Diphilus says that truffles are not easy to digest, but they are juicy and lenitive, and aid evacuation; yet some of them, like mushrooms, cause death by choking. Hegesander of Delphi says ^a that on the Hellespont occurs neither truffle nor glauciscus ^b nor thyme which caused Nausicleides to remark that neither is there springtime nor friend in that region. Pamphilus, in his *Dialect Lexicon*, uses the term hydrophyllum of the grass which grows over truffles, by which they are detected.

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 420.

^b A fish.

ΑΚΑΛΗΦΗ. Λέγεται παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς οὕτως καὶ τὸ βοτανῶδες καὶ τὸ¹ κνησμοῦ² αἴτιον. Ἀριστοφάνης Φοινίσσαις· “πρῶτον πάντων ἴφνα φύναι, εἴθ’ ἐξῆς τὰς κραναὰς ἀκαλήφας.”

ΑΣΠΑΡΑΓΟΙ. Οὗτοι καὶ ἔλειοι καὶ ὄρειοι κα-
e λοῦνται. ὧν οἱ κάλλιστοι οὐ σπείρονται, πάντων ὄντες τῶν ἐντὸς θεραπευτικοί. οἱ δὲ σπαρτοὶ καὶ σφόδρα ὑπερμεγέθεις γίνονται. ἐν Λιβύῃ δέ φασιν ἐν Γαιτουλίᾳ γίνεσθαι πάχος μὲν Κυπρίου καλάμου, μῆκος δὲ ποδῶν δώδεκα· ἐν δὲ τῇ ὀρεινῇ καὶ παρωκεανίτιδι πάχος μὲν μεγάλων ναρθήκων, μῆκος δὲ περὶ τοὺς εἴκοσι πήχεις. Κρατῖνος δὲ διὰ τοῦ φ ἀσφάραγον ὀνομάζει. καὶ Θεόπομπος·

καῖπειτ’ ἰδὼν ἀσφάραγον ἐν θάμνῳ τινί.

f Ἀμευβίας·

οὐ σχῖνος οὐδ’ ἀσφάραγος, οὐ δάφνης κλάδοι.

Δίφιλος δέ φησιν ὡς ὁ τῆς κράμβης ἀσφάραγος λεγόμενος ἰδίως ὄρμενος εὐστομαχώτερός ἐστι καὶ εὐεκκριτώτερος, ὅψων δὲ βλαπτικός. ἐστὶ δὲ δριμύς καὶ οὐρητικός καὶ ἀδικεῖ νεφροὺς καὶ κύστιν. Ἀττικοὶ δ’ εἰσὶν οἱ λέγοντες ὄρμενον τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς κράμβης ἐξηνηθηκότα. Σοφοκλῆς Ἰχνευταῖς·

κάξορμενίζει κοῦκ ἔτι³ σχολάζεται
βλάσση.

63 παρὰ τὸ ἐξορούειν καὶ βλαστάνειν. Ἀντιφάνης δὲ διὰ τοῦ π φησὶν ἀσπάραγον·

ἀσπάραγος ἡγλαίzen, ὥχρος ἐξήνηθηκέ τις.

¹ Kaibel adds τὸ. Cf. Schol. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 884.

² κνησμοῦ?

³ κοῦκ ἔτι Meineke, confirmed by *Ox. Pap.* 1174, vs. 273: κοῦκ ἐπισχολάζεται CE.

The Nettle.—Among Attic writers this name (*akalephê*) is given both to the herbaceous plant ^a and the weed which stings. Aristophanes in the *Phoenician Women* ^b: "In the beginning grew spike-lavender, and after that rock-nettles."

Asparagus.—The varieties of this vegetable go under the name of swamp and mountain asparagus. The finest of these do not grow from seed. They have healing power over all internal complaints. Those which are sown grow to an extraordinary size, and it is said that in Gaetulia, a district of Libya, they have the thickness of the Cyprus reed, and a height of twelve feet; in mountain regions or near the ocean they have the thickness of large fennel, and a height of about twenty cubits. Cratinus ^c spells the name with a *phi*, "aspharagus." So, too, Theopompus ^d: "And then, spying some aspharagus in a thicket . . ." Ameipsias ^e: "No squill and no aspharagus, no boughs of bay." Diphilus declares that cabbage-asparagus, known by the special name of *ormenos* ("shooting stalk") is more wholesome and easier to pass, but is bad for the eyes. Moreover, it is bitter, acts as a diuretic, and injures the kidneys and bladder. Only Attic writers employ the term *ormenos* for the stalk which springs up out of the cabbage. Thus Sophocles in the *Ichneutae* ^f: "The stalk shoots forth and never more pauses in its growth," from the notion of "bursting forth" and "growing." For the spelling with *pi*, "asparagus," see Antiphanes ^g: "Asparagus was in its glory, and

^a Apparently like the artichoke, which, however, is *κινάρα* (70 b), modern Greek *ἀγγινάρα*. ^b Kock i. 534; cf. 90 a.

^c Kock i. 108.

^d Kock i. 751.

^e Kock i. 677; the papyrus shows that a child is meant.

^f *T.G.F.* ² 199.

^g Kock ii. 130.

Ἀριστοφῶν· “κάππαριν, βληχῶ, θύμον, ἀσπά-
ραγον, πίτταν,¹ ῥάμνον, σφακόν, πήγανον.”

ΚΟΧΛΙΑΣ. Φιλύλλιος·

οὐκ εἶμι τέττιξ οὐδὲ κοχλίας, ὦ γύναι.

καὶ πάλιν·

μαινίδες, σκόμβροι, κοχλίας, κορακῖνοι.

Ἡσίοδος δὲ τὸν κοχλίαν φερέοικον καλεῖ. καὶ
Ἀναξίλας δέ·

b ἀπιστότερος εἶ τῶν κοχλιῶν πολλῶ πάνυ,
οἳ περιφέρουσ' ὑπ' ἀπιστίας τὰς οἰκίας.

Ἀχαιός·

ἦ τοσοῦσδ' Αἴτνη τρέφει

κοχλίας κεράστας;

προβάλλεται δὲ καὶ τοῖς συμποσίοις γρίφου τάξιν
ἔχον περὶ τῶν κοχλιῶν οὕτως·

ὑλογενής, ἀνάκανθος, ἀναίματος, ὑγροκέλευθος.

Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ ἐν ε' περὶ ζώων μορίων φησὶν·

“οἱ κοχλίας φαίνονται κύοντες ἐν τῷ μετοπώρῳ
καὶ τοῦ ἔαρος· μόνοι τε οὗτοι τῶν ὀστρακοδέρμων
c συνδυαζόμενοι ὥφθησαν.” Θεόφραστος δὲ ἐν τῷ
περὶ φωλευόντων “οἱ κοχλίας,” φησί, “φωλεύουσι
μὲν καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος, μᾶλλον δὲ τοῦ θέρους. διὸ
καὶ πλείστοι φαίνονται τοῖς μετοπωρινοῖς ὕδασι.
ἡ δὲ φωλεία τοῦ θέρους καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐπὶ
τῶν δένδρων.” λέγονται δέ τινες τῶν κοχλιῶν
καὶ σέσιλοι. Ἐπίχαρμος·

τούτων ἀπάντων ἀκρίδας ἀνταλλάσσομαι,

κόγχων δὲ τὸν σέσιλον. B. ἅπαρ' ἐς τὸν φθόρον.

¹ Schweighäuser γήτιον, “leek.”

pulse was in full bloom." Aristophon^a: "Capers, pennyroyal, thyme, asparagus, pitch,^b thorn, sage, and rue."

The Snail.—Philyllius^c: "I'm not a cicada nor yet a snail, woman!" And again: "Sprats . . . mackerel, snails, crow-fish." Hesiod^d calls the snail "carry-house." So Anaxilas^e: "You are very much more suspicious than snails, which in distrust carry their houses about with them." Achaeus^f: "Does Aetna nourish such large horned snails?" A saying, too, which ranks as a conundrum is propounded at symposia concerning snails as follows: "Born in the wood, yet having no thorns and no blood, moving in a slimy trail." Aristotle, in Book Five of *The Parts of Animals*,^g remarks: "Snails are observed to be in spawn in autumn and spring;" and further:^h "They are the only testaceous animals which have been seen in the act of copulating." And Theophrastus, in his work on *Animals which Live in Holes*,ⁱ says that "snails seek their holes even in winter, but to a greater degree in summer. Hence, also, they appear in greatest numbers during the autumn rains. Their retreat in summer is either on the ground or in trees." Some snails are called *sesili*. Epicharmus^k: "A. I'll trade all this stuff for locusts, and for mussels I'll take the snail.—B.

^a Kock ii. 282; cf. Athen. 170 b.

^b See critical note.

^c Kock i. 787-8.

^d *Op.* 569.

^e Kock ii. 274.

^f *T.G.F.*² 757.

^g *Hist. An.* v. 544 a 23.

^h *Gen. An.* iii. 762 a 32.

ⁱ *Frag.* 176 Wimmer.

^k These verses belong rather to an Attic comedian, Kaibel 133.

d Ἀπολλᾶς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους φησὶ σέμελον τὸν κοχλίαν λέγειν. Ἀπολλόδωρος δὲ ἐν β' ἐτυμολογιῶν τῶν κοχλιῶν φησὶ τινὰς καλεῖσθαι κωλυσιδείπνους.

ΒΟΛΒΟΙ. Τούτων Ἡρακλῆς ἐσθίειν παραιτεῖται ἐν Ἀμαλθείᾳ Εὐβούλου λέγων·

θερμότερον ἢ κραυρότερον ἢ μέσως ἔχον,
τοῦτ' ἔσθ' ἐκάστῳ μείζον ἢ Τροίαν ἐλεῖν.
καὶ γὰρ οὐ καυλοῖσιν οὐδὲ σιλφίῳ
οὐδ' ἱεροσύλοις καὶ πικραῖς παροψίσι
βολβοῖς τ' ἐμαυτὸν χορτάσων ἐλήλυθα.

e αἱ δ' εἰς τ' ἔδωδὴν πρῶτα καὶ ῥώμης ἀκμὴν
καὶ πρὸς ὑγίειαν, πάντα ταῦτ' ἔδαινύμην,
κρέας βόειον ἐφθὸν ἀσόλοικον μέγα,
ἀκροκώλιόν τε γεννικόν, ὅπτα δέλφακος
ἀλίπαστα τρία.

Ἄλεξις ἐμφανίζων τὴν τῶν βολβῶν πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια δυνάμιν φησι·

πίννας, κάραβον,
βολβούς, κοχλίας, κήρυκας, ὦ', ἀκροκώλια,
τοσαῦτα· τούτων ἂν τις εὖρη φάρμακα
f ἐρῶν ἐταίρας ἕτερα χρησιμώτερα

Ξέναρχος ἐν Βουκολίῳ¹.

φθίνει δόμος
ἀσυντάτοισι δεσποτῶν κεχρημένος
τύχαις, ἀλάστωρ τ' εἰσπέπαικε Πελοπιδῶν.
ἄστυτος οἶκος κοῦδὲ βυσαύχην θεᾶς
Δηοῦς σύνοικος, γηγενὴς βολβός, φίλοις
ἐφθός βοηθῶν δυνατός ἐστ' ἐπαρκέσαι·
μάτην δὲ πόντου κυανέαις δύναις τραφεῖς

¹ ἐν Βουκολίῳ supplied from Suidas s.v. Ξέναρχος.

Be off to the devil ! ” But Apollas says the Lacedaemonians call the snail *semelus*, while Apollodorus, in the second book of *Etymologies*, says that some snails go by the name of “dinner-delayers.”

Bulbs.—Heracles declines to eat these in Eubulus’s *Amaltheia*,^a saying : “ Be it hotter or crisper or something between, this is more important for any man than capturing Troy. As for me, I have not come here to browse on silphium-stalks or silphium or sacrilegious bitter dishes or bulbs. But on what counts first as real food, promoting health and the full vigour of physical strength, I have always been wont to feed—beef boiled and unspoiled, in huge quantity, with a generous portion of foot and snout, and three slices of young pork sprinkled with salt.” Alexis, dwelling on the aphrodisiac properties of bulbs, says :^b “ Pinnas, crayfish, bulbs, snails, buccina, eggs, extremities, and all that. If anyone in love with a girl shall find any drugs more useful than these . . . ” Xenarchus in *Bucolion* :^c “ That house perisheth whose master’s fate it is to lose his virile powers, and upon which the avenging angel of the Pelopidae hath burst in full force. Impotent is that house, and even the bung-necked comrade of the goddess Deo, the earth-born bulb, so helpful to its friends when boiled, has no power to save it now ; all in vain, too, does the polyp, nurtured in the dark

^a Kock ii. 166. The bulbs here meant (Modern Greek *βορβοί*) are the roots of an edible iris.

^b Kock ii. 399 ; cf. Athen. 356 e, and 5 c.

^c Kock ii. 467. An obvious parody of some tragedy. The curse of impotence is compared to the curse which brought ruin to the Atreidae.

64 φλεβὸς τροπωτῆρ πουλύπους, ἄλους βρόχων
πλεκταῖς ἀνάγκαις, τῆς τροχηλάτου κόρης
πίμπλησι λοπάδος στερροσώματον κύτος.

Ἀρχέστρατος·

βολβῶν καὶ καυλῶν χαίρειν λέγω ὀξυβάφοισι
ταῖς τ' ἄλλαις πάσῃσι παροψίσι.

Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ταραντῖνος ἐν Συμποσίῳ· “ βολ-
βὸς καὶ κοχλίας καὶ ὦν καὶ τὰ ὅμοια δοκεῖ σπέρ-
ματος εἶναι ποιητικά, οὐ διὰ τὸ πολύτροφα εἶναι,
ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ ὁμοειδεῖς ἔχειν τὰς πρώτας φύσεις αὐτὰς
b τὰς δυνάμεις τῷ σπέρματι.” Δίφιλος· “ οἱ βολβοὶ
δύσπεπτοι μὲν εἰσι, πολύτροφοι δὲ καὶ εὐστόμαχοι,
ἔτι δὲ σμηκτικοὶ καὶ ἀμβλυντικοὶ ὄψεως, διεγερ-
τικοὶ δ' ἀφροδισίων.” ἡ δὲ παροιμία φησὶν

οὐδέν σ' ὀνήσει βολβός, ἂν μὴ νεῦρ' ἔχῃς.

διεγείρουσι δ' ὄντως αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀφροδίσια οἱ βασι-
λικοὶ λεγόμενοι, οἳ καὶ κρείσσονες τῶν ἄλλων εἰσὶ·
μεθ' οὓς οἱ πυρροί. οἳ δὲ λευκοὶ καὶ Λιβυκοὶ
σκιλλώδεις· χεῖρονες δὲ πάντων οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι. αἱ
δὲ βολβῖναι καλούμεναι εὐχυλότεραι μὲν εἰσι τῶν
βολβῶν, οὐ μὴν οὕτως εὐστόμαχοι διὰ τὸ γλυκάζον
ἔχειν τι· παχυντικαί τε ἱκανῶς εἰσι διὰ τὴν πολλήν
c σκληρότητα καὶ εὐέκκριτοι. μνημονεύει δὲ βολ-
βίνης Μάτρων ἐν παρωδίαις·

σόγκους δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὀνομήνω,
μυελόεν βλάστημα, καρηκομόωντας ἀκάνθαις,
βολβίνας θ', αἱ Ζηνὸς Ὀλυμπίου εἰσὶν αἰδοῖ,¹
ἃς ἐν χέρσῳ θρέψε Διὸς παῖς ἄσπετος ὄμβρος,
λευκοτέρας χιόνος, ἰδέειν ἀμύλοισιν ὁμοίας·
τάων φυομένων ἡράσσατο πότνια γαστήρ.

¹ Ludwich: αἰδοί A.

eddies of the sea and stirring the blood to passion, when caught in the coiled constraints of the net, fill the strong-bodied hollow of the dish, daughter of the potter's wheel." Archestratus^a: "Good-bye, say I, to sauce-dishes filled with bulbs and stalks, and to all other cheap relishes."

Heracleides of Tarentum, in the *Symposium*: "Bulbs, snails, eggs, and the like are supposed to produce semen, not because they are filling, but because their very nature in the first instance has powers related in kind to semen." Diphilus: "Although bulbs are not easy to digest, yet they are nourishing and wholesome; further, they are purgative, they dull the eyesight, and they rouse sexual desire." But, as the proverb has it, "A bulb will do you no good unless you have the qualities of a man." As a matter of fact, the so-called regal bulbs, which are better than all others, do excite passion. After them come the red varieties. The white and Libyan kinds are like squills; poorest of all are the Egyptian. Those called *bulbinae* are more juicy, but are not so healthful because of a rather sweetish quality; they are, moreover, very fattening, being very hard, and they are easily passed. The *bulbina* is mentioned by Matron in his *Parodies*: "But sow-thistles, that plant full of marrow, which wears its long hair in prickles,^b I will not mention or name;^c the *bulbinae*, too, theme^d of Olympian Zeus's song, which Zeus's child, the infinite rain, breeds on the dry land, whiter than snow, looking like cakes of fine meal;^e for these as they grow the august belly yearns."^f

^a Frag. 5 Ribbeck.

^c Cf. *Iliad* ii. 488.

^e Cf. *Iliad* x. 437.

^b Cf. *Iliad* ii. 323.

^d Cf. *Hym. Hom.* xvi. 2.

^f Cf. *Iliad* xx. 223.

d "Οτι Νίκανδρος "Μεγαρήας βολβούς" ἐπαινεῖ. Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν ζ' Φυτικῶν "ἐνιαχοῦ, φησί, οὕτω γλυκεῖς εἰσιν οἱ βολβοὶ ὥστε καὶ ὤμους ἐσθίεσθαι, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ Ταυρικῇ Χερρονήσῳ." τὰ αὐτὰ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Φαινίας. ἔστι δὲ καὶ γένος, φησί, βολβῶν, Θεόφραστος, ἐριοφόρων, ὃ φύεται ἐν αἰγιαλοῖς. ἔχει δὲ τὸ ἔριον ὑπὸ τοὺς πρώτους χιτῶνας, ὥστε ἀνὰ μέσον εἶναι τοῦ ἐδωδίου τοῦ ἐντὸς καὶ τοῦ ἔξω. ὑφαίνεται δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ πόδεια καὶ ἄλλα ἱμάτια, ὡς καὶ Φαινίας φησί, e "τὸ δὲ ἐν Ἰνδοῖς τριχῶδές ἐστι." περὶ δὲ τῆς τῶν βολβῶν σκευασίας Φιλήμων φησί·

τὸν βολβόν, εἰ βούλει, σκόπει
ὅσα δαπανήσας εὐδοκιμεῖ, τυρόν, μέλι,
σῆσαμον, ἔλαιον, κρόμμυον, ὄξος, σίλφιον.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐφ' αὐτοῦ ὅστιν πονηρὸς καὶ πικρός.

Ἡρακλείδης δ' ὁ Ταραντῖνος τοῦ συμποσίου περιγράφων τοὺς βολβοὺς φησι· "περιγράφειν δεῖ τὴν πολλὴν βρῶσιν καὶ μάλιστα τῶν ἐχόντων ὄλκιμόν τι καὶ γλίσχρον, οἷον ῥῶν, βολβῶν, ἀκροκωλίων, f κοχλιῶν καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων. ἐπιμένει γὰρ τῇ κοιλίᾳ πλείονας χρόνους καὶ ἐμπλεκόμενα παρακατέχει τὰ ὑγρά."

ΚΙΧΛΑΙ. Καὶ τούτων ἦσαν καὶ ἄλλων ὀρνίθων ἀγέλαι ἐν τοῖς προπόμασι. Τηλεκλείδης·

ὅπταί δὲ κίχλαι μετ' ἀμητίσκων εἰς τὸν φάρυγ' εἰσεπέτοντο.

Συρακούσιοι δὲ τὰς κίχλας κιχήλας λέγουσιν. Ἐπίχαρμος·

τάς τ' ἐλαιοφιλοφάγους κιχήλας.

Nicander recommends "Megarian bulbs,"^a and Theophrastus, in the seventh book of *Plants*,^b says that "in some places bulbs are so sweet that they may be eaten raw, as in the Tauric Chersonesus." Phaenias records the same.^c Theophrastus adds that there is a variety of wool-bearing bulbs which grows on the sea-shore. The wool is contained underneath the first layers, between the inner edible part and the outer skin. From it are woven socks and other articles of wear; and according to Phaenias, the Indian bulb is hairy. On the mode of preparing bulbs Philemon says:^d "Look, if you please, at the bulb, and see what lavish expense it requires to have its reputation—cheese, honey, sesame-seed, oil, onion, vinegar, silphium. Taken by itself alone it is poor and bitter." And Heracleides of Tarentum, restricting the use of bulbs at a symposium, says: "Too much eating must be eliminated, especially in the case of foods which contain sticky, glutinous matter, such as eggs, bulbs, beef-extremities, snails, and the like. For they stay too long in the stomach, and becoming entangled they check the flow of the humours."

Thrushes.—Of these, as well as of other birds, whole flocks were served up in the appetizers before dinner. Telecleides^e: "Roast thrushes served up with milk-cakes were flying into his gullet." Syracusans call thrushes *kichelae*. Thus Epicharmus^f: "*kichelae*, too, which like to eat the olives." Thrushes

^a Frag. 88 Schneider.

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^e Kock i. 209.

^b vii. 13. 8.

^d Kock ii. 516.

^f Kaibel 120.

μέμνηται τούτων καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Νεφέλαις.
 τρία δὲ γένη κιχλῶν Ἀριστοτέλης εἶναι ἱστορεῖ,
 65 ὧν τὴν πρώτην καὶ μεγίστην κίσση πάρισον εἶναι,
 ἣν καὶ καλεῖσθαι ἰσοφάγον, ἐπειδὴ ἰξὸν ἐσθίει·
 τὴν δὲ τῷ κοσσύφῳ ἴσην, ἣν ὀνομάζεσθαι τριχάδα·
 τὴν δὲ τρίτην ἐλαχίστην τῶν προειρημένων οὖσαν
 ἰλλάδα¹ ὀνομάζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ τυλάδα λέγουσιν, ὡς
 Ἀλέξανδρος ἱστορεῖ ὁ Μύνδιος· ἣν καὶ συναγελα-
 στικὴν εἶναι καὶ νεοττεύειν ὡς καὶ τὰς χελιδόνας.

Ὅτι τὸ εἰς Ὅμηρον ἀναφερόμενον ἐπύλλιον, ἐπι-
 6 γραφόμενον δὲ Ἐπικιχλίδες, ἔτυχε ταύτης τῆς
 προσηγορίας διὰ τὸ τὸν Ὅμηρον ἄδοντα αὐτὸ τοῖς
 παισὶ κίχλας δῶρον λαμβάνειν, ἱστορεῖ Μέναιχμος
 ἐν τῷ περὶ τεχνιτῶν.

ΣΥΚΑΛΙΔΕΣ. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μύνδιος ἱστορεῖ· “ ἄτε-
 ρος τῶν αἰγιθαλῶν ὑφ’ ὧν μὲν ἔλαιον καλεῖται,
 ὑπὸ δὲ τινων πυρρίας· συκαλὶς δ’, ὅταν ἀκμάζῃ
 τὰ σῦκα.” δύο δ’ εἶναι γένη αὐτοῦ συκαλίδας καὶ
 μελαγκόρυφον. Ἐπίχαρμος· “ ἀγλαὰς συκαλλί-
 δας.” καὶ πάλιν·

ἦν δ’ ἐρωδιοὶ τε πολλοὶ² μακροκαμπυλαύχενες
 τέτρακές τε σπερματολόγοι κάγλααὶ συκαλλίδες.

ἀλίσκονται δ’ αὖται τῷ τῶν σύκων καιρῷ. διὸ
 6 βέλτιον ὀνομάζοιτ’ ἂν δι’ ἐνὸς λ· διὰ δὲ τὸ μέτρον
 Ἐπίχαρμος διὰ δυεῖν εἴρηκεν.

ΣΠΙΝΟΙ. Εὐβουλος·

Ἀμφιδρομίων ὄντων, ἐν οἷς νομίζεται

¹ Aristotle *ἰλιάδα* (*Turdus iliacus*).

² *τε πολλοὶ* supplied from 398 e.

are mentioned also by Aristophanes in the *Clouds*.^a Aristotle records^b three varieties of thrush, of which the chief and largest is about the size of a jay; it is called missel-thrush, because it eats mistletoe-berries. The second is as large as a blackbird, and is called the hairy thrush (*Turdus musicus*). The third, smaller than the two just mentioned, is called *illas*.^c But others call it *tylas*, "tufted," as Alexander of Myndus tells us; it is as fond of flying in flocks as the swallow, and builds its nest in the same way.

The little epic poem ascribed to Homer, entitled *Epikichlides*, got this name from the fact that when Homer sang it to children he received a present of thrushes; Menaechmus records this in his work on *Artists*.^d

Beccafici.^e—Alexander of Myndus records the following: "The second variety of titmouse is called by some *elaios*, by others *pyrrhias*; but it has the name of *sykalis* when the figs (*syka*) are ripe." There are two varieties of it, the fig-pecker and the black-cap. Epicharmus^f: "shiny fig-peckers;" and again: "And there were also many herons with long curving necks, seed-picking pheasants, and shiny fig-peckers." The last are caught in the fig season, for which reason the name would better be spelled with one *l*; for the sake of the metre Epicharmus spells it with two.

Finches.—Eubulus^g: "'Twas at the feast of the

^c See critical note, and D'Arcy Thompson, *Glossary of Greek Birds*, pp. 69, 86.

^d Frag. 8 Müller.

^e A bird classed among the warblers, common in Southern Europe.

^f Kaibel 99.

^g Kock ii. 214. In Athen. 370 d, these lines are ascribed to Ehippus.

ὀπτᾶν τε τυροῦ Χερρονησίτου τόμον
 ἔψειν τ' ἐλαίῳ ράφανον ἠγλαῖσμένην
 πνίγειν τε παχέων ἀρνίων στηθύνια
 τίλλειν τε φάττας καὶ κίχλας ὁμοῦ σπίνοις
 ὁμοῦ τε χναύειν μαινίσιν σηπίδια
 πιλοῦν τε πολλὰς πλεκτάνας ἐπιστρεφῶς
 πίνειν τε πολλὰς κύλικας εὐζωρεστέρας.

ΚΟΨΙΧΟΙ. Νικόστρατος ἢ Φιλέταιρος·

τί οὖν ἀγοράσω; φράζε γάρ.

Β. μὴ πολυτελῶς, ἀλλὰ καθαρείως· δασύποδα,
 εἴαν περιτύχῃς, ἀγόρασον καὶ νηττία
 ὅποσα σὺ βούλει καὶ κίχλας καὶ κοψίχους,
 ὀρνιθάρια τε τῶν ἀγρίων τούτων συχνά·
 χάριεν γάρ.

ε Ἀντιφάνης δὲ καὶ ψᾶρας ἐν τοῖς βρώμασι κατα-
 λέγει·

μέλι, πέρδικες,
 φάτται, νῆτται, χῆνες, ψᾶρες,
 κίττα, κολοῖός, κόψιχος, ὄρτυξ,
 ὄρνις θήλεια.

Πάντων ἡμᾶς λόγον ἀπαιτεῖς καὶ οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν
 ἔξεστιν εἰπεῖν ἀνυπεύθυνον.

Ὅτι τὸ ΣΤΡΟΥΘΑΡΙΟΝ παρ' ἄλλοις τε καὶ δὴ καὶ,
 παρ' Εὐβούλῳ·

περδίκια
 λαβὲ τέτταρ' ἢ καὶ πέντε, δασύποδας δὲ¹ τρεῖς,
 στρουθάρια θ' οἷον ἐντραγεῖν, ἀκανθίδας,²
 καὶ³ βιττάκους, σπινίδια, κερχνηῆδας
 τά τ' ἄλλ' ἅτ' ἂν ἐπιτύχῃς.

φ ΕΓΚΕΦΑΛΟΙ ΧΟΙΡΕΙΟΙ. Τούτων ἡμᾶς ἐσθίειν οὐκ

Amphidromia,^a when the custom is to toast a slice of Gallipoli cheese, to boil a cabbage glistening in oil, to broil some fat lamb chops, to pluck the feathers from ring-doves, thrushes, and finches withal, at the same time to devour cuttle-fish and sprats, to pound with care many wriggling polyps, and drink many a cup not too diluted."

Blackbirds.—Nicostratus (or Philetaerus) says :^b
 "A. What, then, shall I buy? Tell me, pray.—
 B. Not too extravagantly, but tidily; get some hares, if you find any, and ducklings as many as you like; thrushes, too, and blackbirds, and a lot of these wild fowl. For that will be nice."

Antiphanes^c also names starlings among articles of food: "Honey, partridges, ring-doves, ducks, geese, starlings, a jay, a jackdaw, a blackbird, a quail, a hen."

You^d demand of us a reason for everything, and we can't speak a word that you do not question.

Mention of the sparrow occurs in Eubulus^e as well as in other authors: "Buy four or five partridges, three hares, sparrows to gobble greedily, some tom-tits and parrots, finches, and kestrels, and anything else that you find."

Pigs' Brains.—The wise would not allow us to eat

^a A family festival held five days after a birth.

^b Kock ii. 221.

^c Kock ii. 130.

^d Said to Ulpian.

^e Kock ii. 208. *οἶον ἐντραγέιν* is probably corrupt.

¹ Kock adds *δὲ*.

² Kock: *ἀκανθυλλίδας* CE.

³ Meineke adds *καὶ*.

εἶων οἱ φιλόσοφοι, φάσκοντες τοὺς αὐτῶν μετα-
 λαμβάνοντας “ ἴσον καὶ κυάμων τρώγειν κεφαλῶν
 τε ” οὐ “ τοκήων ” μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 βεβήλων. οὐδένα γοῦν τῶν ἀρχαίων βεβρωκέναι
 διὰ τὸ τὰς αἰσθήσεις ἀπάσας σχεδὸν ἐν αὐτῷ εἶναι.
 66 Ἀπολλόδωρος δ’ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐδ’ ὀνομάζειν τινὰ
 τῶν παλαιῶν φησιν ἐγκέφαλον· καὶ Σοφοκλέα γοῦν
 ἐν Τραχινίαις ποιήσαντα τὸν Ἡρακλέα ρίπτουντα
 τὸν Λίχαν ἐς θάλασσαν οὐκ ὀνομάσαι ἐγκέφαλον,
 ἀλλὰ λευκὸν μυελόν, ἐκκλίνοντα τὸ μὴ ὀνομαζό-
 μενον·

κόμης δὲ λευκὸν μυελὸν ἐκραίνει, μέσου
 κρατὸς διασπαρέντος αἵματός θ’ ὁμοῦ,

καίτοι τᾶλλα διαρρήδην ὀνομάσαντα. καὶ Εὐριπί-
 δης δὲ τὴν Ἐκάβην θρηνοῦσαν εἰσαγαγὼν τὸν
 Ἀστυνάκτα ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ριφέντα φησί·

δύστηνε, κρατὸς ὥς σ’ ἔκειρεν ἀθλίως
 b τείχη πατρῶα, Λοξίου πυργώματα,
 ὃν πόλλ’ ἐκήπευσ’ ἡ τεκοῦσα βόστρυχον
 φιλήμασιν τ’ ἔδωκεν· ἔνθεν ἐγγελαῖ
 ὁστέων ραγέντων φόνος, ἦν’ αἰσχρὰ μὴ λέγω.

ἔχει δὲ ἐπίστασιν ἡ τῶν ποιημάτων τούτων ἐκδοχή.
 καὶ γὰρ Φιλοκλῆς τε ἐγκέφαλόν φησιν·

οὐδ’ ἂν ἐγκέφαλον ἔσθων λίποι,

καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης·

ἀπολέσαιμ’ ἂν ἐγκεφάλου θρίω δύο,

καὶ ἄλλοι. λευκὸν οὖν ἂν εἴη μυελὸν εἰρηκῶς Σο-
 c φοκλῆς ποιητικῶς, Εὐριπίδης δὲ τὸ τῆς προσ-

^a The Pythagorean prohibition of beans ran ἴσον τοι
 κυάμους τε φαγεῖν κεφαλὰς τε τοκήων. The thought is:

these, quoting,^a of those who partake of them, that "to eat beans amounts to the same thing as eating" not merely the "heads of one's parents," but the heads of anything else that is unhallowed. At any rate, none of the ancients ate pigs' brains because in them reside virtually all the senses. Apollodorus of Athens even says that none of the old writers so much as mentions them. Sophocles, for example, when he makes Heracles in *The Trachinian Women*^b throw Lichas into the sea, does not mention the brain, but only the white marrow, avoiding a word which may not be spoken: "He spilled the white marrow from the hair, when the head was split in the middle and blood spurted forth with it." All the other horrors he expressly mentions, but nothing about the brains. Similarly Euripides, when he introduces Hecuba singing her dirge over Astyanax, who has been dashed to the ground by the Greeks, says: "Poor babe, how cruelly have these ancestral walls, the towers reared by Loxias, shorn from thy head those locks which thy mother oft tended and covered with kisses; but now from thy shattered bones grins—murder, that I may not say the shameful word." Now the proper interpretation of both these quotations requires attention. For Philocles^d does use the word: "He would not even leave off eating brains;" and so does Aristophanes^e: "I should lose two portions of brain," to say nothing of the other poets. Sophocles, therefore, must have said "white marrow" euphemistically, while Euripytthagoras regarded the eating of beans as an abomination equal to that of eating the heads of one's parents; but men of old included all heads in the taboo, since they did not eat pigs' brains.

^c *Troades* 1173.^d *T.G.F.*² 760.^e *Ranæ* 134.^b 781.

οἴψεως εἰδεχθῆς καὶ αἰσχροὺς οὐχ αἰρούμενος ἐναργῶς ἐμφανίσαι ἐδήλωσεν ὡς ἐβούλετο. ὅτι δ' ἱερὸν ἐνόμιζον τὴν κεφαλὴν δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ καὶ κατ' αὐτῆς ὀμνύειν καὶ τοὺς γινομένους ἀπ' αὐτῆς πταρμούς προσκυνεῖν ὡς ἱερούς. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τὰς συγκαταθέσεις βεβαιούμεν τῇ ταύτης ἐπινεύσει, ὡς καὶ ὁ Ὀμηρικὸς Ζεὺς φησιν·

εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ ἐπινεύσομαι.

“Ὅτι εἰς τὸ πρόπομα καὶ ταῦτα ἐνεβάλλοντο, πέπερι, φυλλίς, σμύρνα, κύπειρον, μύρον Αἰγύπτιον.
d Ἀντιφάνης·

ἂν μὲν ἄρα πέπερι πριάμενός τις εἰσφέρῃ, στρεβλοῦν γράφουσι τοῦτον ὡς κατάσκοπον.

παλιν·

νῦν δεῖ περιόντα πέπερι καὶ καρπὸν βλίτου ζητεῖν.

Εὐβουλος·

κόκκον λαβοῦσα Κνίδιον ἢ τοῦ πεπέριδος τρίψας ὁμοῦ σμύρνην διάπαττε τὴν ὁδόν.

ᾠφελίων·

Λιβυκὸν πέπερι θυμίαμα καὶ βιβλίον Πλάτωνος ἐμβρόντητον.¹

e Νίκανδρος Θηριακοῖς·

ἢ καὶ λεπτοθρίοιο πολύχνοα φύλλα κονύζης, πολλάκι δ' ἢ πέπερι κόψας νέον ἢ ἀπὸ Μήδων κάρδαμον.

Θεόφραστος ἐν φυτῶν ἱστορίᾳ· “ τὸ πέπερι καρπὸς μὲν ἐστὶ, διττὸν δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸ γένος· τὸ μὲν στρογγύλον ὥσπερ ὄροβος, κέλυφος ἔχον ὑπέρυθρον, τὸ

pides, preferring not to set before us the loathsome and unseemly too vividly, hinted at it as seemed to him good. That people regarded the head as sacred is clear from the fact that they swore by it and did obeisance to the sneezes which came from it, as if they were sacred. What is more, we confirm our approval by nodding the head, even as the Homeric Zeus says :^a "Come now, I will bow my head in assent to thee."

Into the appetizer these ingredients also were put, —pepper, a salad leaf, myrrh, sedge, and Egyptian perfume. Antiphanes^b : "If, then, a man just buys some pepper and brings it home, they denounce him as a spy fit for the rack." Again^b : "Now must I go round looking for a peppercorn and a blite-berry." Eubulus^c : "Take, woman, a seed of Cnidian bay or pepper, pound it together with myrrh and sprinkle over the path." Ophelion^d : "Libyan pepper, fragrant incense, and a lunatic book of Plato's." Nicander in the *Theriaca*^e : "Or even the downy leaves of tender flea-bane—often again, chopping up fresh pepper or Median cress." Theophrastus in the *History of Plants*^f : "Pepper is a berry, and there are two kinds of it. The one is as round as a pea, with a reddish shell, the other is oblong and

^a *Iliad* i. 524.

^b Kock ii. 125.

^c Kock ii. 210.

^d Kock ii. 294. See critical note.

^e 875.

^f ix. 20. 1.

¹ Corrupt. Perhaps: α. Λιβυκὸν πέπερι καὶ θυμίαμα ;— β. βιβλίον Πλάτωνος, ἐμβρόντητε—("What is that which is) hot pepper and fragrant incense?"—"A book of Plato's, crazy!" This at least corrects the metre.

δὲ πρόμηκες, μέλαν, σπερμάτια μηχανικὰ ἔχον.
 ἰσχυρότερον δὲ πολὺ τοῦτο θατέρου, θερμαντικὰ
 δὲ ἄμφω· διὸ καὶ πρὸς τὸ κύνειον βοηθεῖ ταῦτα.”
 f ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ πνιγμοῦ γράφει· “ ἡ δὲ τούτων
 ἀνάκτησις ὅξους ἐγχύσει καὶ πεπέριδος ἢ κνίδης
 καρπῷ τριφθείσης.” τοῦτο δ’ ἡμᾶς τηρῆσαι δεῖ
 ὅτι οὐδέτερον ὄνομα οὐδέν ἐστι παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν
 εἰς ἰ λῆγον, εἰ μὴ μόνον τὸ μέλι. τὸ γὰρ πέπερι
 καὶ κόμμι καὶ κοῖφι ξενικά.

ΕΛΑΙΟΝ. Σαμιακοῦ ἐλαίου μνημονεύει Ἀντι-
 φάνης ἢ Ἀλεξίς·

οὕτως δέ σοι
 τοῦ λευκοτάτου πάντων ἐλαίου Σαμιακοῦ
 ἔστιν μετρητής.

67 Καρικοῦ δὲ Ὠφελίων·

ἐλαίῳ Καρικῷ

ἀλείφεται.

Ἀμύντας ἐν σταθμοῖς Περσικοῖς φησι· “ φέρει
 τὰ ὄρη τέρμινθον καὶ σχῖνον καὶ κάρνα τὰ Περσικά,
 ἀφ’ ὧν ποιοῦσι τῷ βασιλεῖ ἔλαιον πολὺ.” Κτησίας
 δ’ ἐν Καρμανίᾳ φησὶ γίνεσθαι ἔλαιον ἀκάνθινον,
 ᾧ χρῆσθαι βασιλέα· ὃς καὶ καταλέγων ἐν τῷ περὶ
 τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν φόρων τούτῳ βιβλίῳ πάντα
 τὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ παρασκευαζόμενα ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον
 οὔτε πεπέρεως μέμνηται οὔτε ὅξους, “ ὁ μόνον
 ἄριστόν ἐστι τῶν ἡδυσμάτων.” ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδὲ
 b Δίνων ἐν τῇ Περσικῇ πραγματείᾳ· ὃς γέ φησι
 καὶ ἄλλας Ἀμμωνιακὸν¹ ἀπ’ Αἰγύπτου ἀναπέμ-
 πεσθαι βασιλεῖ καὶ ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου. ἐλαίου
 δὲ τοῦ ὠμοτριβοῦς καλουμένου μέμνηται Θεό-

¹ Ἀμμωνιακὸν Eustathius 1500. 2: ἀμμωνικὰς CE.

black, with poppy-like seeds. The latter is much stronger than the former, but both are hot and therefore serve as antidotes to hemlock." And in the chapter *On Suffocation*^a he writes: "Their resuscitation is effected by an infusion of vinegar and pepper or nettle pounded with the pepper-berry." We should observe, by the way, this fact, that there is no neuter noun in Greek ending in *i*, with the sole exception of *meli* ("honey"); for *peperi*, *kommi* ("gum"), and *koiphi*^b are foreign words.

Oil.—Samian oil is mentioned by Antiphanes^c (or Alexis): "Here you have ten gallons of Samian oil, whitest of all." And the Carian is mentioned by Ophelion^d: "He anoints himself with Carian oil." Amyntas in the *Persian Itinerary* says:^e "The mountains produce turpentine, squills, and Persian nuts, from which much oil is made for the king." But Ctesias says^f that in Carmania an oil of thorns is produced which the king uses. He also gives a list of all articles prepared for the king's table in this book of his on the *Tributes paid throughout Asia*, but he includes neither pepper nor vinegar, "which is the one best requirement in condiments."^g But neither does Dinon in his *Persian History*,^h although he mentions the salt called ammoniac,ⁱ saying that both it and Nile water were regularly sent to the king from Egypt. Another oil, the so-called "raw-pressed,"

^a Frag. 166 Wimmer.

^b An Egyptian drug. He does not add *σινανι* "mustard" because he writes it *σινανυ*, 68 e; cf. 367 a.

^c Kock ii. 134, 408; perhaps from *ἴππος*, which was ascribed to both playwrights.

^d Kock ii. 294. ^e Frag. 3 Müller. ^f Frag. 96 Müller.

^g An anonymous iambic verse.

^h *F.H.G.* ii. 92.

ⁱ Rock salt; the Greeks used sea salt.

φραστος ἐν τῷ περὶ ὁδμῶν, φάσκων αὐτὸ γίνεσθαι
ἐκ τῶν φαυλιῶν ἐλαιῶν καὶ ἐξ ἀμυγδάλων. τοῦ
δὲ ἐν Θουρίοις γινομένου ἐλαίου ὡς διαφόρου
μνημονεύει Ἀμφίς.

ἐν Θουρίοις τοῦλαιον, ἐν Γέλα φακῇ.

ΓΑΡΟΣ. Κρατῖνος.

c ὁ τάλαρος ὑμῶν διάπλεως ἔσται γάρου.

Φερεκράτης.

ἀνεμολύνθη τὴν ὑπὴν τῷ γάρῳ.

Σοφοκλῆς Τριπτολέμῳ.

τοῦ ταριχηροῦ γάρου.

Πλάτων.

ἐν σαπρῷ γάρῳ

βάπτοντες ἀποπνίξουσί με.

ὅτι δ' ἀρσενικόν ἐστι τοῦνομα Αἰσχύλος δηλοῖ
εἰπών.

καὶ τὸν ἰχθύων γάρου.

ΟΞΟΣ. τοῦτο μόνον Ἀττικοὶ τῶν ἡδυσμάτων
ἦδος καλοῦσι. κάλλιστον δ' ὄξος εἶναί φησι Χρῦς-
ιππος ὁ φιλόσοφος τό τε Αἰγύπτιον καὶ τὸ Κνίδιον.
Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἐν Πλούτῳ φησίν.

d ὄξει διέμενος Σφηττίῳ.

Δίδυμος δ' ἐξηγούμενος τὸ ἰαμβεῖόν φησιν. “ ἴσως
διότι οἱ Σφήττιοι ὄξεις.” μνημονεύει δέ που καὶ
τοῦ ἐκ Κλεωνῶν ὄξους ὡς διαφόρου.

ἐν δὲ Κλεωναῖς ὄξιδες εἰσί.

καὶ Δίφιλος.

δειπνεῖ τε καταδύς, πῶς δοκεῖς, Λακωνικῶς,

is mentioned by Theophrastus in the work on *Odours*,^a wherein he says that it is made from unripe olives and almonds. Amphis also mentions^b the oil produced in Thurii as being excellent: "In Thurii oil, in Gela lentil-soup."

Pickled Fish.^c—Cratinus has this:^d "Your pannier will be chock full of fish-pickle." Pherecrates^e: "He has fouled his beard in the fish-pickle." Sophocles in *Triptolemus*^f: "The pickle made of dried fish." Plato^g: "They will souse me and suffocate me in rotten fish-pickle." That the noun is masculine is proved by the masculine article which Aeschylus uses when he says:^h "the pickle made of fish."

Vinegar.—This is the one condiment called by Attic writers "delight."ⁱ The philosopher Chrysippus says that the best vinegar is the Egyptian and the Cnidian. But Aristophanes in the *Plutus*^k has "diluting with Sphettian vinegar," and Didymus, in expounding the verse says, "perhaps because the Sphettians are sharp." Aristophanes also somewhere mentions^l as excellent the vinegar of Cleonae: "There are vinegar-cruets in Cleonae too." And Diphilus^m: "A. He has crawled into a corner and is eating his dinner (can you imagine it?) in Laconian

^a Ch. iv. 14-15. For the coarse olives called *φανλαιο* see 56 c.

^b Kock ii. 248; cf. 30 b.

^c When distinguished from *τάρικος*, this word (*γάρος*) seems to mean the fish-paste commonly eaten in Greece to-day.

^d Kock i. 95.

^e Kock i. 197.

^f T.G.F.² 264.

^g Kock i. 656.

^h T.G.F.² 71.

ⁱ Condiment *par excellence*; cf. above, 67 a.

^k 720.

^l Kock i. 560.

^m Kock ii. 572.

ὄξους δὲ κοτύλην—B. πάξ. A. τί πάξ;—B. ὄξις
μέτρον
χωρεῖ τοσοῦτο τῶν Κλεωναίων.

Φιλωνίδης·

τὰ καταχύσματα
αὐτοῖσιν ὄξος οὐκ ἔχει.

Ὁ δὲ Ταραντῖνος Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῷ Συμποσίῳ
e φησί· “ τὸ ὄξος τινὰ τῶν ἐκτὸς συνιστάνει, παρα-
πλησίως δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν κοιλίᾳ, τὰ δ’ ἐν τῷ ὄγκῳ
διαλύει, διὰ τὸ δηλονότι διαφόρους ἐν ἡμῖν μίγνυ-
σθαι χυμούς.”

Ἐθναυμάζετο δὲ καὶ τὸ Δεκελεικὸν ὄξος. Ἀλεξίς·
κοτύλας τέτταρας
ἀναγκάσας μεστὰς ἔμ’ αὐτίτου¹ σπάσαι
ὄξους Δεκελεικοῦ δι’ ἀγορᾶς μέσης ἄγεις.

Λεκτέον δὲ ὀξύγαρον διὰ τοῦ ὕ καὶ τὸ δεχόμενον
f αὐτὸ ἀγγεῖον ὀξύβαφον· ἐπεὶ καὶ Λυσίας ἐν τῷ
κατὰ Θεοπόμπου αἰκίας εἶρηκεν· “ ἐγὼ δ’ ὀξύμελι
πίνω.” οὕτως οὖν ἐροῦμεν καὶ ὀξυρόδινον.

Ὅτι ἀρτύματα εὔρηται παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ·
καὶ βορᾶς ἀρτύματα.

καὶ παρ’ Αἰσχύλῳ·

διαβρέχεις τάρτύματα.

καὶ Θεόπομπος δὲ φησί· “ πολλοὶ μὲν ἀρτυμάτων
μέδιμνοι, πολλοὶ δὲ σάκκοι καὶ θύλακοι βιβλίων
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων τῶν χρησίμων πρὸς τὸν
68 βίον.” τὸ δὲ ῥῆμα κείμεν παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ·

ἐγὼ μάγειρος ἀρτύσω σοφῶς.

Κρατῖνος·

¹ μεστὰς ἔμ’ αὐτίτου Kock: με μεστὰς αὐτοῦ CE.

style: a cupful of vinegar,—B. Enough!—A. What do you mean by 'enough'?—B. A vinegar-cruet such as the Cleonaeans use as a measure holds just that much." Philonides ^a: "Their sauces have no vinegar."

Heracleides of Tarentum in the *Symposium* says: "Vinegar causes some things exposed to the air to curdle, and it acts similarly on the contents of the stomach; yet it also dissolves things in the mass, because of course there are different humours mingled within us."

The vinegar of Deceleia was also esteemed highly. Thus Alexis ^b: "After compelling me to drain four cups of Deceleian home-made vinegar, you now drag me straight through the market."

The word *oxygaron* ^c should be pronounced with a *y*, like the vessel which holds it, *oxybaphon*. Lysias, too, in the speech ^d *Against Theopompus*, the charge being assault and battery, says, "I drink oxymel." In the same way, then, we will also say oxyrhodonon. ^e

Seasonings are found mentioned in Sophocles ^f: "And the nice seasonings of food." Also in Aeschylus ^g: "You soak the seasoning." And Theopompus also says ^h: "Many bushels of seasoning, many sacks and bags of books, and all other necessities of life." The verb also is found in Sophocles ⁱ: "I, being the cook, will season skilfully." Cratinus ^k:

^a Kock i. 256.

^b Kock ii. 400. Athenaeus mistakes this passage for praise of vinegar, whereas the word is substituted by surprise for *olion*. Deceleian wine was notoriously sour.

^c Fish preserved in vinegar. He means that it should not be written *oxigaron*.

^d p. 649 Dobson.

^e Vinegar and rose-water.

^f *T.G.F.* ² 278.

^g *Ibid.* 95.

^h *F.H.G.* i. 298, fr. 125.

ⁱ *T.G.F.* ² 357.

^k Kock i. 101.

γλαῦκον οὐ πρὸς παντὸς ἀνδρός ἐστιν ἀρτῦσαι
καλῶς.

Εὐπολῖς·

ὅψω πονηρῶ πολυτελῶς ἡρτυμένῳ.

“Οτι ἀρτύματα ταῦτα καταλέγει που Ἀντι-
φάνης·

ἀστάφιδος, ἁλῶν, σιραίου, σιλφίου, τυροῦ, θύμου,
σησάμου, νίτρου, κυμίνου, ῥοῦ, μέλιτος,¹ ὀριγάνου,
βοτανίων,² ὄξους, ἐλαῶν, εἰς ἀβυρτάκην χλόης,
καππάριδος, ὤων, ταρίχους, καρδάμων, θρίων,
ὀποῦ.

b “Οτι οἶδασιν οἱ παλαιοὶ τὸ Αἰθιοπικὸν καλούμενον
κύμινον.

“Οτι εἴρηται ἀρσενικῶς ὁ θύμος καὶ ὁ ὀρίγανος.
Ἀναξανδρίδης·

ἀσφάραγον σχῖνόν τε τεμῶν καὶ ὀρίγανον, ὃς δὴ
σεμνύνει τὸ τάριχον ὁμοῦ μιχθεὶς κοριάννῳ.

Ἰων·

αὐτὰρ ὁ γ’ ἐμμαπέως τὸν ὀρίγανον ἐν χερὶ κεύθει.
θηλυκῶς δὲ Πλάτων ἢ Κάνθαρος·

ἢ ἕξ Ἀρκαδίας οὕτω δριμυτάτην ὀρίγανον.
οὐδετέρως δ’ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἀμειψίας. τὸν
c δὲ θύμον ἀρσενικῶς Νίκανδρος ἐν Μελισσουρ-
γικοῖς.

“Οτι τοὺς πέπονas Κρατῖνος μὲν σικυνοὺς σπερ-
ματίας κέκληκεν ἐν Ὀδυσσεύσι·

ποῦ ποτ’ εἰδὲς μοι τὸν ἄνδρα, παῖδα Λαέρτα
φίλον;

"It isn't given to every man to season a sea-lizard nicely." Eupolis ^a: "With a vile entrée expensively seasoned."

The following are listed as seasonings somewhere by Antiphanes ^b: "Raisins, salt, boiled must, silphium, cheese, thyme, sesame-seed, soda, cummin, cashew-nut, honey, marjoram, chopped acorns,^c vinegar, olives, young greens for sour dressing, capers, eggs, smoked fish, cress, fig-leaves, rennet."

The ancients were acquainted with the Aethiopian spice called cummin.^d

"Thyme" and "marjoram" are masculine. Thus Anaxandrides ^e: "Cutting some asparagus, squills, and marjoram, which, as everyone knows, when mixed with coriander, gives distinction to smoked fish." Ion ^f: "But he quickly hides the marjoram in his hand." Plato,^g however (or is it Cantharus?), makes it a feminine word: "Or such very pungent marjoram from Arcadia." On the other hand, Epicharmus ^h and Ameipsias ⁱ make it neuter. As for "thyme," Nicander in *Bee-Keeping* ^k treats it as masculine.

Cratinus calls melons "seeded cucumbers" in the *Odyseis* ^l: "A. Where, pray, did you see the man, Laertes' dear son?—B. In Paros, buying a

^a Kock i. 347. ^b Kock ii. 69. ^c See critical note.

^d Cf. Pliny, *H.N.* xix. 161; xx. 161.

^e Kock ii. 157. ^f *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 5. ^g Kock i. 641.

^h Kaibel 94. ⁱ Kock i. 678. ^k Frag. 92 Schneider.

^l Kock i. 56. This passage belongs above, 59 b-c, where see notes.

¹ ῥοῦ, μέλιτος added from Poll. vi. 66.

² "Herbs" is too general here. Pollux has βατανίον, which does not help the sense. Kock conjectures βαλανίων, "acorn sauce."

β. ἐν Πάρῳ σικυὸν μέγιστον σπερματίαν ὠνού-
μενον.

Πλάτων Λαίῳ.

οὐχ ὁρᾷς ὅτι

ὁ μὲν Λέαγρος, Γλαύκωνος ὦν μεγάλου γένους,
ἀβελτεροκόκκυξ¹ ἡλίθιος περιέρχεται
d σικυοῦ πέπονος εὐνουχίου κνήμας ἔχων;

Ἀναξίλας.

τὰ δὲ σφύρ' ὥδει μᾶλλον ἢ σικυὸς πέπων.

Θεόπομπος.

μαλθακωτέρα

πέπονος σικυοῦ μοι γέγονε.

Φαινίας. “βρωτὰ μὲν ἀπαλὰ τῷ περικαρπίῳ
σικυὸς καὶ πέπων ἄνευ τοῦ σπέρματος, πεττόμενον
δὲ τὸ περικάρπιον μόνον. κολοκύντη δὲ ὠμὴ μὲν
ἄβρωτος, ἐφθῇ δὲ καὶ ὀπτῇ βρωτῇ.” Διοκλῆς
δ' ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν πρώτῳ Ὑγιεινῶν φησιν ἐφανὰ
ἄγρια εἶναι θρίδακα (ταύτης κρατίστην τὴν μέ-
e λαιναν), κάρδαμον, κορίαννον, σίναπυ, κρόμμυον
(τούτου εἶδος ἀσκαλώνιον καὶ γήτειον), σκόροδον,
φύσιγγες, σικυὸς, πέπων, μήκων. καὶ μετ' ὀλίγα.
“ὁ πέπων δ' ἐστὶν εὐκαρδιώτερος καὶ εὐ-
πεπτότερος. ἐφθὸς δ' ὁ σικυὸς ἀπαλός, ἄλυπος,
οὐρητικός. ὁ δὲ πέπων ἐψηθεὶς ἐν μελικράτῳ
διαχωρητικώτερος.” Σπεύσιππος δ' ἐν τοῖς
Ὁμοίοις τὸν πέπον καλεῖ σικύαν. Διοκλῆς δὲ
πέπον καὶ ὀνομάσας οὐκ ἔτι καλεῖ σικύαν καὶ ὁ
Σπεύσιππος δὲ σικύαν εἰπὼν πέπον οὐκ ὀνομάζει.
f Δίφιλος δὲ φησιν. “ὁ πέπων εὐχυλότερός ἐστι καὶ
ἐπικρατητικὸς . . . κακοχυλότερος δέ, ὀλιγό-
τροφος δὲ καὶ εὐφθαρτος καὶ εὐεκκριτώτερος.”

huge seeded cucumber." Plato in the *Laius*^a: "Don't you see that Leagrus, scion of Glaucon's mighty race, wanders about like a silly gaping cuckoo with legs as fat as a ripe seedless melon?"^b Anaxilas^c: "His shins were swollen larger than a ripe melon." Theopompus^d: "She is more luscious than a ripe melon to me."

Phaenias says:^e "The cucumber and the melon may be eaten raw when the outer flesh is tender and the seeds have been removed; when cooked only the outer flesh is eaten. A pumpkin is not edible when raw, but is good to eat when boiled or baked." And Diocles of Carystus, in the first book of his work on *Health*, says that the wild plants fit to cook are lettuce (the dark variety being the best), cress, coriander, mustard, onion (of this there is the variety known as scallion, and also the leek), garlic, clove-garlic, cucumber, melon, and poppy. A little further on he says: "But the melon is better for the heart and stomach. The cucumber, when boiled, is tender, innocuous, and diuretic. The melon is more laxative if cooked in syrup." Speusippus, in his *Similar*s, calls the melon *sikya*, but Diocles, after mentioning the melon,^f omits this term, while Speusippus speaks of the *sikya*, but not the *pepon*. Diocles says: "The melon is more juicy and astringent . . . is poorer in flavour and is also of little nourishment, being easily digested and easily eliminated."

^a Kock i. 618.

^b Called *eunuchium* or *spado*.

^c Kock ii. 274.

^d Kock i. 752.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^f Under the name *πέπων*.

ΘΡΙΔΑΞ. ταύτην Ἀττικοὶ θριδακίνην καλοῦσιν.
Ἐπίχαρμος·

θρίδακος ἀπολελεμμένας τὸν καυλόν.

69 θριδακινίδας δ' εἶρηκε Στράττις·

πρασοκουρίδες, αἱ καταφύλλους
ἀνὰ κήπους πεντήκοντα ποδῶν
ἔχνεσι βαίνειτ', ἐφαπτόμεναι
ποδοῖν σατυριδίων
μακροκέρκων, χοροὺς
ἐλίσσουσαι παρ' ὠκίμων
πέταλα καὶ θριδακινίδων
εὐόσμων τε σελίνων.

Θεόφραστος δέ φησι· “τῆς θριδακίνης ἡ λευκὴ
γλυκυτέρα καὶ ἀπαλωτέρα. γένη δ' αὐτῆς τρία,
τὸ πλατύκαυλον καὶ στρογγυλόκαυλον καὶ τρίτον
τὸ Λακωνικόν. αὕτη δ' ἔχει τὸ μὲν φύλλον σκο-
λυμῶδες, ὀρθὴ δέ καὶ εὐαυξής καὶ ἀπαράβλαστός
ἐστὶν ἐκ τοῦ καυλοῦ. τῶν δέ πλατειῶν οὕτω τινὲς
b γίνονται πλατύκαυλοι ὥστ' ἐνίοις καὶ θύραις χρη-
σθαι κηπουρικαῖς.” τῶν δέ καυλῶν φησι κο-
λουσθέντων ἡδίους τοὺς παλιμβλαστεῖς εἶναι.

Νίκανδρος δ' ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν β' Γλωσσῶν
βρένθιν λέγεσθαι φησι παρὰ Κυπρίοις θρίδακα, οὗ
ὁ Ἄδωνις καταφυγὼν ὑπὸ τοῦ κάπρου διεφθάρη.
Ἄμφις τε ἐν Ἰαλέμῳ φησίν·

ἐν ταῖς θριδακίναις ταῖς κάκιστ' ἀπολουμέναις,
αἷς εἰ φάγοι τις ἐντὸς ἐξήκοντ' ἔτων,
c ὅποτε γυναικὸς λαμβάνοι κοινωνίαν,
στρέφοιθ' ὅλην τὴν νύκτ' ἂν οὐδὲ ἐν πλέον
ῶν βούλεται δρῶν, ἀντὶ τῆς ὑπουργίας
τῇ χειρὶ τρίβων τὴν ἀναγκαίαν τύχην.

Lettuce.—Attic writers call this by the longer term *thridakinê*. But Epicharmus ^a uses the shorter, *thridax*: "Lettuce with its stalk peeled off." A still longer form (*thridakinis*) is used by Strattis ^b: "Ye leek-devouring grubs, which go up and down the leafy gardens in tracks made by fifty feet, and lay hold with your feet upon the long-tailed satyr-plant, winding your choral bands in and out among the leaves of basil and lettuce and fragrant celery."

Now Theophrastus ^c says that "the white variety of lettuce is the sweeter and more tender. There are three kinds—the flat-stalk, the round-stalk, and the Laconian. The last has a leaf like that of the cardoon, but it is erect and strong-growing, and sends forth no side-shoots from the stalk. Some specimens of the flat variety are so flat-stalked that some people actually use them as gates to protect their gardens." He also says ^d that when the stalks have been broken the new shoots are sweeter.

Nicander of Colophon, in the second book of his *Dialect Lexicon*,^e explains the word *brenthis* as the Cyprian term for lettuce; in this Adonis sought refuge from the wild boar which killed him. And so Amphis in the *Lamentation* says: ^f "It was among the lettuce-plants, plague take them! Why, if a man not yet sixty should eat them when he desires commerce with a woman, he might twist and turn the whole night long without once accomplishing his desires, wringing his hands against stern fate instead

^a Kaibel 120.

^b Kock i. 730. A parody of Euripides, the nonsense of which can be rendered only partially; cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 1309.

^c *Hist. Plant.* vii. 4. 5.

^d *Op. cit.* vii. 2. 4.

^e Frag. 120 Schneider.

^f Kock ii. 241.

καὶ Καλλίμαχος δέ φησιν ὅτι ἡ Ἀφροδίτη τὸν Ἄδωνιν ἐν θριδακίνῃ κρύψειεν, ἀλληγορούντων τῶν ποιητῶν ὅτι ἀσθενεῖς εἰσι πρὸς ἀφροδίσια οἱ συνεχῶς χρώμενοι θρίδαξι. καὶ Εὐβουλος δ' ἐν Ἀστύτοις φησί·

d μὴ παρατίθει σύ¹ μοι θριδακίνας, ὦ γύναι,
ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν, ἣ σεαυτὴν αἰτιῶ.
ἐν τῷ λαχάνῳ τούτῳ γάρ, ὥς λόγος, ποτὲ
τὸν Ἄδωνιν ἀποθανόντα προὔθηκεν Κύπρις·
ὥστ' ἐστὶ νεκύων βρῶμα.

Κρατῖνος δέ φησι Φάωνος ἐρασθεῖσαν τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ἐν “καλαῖς θριδακίναῖς” αὐτὸν ἀποκρύψαι, Μαρσύας δ' ὁ νεώτερος ἐν χλόῃ κριθῶν. Ἰππώνακτα δὲ τετρακίνην τὴν θρίδακα καλεῖν Πάμφιλος ἐν Γλώσσαις φησί, Κλείταρχος δὲ Φρύγας e οὕτω καλεῖν. Λύκος δ' ὁ Πυθαγόρειος τὴν ἐκ γενέσεώς φησι θρίδακα πλατύφυλλον τετανὴν ἄκαυλον ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν Πυθαγορείων λέγεσθαι εὐνοῦχον, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν ἀστύτιδα· διουρητικούς γὰρ παρασκευάζει καὶ ἐκλύτους πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια· ἐστὶ δὲ κρατίστη ἐσθίεσθαι.

Δίφιλος δέ φησιν ὡς ὁ τῆς θρίδακος καυλὸς πολύτροφός ἐστι καὶ δυσέκκριτος μᾶλλον τῶν φύλλων· ταῦτα δὲ πνευματικώτερα ἐστὶ καὶ τροφιμώτερα καὶ εὐεκκριτώτερα. κοινῶς μέντοι ἡ θρίδαξ εὐστόμαχος, ψυκτική, εὐκοίλιος, ὑπνωτική, f εὐχυλος, ἐφεκτική τῆς πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια ὁρμῆς. ἡ δὲ τρυφερωτέρα θρίδαξ εὐστομαχωτέρα καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπνον ποιοῦσα. ἡ δὲ σκληροτέρα καὶ ψαθυρὰ ἥττον ἐστὶ καὶ εὐστόμαχος καὶ εὐκοίλιος,

¹ Kock adds σύ.

of acting like a man." Callimachus, too, says^a that Aphrodite hid Adonis in a lettuce-bed, since the poets mean by this allegory that constant eating of lettuce produces impotence. So also Eubulus, in *The Defectives*, says :^b " Don't put lettuce on the table before me, wife, or you will have only yourself to blame. For in that plant, the story goes, Kypris once laid out Adonis when he died ; therefore it is dead men's food." And Cratinus says^c that Aphrodite, when she fell in love with Phaon, hid him away in " fair lettuce-beds," while the younger Marsyas^d declares that it was in a field of unripe barley. According to Pamphilus, in the *Dialect Lexicon*, Hipponax^e uses the form *tetrakine* for *thridax* (" lettuce "), and Cleitarchus says that this is the Phrygian term. Lycus^f the Pythagorean says that the naturally flat-leaved lettuce, smooth and stalkless, is called " eunuch " by Pythagoreans, but " impotent " by women ; for it causes urination and relaxes desire ; but it is the best to eat.

Diphilus says that the lettuce stalk is full of nutriment, and less easy to eliminate than the leaves ; but the latter, while more apt to cause flatulence, are even more nutritious and eliminant. In general, however, lettuce is wholesome, cooling, a good regulatory and soporific, juicy, and checks sexual desire. And the more luxuriant plants are more wholesome and more capable of inducing sleep, but the tougher and more flabby are less wholesome and

^a Frag. 371 Schneider.

^b Kock ii. 169.

^c Kock i. 110.

^d *Scriptores Alex. Mag.* p. 46.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 135.

^f Or Lycon, cf. Athen. 418 e.

ὑπνον τε ποιεῖ. ἡ δὲ μέλαινα θρίδαξ ψύχει μᾶλλον
 εὐκοίλιός τέ ἐστι. καὶ αἱ μὲν θεριναὶ εὐχυλότεραι
 καὶ τροφιμώτεραι, αἱ δὲ φθινοπωριναὶ ἄτροφοι
 καὶ ἀχυλότεραι. ὁ δὲ καυλὸς τῆς θρίδακος ἄδιψος
 εἶναι δοκεῖ. θρίδαξ δ' ἐφομένη ὁμοίως τῷ ἀπὸ
 κράμβης ἀσπαράγῳ ἐν λοπάδι, ὡς Γλαυκίας ἱστορεῖ,
 70 κρείττων τῶν ἄλλων ἐψητῶν λαχάνων. ἐν ἄλλοις
 δὲ Θεόφραστος ἐπίσπορά φησι καλεῖσθαι τευτλίον,
 θριδακίνην, εὖζωμον, νᾶπυ, λάπαθον, κορίαννον,
 ἄνηθον, κάρδαμον. Δίφιλος δὲ κοινῶς φησιν εἶναι
 πάντα τὰ λάχανα ἄτροφα καὶ λεπτυντικὰ καὶ
 κακόχυλα ἔτι τε ἐπιπολαστικὰ καὶ δυσσοικονόμητα.
 θερινῶν δὲ λαχάνων Ἐπίχαρμος μέμνηται.

ΚΙΝΑΡΑ. Ταύτην Σοφοκλῆς ἐν Κολχίσι κυνάραν
 καλεῖ, ἐν δὲ Φοίνικι·

κύναρος ἄκανθα πάντα πληθύνει γύνη.

Ἐκαταῖος δ' ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν Ἀσίας περιηγήσει,
 εἰ γνήσιον τοῦ συγγραφέως τὸ βιβλίον. Καλλί-
 7 μαχος γὰρ Νησιώτου αὐτὸ ἀναγράφει· ὅστις οὖν
 ἐστὶν ὁ ποιήσας, λέγει οὕτως· “περὶ τὴν Ὑρ-
 κανίην θάλασσαν καλεομένην οὖρεα ὑψηλὰ καὶ
 δασέα ὕλῃσιν, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖσιν οὖρεσιν ἄκανθα κυνάρα.”
 καὶ ἐξῆς· “Πάρθων πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα Χορά-
 σμιοι οἰκοῦσι γῆν, ἔχοντες καὶ πεδία καὶ οὖρεα·
 ἐν δὲ τοῖσιν οὖρεσι δένδρεα ἐνὶ ἄγρια, ἄκανθα
 κυνάρα, ἰτέα, μυρίκη.” καὶ περὶ τὸν Ἰνδὸν δέ
 φησι ποταμὸν γίνεσθαι τὴν κυνάραν. καὶ Σκύλαξ
 δὲ ἡ Πολέμων γράφει· “εἶναι δὲ τὴν γῆν ὑδρηλὴν

^a *Hist. Plant.* vii. 1. 2.

^b Kaibel 119.

^c *T.G.F.* 2 206.

^d *Ibid.* 286.

^e *Frag.* 100 d 10 Schneider.

digestible, but they also cause sleep. Dark lettuce is more cooling, and is digestible as well. Lettuce grown in summer is juicier and more filling, while the autumn lettuce lacks nourishment and is less juicy. The stalk of the lettuce is supposed to cure thirst. When lettuce is cooked in a saucepan, like the stalks of kale, it is superior, as Glaucias says, to all the other boiled vegetables. Elsewhere ^a Theophrastus says that the name *epispora* ("sown for a second crop") is given to the beet, lettuce, rocket, mustard, sorrel, coriander, anise, and cress. Diphilus declares that, broadly speaking, all green vegetables give little nourishment, produce no fat, are poor in flavour, remain on the surface of the stomach, and are hard to assimilate. "Summer vegetables" is a term used by Epicharmus.^b

The Artichoke.—This is called *kynara* by Sophocles in the *Colchian Women*,^c but in the *Phoenix*^d he has *kynaros*: "The thorn of the artichoke fills all the glebe." Hecataeus of Miletus, in the *Description of Asia* (granting that this book is a genuine work of the historian, since Callimachus ascribes ^e it to Nesiotes; whoever, then, the author may be), has the following: ^f "Round the Hyrcanian ^g Sea, as it is called, are high mountains covered with forests, and on the mountains grows the prickly artichoke." And continuing: "East of the Parthians live the Chorasmi, possessing plain and mountain alike; and on the mountains are forest trees and the prickly artichoke, the willow, and the tamarisk." He also says that the artichoke grows in the region of the Indus river. Scylax, too (or Polemon),^h writes: "Now the country

^f F.H.G. i. 12.^g Caspian.^h Frag. 92 Preller.

ε κρήνησι καὶ ὀχετοῖσιν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς οὖρεσι πέφυκε
 κυνάρα καὶ βοτάνη ἄλλη.” καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς·
 “ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ὄρος παρέτεινε τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ
 Ἰνδοῦ καὶ ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν ὑψηλὸν τε καὶ δασὺ
 ἀγρίῃ ὕλῃ καὶ ἀκάνθῃ κυνάρα.” Δίδυμος δ’ ὁ
 γραμματικὸς ἐξηγούμενος παρὰ τῷ Σοφοκλεῖ τὸ
 κύναρος ἄκανθα “μήποτε, φησί, τὴν κυνόσβατον
 λέγει διὰ τὸ ἀκανθῶδες καὶ τραχὺ εἶναι τὸ φυτόν.
 καὶ γὰρ ἡ Πυθία ξυλίνην κύνα αὐτὸ εἶπεν, καὶ ὁ
 δ Λοκρὸς χρησμὸν λαβὼν ἐκεῖ πόλιν οἰκίζειν ὅπου
 ἂν ὑπὸ ξυλίνης κυνὸς δηχθῇ, καταμυχθεὶς τὴν
 κνήμην ὑπὸ κυνοσβάτου ἔκτισε τὴν πόλιν.” “ἐστὶ
 δὲ ὁ κυνόσβατος μεταξὺ θάμνου καὶ δένδρου,” ὥς
 φησι Θεόφραστος, “καὶ τὸν καρπὸν ἔχει ἐρυθρόν,
 παραπλήσιον τῇ ροιᾷ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὸ φύλλον
 ἀγνῶδες.”

Φαινίας δ’ ἐν ε’ περὶ φυτῶν ΚΑΚΤΟΝ Σικελικὴν
 τινα καλεῖ, ἀκανθῶδες φυτόν, ὥς καὶ Θεόφραστος
 ἐν ἕκτῳ περὶ φυτῶν· “ἡ δὲ κάκτος καλουμένη
 περὶ Σικελίαν μόνον, ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι δ’ οὐκ ἔστι.
 ε ἀφίησι δ’ εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῆς ρίζης καυλοὺς ἐπιγείους·
 τὸ δὲ φύλλον ἔχει πλατὺ καὶ ἀκανθῶδες· καυλοὺς
 δὲ τοὺς καλουμένους κάκτους. ἐδώδιμοι δ’ εἰσὶ
 περιλεπόμενοι καὶ μικρὸν ὑπόπικροι, καὶ ἀπο-
 θησαυρίζουσιν αὐτοὺς ἐν ἄλμῃ. ἕτερον δὲ καυλὸν
 ὀρθὸν ἀφίησιν, ὃν καλοῦσι πτέρνικα, καὶ τοῦτον
 ἐδώδιμον. τὸ δὲ περικάρπιον ἀφαιρεθέντων τῶν
 παππωδῶν ἐμφερὲς τῷ τοῦ φοίνικος ἐγκεφάλῳ,

^a Cynus, on the Locrian coast. See Pind. *Ol.* ix. 60.

^b *Hist. Plant.* iii. 18. 4. See Hort's translation (L.C.L.)
 for emendations of this passage.

is watered by springs and aqueducts, and on the mountains grow artichokes and other herbaceous plants." And in continuation he says : " From that point a high mountain range extends on both sides the Indus river, covered with virgin forest and with the prickly artichoke." But the grammarian Didymus, in expounding the words "prickly artichoke" in Sophocles, says : " Perhaps he means the dog-thorn (wild rose), since that plant is prickly and rough. What is more, the Delphic priestess called it ' wooden-dog,' and when Locrus received an oracle commanding him to build a city wheresoever he should be bitten by a wooden dog, he founded the city ^a in the region where he had scratched his leg on a dog-thorn." Now the dog-thorn is something midway between a shrub and a tree, according to Theophrastus,^b and its fruit is red, like that of the pomegranate. Its leaf, moreover, is like that of the willow."

Phaenias, in the fifth book of his work on *Plants*,^c speaks of a certain Sicilian plant which he calls cactus, having prickly thorns, and Theophrastus also says in the sixth book of his treatise on *Plants* ^d : " The cactus, as it is called, occurs only in Sicily, and does not exist in Greece. It sends forth straight from the root stalks which spread on the ground ; the leaf is flat and prickly, and what are called *cacti* are strictly stalks. When the peel is removed they are edible even though slightly bitter, and people preserve them in brine. But there is another kind which sends up an erect stem, called *pternix*, and this also is edible. And the fruit-vessel, after the downy prickles have been removed, resembles the ' brain ' of

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^d vi. 4. 10.

ἐδωδιμον καὶ τοῦτο· καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὸ ἀσκάληρον.¹''
 τίς δὲ τούτοις οὐχὶ πειθόμενος θαρρῶν ἂν εἴποι
 τὴν κάκτον εἶναι ταύτην τὴν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων μὲν
 καλουμένην κάρδον, οὐ μακρὰν ὄντων τῆς Σι-
 f κελίας, περιφανῶς δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κινάραν
 ὀνομαζομένην; ἀλλαγὴ γὰρ δύο γραμμάτων κάρδος
 καὶ κάκτος ταῦτόν ἂν εἴη. σαφῶς δ' ἡμᾶς διδάσκει
 καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος μετὰ τῶν ἐδωδιμῶν λαχάνων καὶ
 τὴν κάκτον καταλέγων οὕτως·

. μήκων . . .

μάραθα τραχέες τε κάκτοι τοῖς ἄλλοις μὲν φαγεῖν
 ἐντὶ λαχάνοις

εἶτα προῖών·

αἱ κά τις ἐκτρίψας² καλῶς
 παρατιθῇ νιν, ἀδύς ἐστ'. αὐτὸς δ' ἐφ' αὐτοῦ
 χαιρέτω.

καὶ πάλιν·

71 θρίδακας, ἐλάταν, σχῖνον, . . , ῥαφανίδας,
 κάκτους . . .

καὶ πάλιν·

ὁ δέ τις ἀγρόθεν ἔοικε μάραθα καὶ κάκτους
 φέρειν,

ἴφυον, λάπαθον, ὀτόσυλλον,³ σκόλιον,⁴ σερίδ',
 ἀτράκτυλον,⁵

πτέριν, κάκτον, ὀνόπορδον.

καὶ Φιλίτας ὁ Κῶος·

γηρύσαιτο δὲ νεβρός⁶ ἀπὸ ψυχὴν ὀλέσασα,
 ὀξείης κάκτου τύμμα φυλαξαμένη.

Ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ κινάραν ὠνόμασε παραπλησίως
 ἡμῖν Σώπατρος ὁ Πάφιος γεγονὼς τοῖς χρόνοις
 b κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Φιλίππου, ἐπιβιούς δὲ καὶ

the palm-tree, and is likewise fit to eat. They call it *askaleron* ('the head').^a Now who, if he accepts this description, would not confidently say that this "cactus" is what the Romans, who live near Sicily, call "cardus,"^a and that it is obviously what the Greeks call *kinara*? For by a change of only two letters *cardus* and *cactus* would be the same word. Epicharmus also plainly indicates to us that the *cactus* belongs among edible vegetables when he mentions it thus:^b "Poppy . . . fennel, and rough cactuses to eat among other vegetables." Then he goes on: "If one serves it after seasoning it well, it is a pleasant dish, but alone by itself—away with it!" And again he says:^b "Lettuce, palm-buds, squills . . . radishes, cactuses." Still again: "Another, belike, brings from the field fennel and cactuses, spike-lavender, sorrel, silphium-seed, cardoon, chicory, safflower, fern, cactus, and cotton-thistle." And Philitas of Cos^c: "The cry of the fawn which breathes out its life after defending itself from the sting of a sharp cactus."

None the less, Sopater of Paphos calls^d the *cactus kinara* just as we do. He lived in the time of Alexander, son of Philip, and was still alive in the reign of

^a Lat. *carduus*.

^b Kaibel 120.

^c Frag. 16 Bach.

^d Kaibel 197.

¹ CE: *σκαλίαν* Theophrastus, *ascaliari* Plin. *H.N.* xxi. 97.

² CE: Casaubon *ἐντρίψας*, which I have translated.

³ CE: Ahrens *ὀπόψυλλον*, "silphium seed."

⁴ CE: Meineke *σκόλυμον*, "cardoon."

⁵ Kaibel: *σερίδα δράκτυλον* CE.

⁶ Antig. *Mir.* viii. : *νεκρὸς* CE.

ἕως τοῦ δευτέρου τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλέως, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐμφανίζει ἐν τινι τῶν συγγραμμάτων αὐτοῦ. Πτολεμαῖος δ' ὁ Εὐεργέτης βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου, εἰς ὧν τῶν Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ μαθητῶν, ἐν δευτέρῳ ὑπομνημάτων γράφει οὕτως· “περὶ Βερενίκην τῆς Λιβύης Λήθων ποτάμιον, ἐν ᾧ γίνεται ἰχθὺς λάβραξ καὶ χρύσοφρυς καὶ ἐγγέλεων πλῆθος καὶ τῶν καλουμένων βασιλικῶν, c αἱ τῶν τε ἐκ Μακεδονίας καὶ τῆς Κωπαίδος λίμνης τὸ μέγεθός εἰσιν ἡμιόλιαι, πᾶν τε τὸ ρεῖθρον αὐτοῦ ἰχθύων ποικίλων ἐστὶ πλῆρες. πολλῆς δ' ἐν τοῖς τόποις κινάρας φυομένης οἱ τε συνακολουθοῦντες ἡμῖν στρατιῶται πάντες δρεπόμενοι σίτῳ ἐχρῶντο¹ καὶ ἡμῖν προσέφερον, ψιλοῦντες τῶν ἀκανθῶν.” οἶδα δὲ καὶ Κίναρον καλουμένην νῆσον, ἧς μνημονεύει Σῆμος.

ΕΓΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ ΦΟΙΝΙΚΟΣ. Θεόφραστος περὶ φοίνικος τοῦ φυτοῦ εἰπὼν ἐπιφέρει· “ἡ μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν φυτεία τοιαύτη τις· ἡ δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ὅταν ἀφέλῃσι τὸ ἄνω ἐν ᾧ περὶ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος.” καὶ d Ξενοφῶν ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀναβάσεως γράφει τάδε· “ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ φοίνικος πρῶτον ἔφαγον οἱ στρατιῶται· καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἐθαύμαζον τό τε εἶδος καὶ τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς· ἦν δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο κεφαλαλγές. ὁ δὲ φοινῖξ, ὅταν ἐξαιρεθῇ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος, ὅλος ἐξαυαίνεται.” Νίκανδρος Γεωργικοῖς·

σὺν καὶ φοίνικος παραφυάδας ἐκκόπτοντες
ἐγκέφαλον φορέουσι νέοις ἀσπαστὸν ἔδεσμα.

e Δίφιλος δ' ὁ Σίφνιος ἱστορεῖ· “οἱ τῶν φοινίκων

¹ σίτῳ ἐχρῶντο Meyer : συνεχρῶντο CE.

the second king of Egypt, as he himself makes clear in one of his works. Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt, one of the disciples of the grammarian Aristarchus, has the same word in the second book of his *Commentaries* :^a " Near Berenice, in Libya, there is a stream named Lethon, in which are found bass, the gilt-head, and quantities of eels, including the so-called ' regal ' eels ; these are half as large again as those of Macedonia and the Copaic Lake, and in fact the river throughout its entire course is full of a variety of fish. And in those regions grows an abundance of artichokes, which all the soldiers in our train picked and used as food, and they offered them to us, stripping off the prickles." I also know of an island called Kinaros, mentioned by Semos.^b

Palm Tops.—Theophrastus, after speaking of the palm-tree, proceeds :^c " The process of growing from the fruit, therefore, is as I have described ; but there is another method of propagation from the tree itself, by taking off the upper part containing the ' head.' " And Xenophon, in the second book of the *Anabasis*,^d writes as follows : " In that place also the soldiers ate for the first time the ' head ' of the palm, and all the men wondered at its appearance and peculiar flavour ; but it also excited violent headache. And the palm-tree, once the ' head ' is taken from it, withers quite away." Nicander in the *Georgics* :^e " And at the same time they prune the suckers of the palm and fetch forth the ' head,' a food which the young delight in." And Diphilus of Siphnos records

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 186.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 495.

^c *Hist. Plant.* ii. 6. 2.

^d *Anab.* ii. 3. 16.

^e Frag. 80 Schneider.

ἐγκέφαλοι πλήσμιοι καὶ πολύτροφοι, ἔτι δὲ βαρεῖς καὶ δυσοικονόμητοι διψῶδεις τε καὶ στατικοὶ κοιλίας.”

“ Ἡμεῖς δέ, φησὶν οὗτος, ἑταῖρε Τιμόκρατες, δόξομεν ἐγκέφαλον ἔχειν μέχρι τοῦ τέλους, εἰ καταπαύσομεν ἐνταῦθα καὶ τήνδε τὴν συναγωγὴν.”—

ἔργον ἐστὶν¹ εἰς τρίκλινον συγγενείας εἰσπεσεῖν· οὐ λαβὼν τὴν κύλικα πρῶτος ἄρχεται λόγου πατήρ, f καὶ παραινέσας² πέπαικεν, εἴτα μήτηρ δευτέρα, εἴτα τηθὶς παραλαλεῖ τις, εἴτα βαρύνφωνος γέρων, τηθίδος πατήρ, ἔπειτα γραῦς καλοῦσα φίλτατον· ὁ δ’ ἐπινεύει πᾶσι τούτοις,

φησὶ Μένανδρος. πάλιν·

τῆς σκιᾶς τὴν πορφύραν
πρῶτον ἐνυφαίνουσ’, εἴτα μετὰ τὴν πορφύραν
τοῦτ’ ἐστίν, οὔτε λευκὸν οὔτε πορφύρα,
ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ αὐγὴ τῆς κρόκης κεκραμένη.³

Ἀντιφάνης·

τί φῆς; ἐνθάδ’ οἴσεις τι καταφαγεῖν
ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν; εἴθ’ ὥσπερ οἱ πτωχοὶ χαμαὶ
ἐνθάδ’ ἔδομαι . . . καὶ τις ὄψεται.

ὁ αὐτός·

εὐτρέπιζε δὴ
ψυκτῆρα, λεκάνην, τριπόδιον, ποτήριον,
χύτραν, θύϊαν, κάκκαβον, ζωμήρυσιν.

¹ Meineke adds ἐστίν.

² παραινέσας Meineke: παραίνεις CE.

³ Between this and the next quotation CE have the Cratinus fragment quoted in 49 a.

that "palm-heads are filling and contain much nourishment, but they are also heavy and hard to digest, and cause thirst and constipation."

"As for us, dear Timocrates (says Athenaeus), it will appear that we have had 'brains' ^a up to the finish if we bring this collection of examples to a close at this point."—

"It's a big job to be plunged into a family dinner-party, where father will take the cup and lead in the talk; and after words of advice to the young man is in jocose mood; then comes mother after him; then the old aunt mutters some nonsense aside, and a hoarse-voiced old man, the aunt's father; and after him an old woman who calls the youngster 'dearest,' while he nods assent to them all." Thus Menander.^b And again he says:^c "They first weave in the purple to make the shadow, and after the purple comes this, which is neither white nor purple, but like a tempered beam of light in the woof." Antiphanes^d: "What say you? Will you bring me something here to the door to eat? If so, then like the beggars, I will sit on the ground here and eat . . . and everyone will see." The same^e: "Make ready, then, a cooler, pan, tripod, cup, pot, mortar, three-legged kettle, and a soup-ladle."

^a With a play on the two meanings of ἐγκέφαλος, "head" (of the palm) and "brains" (of any animal). "We have used up our brains in exhausting the subject."

^b From Θυρωρός, "The Door-Tender," Kock iii. 239, Allinson, *Menander* (L.C.L.) 362.

^c Kock iii. 171, Allinson 495.

^d Kock ii. 119.

^e *Ibid.*; cf. Athen. 49 c.

ΕΚ ΤΟΥ Γ

72 Ὅτι Καλλίμαχος ὁ γραμματικὸς τὸ μέγα βιβλίον ἴσον ἔλεγεν εἶναι τῷ μεγάλῳ κακῷ.

KIBΩRIA. Νίκανδρος ἐν Γεωργικοῖς·

σπείρειας κυάμων Αἰγύπτιον, ὅφρα θερείης
ἀνθέων μὲν στεφάνους ἀνύσης, τὰ δὲ πεπτηῶτα
ἀκμαίου καρποῖο κιβώρια δαινυμένοισιν

b εἰς χέρας ἡιθέοισι πάλαι ποθέουσιν ὀρέξης.
ρίζας δ' ἐν θοίνησιν ἀφειψήσας προτίθημι.

ρίζας δὲ λέγει Νίκανδρος τὰ ὑπ' Ἀλεξανδρέων
κολοκάσια καλούμενα· ὡς ὁ αὐτός·

κυάμου λέψας κολοκάσιον ἐντμήξας τε.

ἐστὶ δ' ἐν Σικυνῶνι Κολοκασίας Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερόν.

Ἔστι δὲ καὶ κιβώριον εἶδος ποτηρίου.

c Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ φυτῶν οὕτω γράφει·
“ὁ κύαμος ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ φύεται μὲν ἐν ἔλεσι καὶ
λίμναις. καυλὸς δ' αὐτοῦ μῆκος μὲν ὁ μακρότατος
εἰς δ' πήχεις, πάχος δὲ δακτυλιαῖος, ὅμοιος κα-
λάμῳ μαλακῷ¹ ἀγονάτῳ· διαφύσεις δ' ἔνδοθεν ἔχει
δι' ὅλου διειλημμένας ὁμοίας τοῖς κηρίοις. ἐπὶ
τούτῳ δ' ἡ κωδύα καὶ τὸ ἄνθος διπλάσιον ἢ μήκωνος·
χρῶμα δ' ὅμοιον ῥόδῳ κατακορές. παραφύεται

¹ Theophrastus ; cf. Plin. *H.N.* xviii. 122 : μακρῷ CE.

EXCERPTS FROM BOOK III

Callimachus the grammarian used to say ^a that a big book is a big nuisance.

Egyptian Beans.—Nicander in the *Georgics* ^b : “ Of beans, sow the Egyptian, so that in summer you may make wreaths of its blossoms, but later, when the pods are ripe, you may put the beans lurking therein into the hands of the feasters, even the young men who have long been eager for them. Tubers, also, I boil and serve at the festival banquet.” By tubers Nicander means what the Alexandrians call *colocasia*.^c As the same author says : ^d “ Peeling and shredding the colocasium from its bean.” And in Sicyon there is a shrine of Athena Colocasia.

But ciborium also means a kind of drinking-cup.^e

Theophrastus, in his work on *Plants*,^f writes as follows : “ In Egypt the bean grows in swamps and marshes. Its maximum length of stalk is four cubits ; it is an inch thick, and resembles a pliant, unjointed reed. Inside are separate tubes throughout its length, like a honeycomb. Upon the stalk are the head and blossom, double the size of a poppy ; its colour is that of a dark rose. From the stalk grow

^a Frag. 359. He is speaking of the over-long papyrus roll.

^b Frag. 81 Schneider.

^c An Egyptian plant identified with the dasheen, *Colocasia antiquorum*.

^d Frag. 82 Schneider.

^e Cf. Athen. 477 c.

^f iv. 8. 7.

d δὲ φύλλα μεγάλα· ἡ δὲ ρίζα παχυτέρα καλάμου
 τοῦ παχυτάτου καὶ διαφύσεις ὁμοίας ἔχουσα τῷ
 καυλῷ. ἐσθίουσι δ' αὐτὴν καὶ ἐφθὴν καὶ ὠμὴν
 καὶ ὀπτὴν, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὰ ἔλη τούτῳ σίτῳ χρῶνται.
 γίνεται δὲ καὶ ἐν Συρίᾳ καὶ κατὰ Κιλικίαν, ἀλλ'
 οὐκ ἐκπέττουσιν αἱ χῶραι· καὶ περὶ Τορώνην τῆς
 Χαλκιδικῆς ἐν λίμνῃ τινὶ μετρία τῷ μεγέθει, καὶ
 73 αὕτη πέττεται καὶ τελεοκαρπεῖ." Δίφιλος δὲ ὁ
 Σίφνιός φησιν· "ἡ τοῦ κυάμου τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου
 ρίζα, ἣτις λέγεται κολοκάσιον, εὖστομός τέ ἐστι
 καὶ τρόφιμος, δυσέκκριτος δὲ διὰ τὸ παραστύφειν·
 κρεῖττον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἥκιστα ἐριῶδες. οἱ δὲ γινώ-
 μενοι, φησί, κύαμοι ἐκ τῶν κιβωρίων χλωροὶ μὲν
 εἰσι δύσπεπτοι, ὀλιγότροφοι, διαχωρητικοί, πνευ-
 ματικώτατοι, ξηρανθέντες δὲ ἥττον πνευματοῦσι."
 γίνεται δὲ ὄντως ἐκ τῶν κιβωρίων καὶ ἄνθος
 στεφανωτικόν. καλοῦσι δ' Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν αὐτὸ
 λωτόν, Ναυκρατῖται δὲ οἱ ἐμοί, λέγει οὗτος ὁ
 Ἀθήναιος, μελίλωτον· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ μελιλώτινοι
 b στέφανοι πάνυ εὐώδεις καὶ καύσωνος ὥρα ψυκτι-
 κώτατοι.

Φύλαρχος δὲ φησιν· "οὐδέποτε πρότερον ἐν
 οὐδενὶ τόπῳ κυάμων Αἰγυπτίων οὔτε σπαρέντων
 οὔτ' εἰ σπείρειέ τις τικτομένων εἰ μὴ κατὰ Αἴγυπτον,
 ἐπὶ τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πύρρου παρὰ
 τὸν Θύαμιν ποταμὸν τῆς ἐν Ἡπείρῳ Θεσπρωτίας
 ἐν ἔλει τινὶ συνέβη φυῆναι. δύο μὲν οὖν ἡνεγκέ
 πως ἔτη καρπὸν ἐκτενῶς καὶ ηὔξησε· τοῦ δ'
 Ἀλεξάνδρου φυλακὴν ἐπιστήσαντος καὶ κωλύοντος
 c οὐχ ὅτι λαμβάνειν τὸν βουλόμενον, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ
 προσέρχεσθαι πρὸς τὸν τόπον, ἀνεξηράνθη τὸ ἔλος
 καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐχ ὅτι τὸν προειρημένον ἡνεγκε

large leaves, and the root is thicker than the root of the thickest reed, and is made up of distinct tubes, like the stalk. It is eaten boiled, raw, or baked, being used as food by all who live near swamps. It also grows in Syria and Cilicia, but does not come to maturity in these countries. It also occurs in a rather small marsh near Toronê, in the Chalcidic peninsula, and here it ripens and produces perfect fruit." And Diphilus of Siphnos says : " The tuber known as *colocasium*, belonging to the Egyptian bean, is tasty and nutritious, but hard to digest, being rather astringent ; it is better when least woolly in consistency." " The beans," he adds, " which grow in the pods are not easy to digest when green ; they have little nutriment, are laxative and very windy, but when dried they cause less flatulence." As a matter of fact, there also grows from the pods a flower used for wreaths. Now the Egyptians call it lotus ; but the people of my city Naucratis, says our author, Athenaeus, call it honey-lotus. From it also are made honey-lotus crowns, which are very fragrant and cooling in the hot summer season.

Phylarchus says :^a " Never before, in any region, had Egyptian beans been sown, or, if they were, did they grow anywhere except in Egypt. But in the reign of Alexander, son of Pyrrhus, it chanced that they sprang up in a swamp near the Thyamis river in Thesprotia, a region of Epeirus. For perhaps two years, then, they bore fruit luxuriantly and spread ; but when Alexander stationed a guard over them to see to it that no one should even approach the spot, to say nothing of gathering them at will, the swamp dried up, and not only did not produce the aforesaid

^a *F.H.G.* i. 350.

καρπὸν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὕδωρ εἴ ποτε ἔσχε φαίνεται.
 τὸ παραπλήσιον ἐγένετο καὶ ἐν Αἰδηψῷ. χωρὶς
 γὰρ τῶν ἄλλων ὑδάτων ναμάτιόν τι ἐφάνη ψυχρὸν
 ὕδωρ προιέμενον οὐ πόρρω τῆς θαλάσσης. τούτου
 πίνοντες οἱ ἄρρωστοὺντες τὰ μέγιστα ὠφελοῦντο.
 διὸ πολλοὶ παρεγίνοντο καὶ μακρόθεν τῷ ὕδατι
 χρησόμενοι. οἱ οὖν τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντιγόγου
 d στρατηγοὶ βουλόμενοι οἰκονομικώτεροι εἶναι διά-
 φορόν τι ἔταξαν διδόναι τοῖς πίνουσι, καὶ ἐκ τούτου
 ἀπεξηράνθη τὸ νᾶμα. καὶ ἐν Τρωάδι δὲ ἐξουσίαν
 εἶχον οἱ βουλόμενοι τὸν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνον τὸν Τραγα-
 σαῖον ἅλα λαμβάνειν. Λυσιμάχου δὲ τέλος ἐπι-
 βαλόντος ἠφανίσθη. θαυμάσαντος δὲ καὶ ἀφέντος
 τὸν τόπον ἀτελῇ πάλιν ἠϋξήθη."

ΣΙΚΤΟΣ. παροιμία·

σικυὸν τρώγουσα, γύναι, τὴν χλαῖναν ὕφαινε.

Μάτρων ἐν παρωδίαις·

e καὶ σικυὸν εἶδον, γαίης ἐρικυδέος υἱόν,
 κείμενον ἐν λαχάνοις· ὁ δ' ἐπ' ἐννέα κεῖτο τρα-
 πέζας.

καὶ Λάχης¹.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἀέξεται σικυὸς δροσερῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ.

Ἀττικοὶ μὲν οὖν αἰεὶ τρισυλλάβως, Ἀλκαῖος δὲ
 "δάκη, φησί, τῶν σικύων" ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς σίκυς,
 ὥς στάχυν στάχυνος.

Στελεόν,² ραφανίδας . . . , σικυοὺς τέτταρας.
 σικύδιον δ' ὑποκοριστικῶς εἶρηκε Φρύνιχος ἐν
 Μονοτρόπῳ·

κάντραγεῖν σικύδιον.

fruit again, but whatever water it had contained never reappeared. The like also occurred in Aedepus. For, not to mention other waters, a spring came to light which sent forth cold water not far from the sea. The sick who drank of it received the greatest benefit, so that many came even from great distances to use the water. Accordingly the generals of King Antigonos, desiring to be more efficient in collecting revenue, imposed a special tax on all who drank, and as a result the stream dried up. In the Troad, also, all who desired were at liberty in old times to collect salt at Tragasae. But when Lysimachus levied a tax on it, it disappeared. Surprised at this, he exempted the place from taxation, whereupon the salt increased once more."

The Cucumber.—There is a proverb, "Munch a cucumber, woman, and keep on weaving your cloak." Matron in his *Parodies*^a: "And I saw a cucumber, son of glorious Earth, lying among the green vegetables; and it lay outstretched over nine tables." And Laches: "As when a cucumber grows in a watered field." Attic writers, to be sure, make it a trisyllable (*sikyos*), but Alcaeus,^b in "may bite some cucumbers," inflects it from the nominative *sikys*, like *stachys*, genitive *stachyos* ("ear of grain").

Book III

A skillet, radishes . . . and four cucumbers. The diminutive form *sikydon* occurs in Phrynichus, *The Recluse*^c: "And chew a gherkin."

^a Cf. *Od.* xi. 576. ^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 151. ^c Kock i. 377.

¹ E: λευχης C: Kaibel conjectures Διεύχης or Δέσχης.

² Kaibel: A, which begins here, στέλ/νω. Cf. 169 b.

Θεόφραστος δέ φησι σικυῶν τρία εἶναι γένη, Λακωνικόν, σκυταλίαν, Βοιωτίον. καὶ τούτων τὸν μὲν Λακωνικὸν ὑδρευόμενον βελτίω γίνεσθαι, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἀνύδρους. “ γίνονται δέ, φησί, καὶ εὐχυλότεροι οἱ σικυοί, ἐὰν τὸ σπέρμα ἐν γάλακτι βραχὲν σπαρῇ ἢ ἐν μελικράτῳ.” ἱστορεῖ δέ ταῦτα
 b ἐν φυτικοῖς αἰτίοις· θάπτον αὖξεσθαι, καὶ ἐν ὕδατι καὶ ἐν γάλακτι πρότερον ἢ εἰς τὴν γῆν κατα-
 τεθῆναι βραχῇ. Εὐθύδημος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ λαχάνων εἶδος σικυῶν εἶναι τοὺς προσαγορευομένους δρα-
 κοντίας. ὠνομάσθαι δέ σικυούς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Ἰξίων ἐν πρώτῃ Ἑτυμολογουμένων ἀπὸ τοῦ σεύεσθαι καὶ κίειν· ὀρμητικὸν γὰρ ὑπάρχειν. Ἡρακλείδης δ' ὁ Ταραντῖνος ἐν τῷ Συμποσίῳ ἡδύγαιον καλεῖ τὸν σικυόν. Διοκλῆς δ' ὁ Καρύ-
 στιος τὸν σικυόν φησι μετὰ σίων ἐν πρώτοις λαμβανόμενον ἐνοχλεῖν· φέρεσθαι γὰρ ἄνω καθάπερ
 τὴν ῥάφανον· τελευταῖον δέ λαμβανόμενον ἀλυπό-
 τερον εἶναι καὶ εὐπεπτότερον· ἐφθὸν δέ καὶ διουρη-
 c τικὸν μετρίως ὑπάρχειν. Δίφιλος δέ φησιν· “ ὁ σικυὸς ψυκτικὸς ὑπάρχων δυσσοικονόμητός ἐστι καὶ
 δυσυποβίβαστος, ἔτι δὲ φρικοποιὸς καὶ γεννητικὸς
 χολῆς ἀφροδισίων τε ἐφεκτικός.” αὖξονται δ' ἐν
 τοῖς κήποις οἱ σικυοὶ κατὰ τὰς πανσελήνους καὶ
 φανεράν ἴσχουσι τὴν ἐπίδοσιν, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ
 θαλάττιοι ἐχῖνοι.

ΣΤΚΑ. “ ἡ συκῇ,” φησὶν ὁ Μάγνος· “ οὐδενὶ γὰρ
 τῶν περὶ σύκων λόγων παραχωρήσαιμι ἄν,¹ καὶ
 d ἀπὸ κράδης ἀποκρέμασθαι δέῃ· φιλόσυκος γάρ
 εἰμι δαιμονίως· λέξω τά μοι προσπίπτοντα—ἡ
 συκῇ, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ἡγεμὼν τοῦ καθαρείου βίου

¹ Dindorf adds ἄν.

Theophrastus ^a says there are three kinds of cucumber, Laconian, club-shaped, and Boeotian. Of these the Laconian grows better if watered, but the others grow without watering. He also says that "cucumbers are more succulent if the seed, before sowing, is soaked in milk or honey-syrup." This he records in his *Plant Aetiology*.^b The growth is more rapid, he says,^c if the seed is soaked in water or milk before it is placed in the ground. Euthydemus, in his work on *Vegetables*, says that *dracontiae*, as they are called, are a kind of cucumber; and Demetrius Ixion, in the first book of the *Etymologumena*, says that the word *sikyos* comes from *seuomai* ("burst forth") and *kio* ("move"); for it is a stimulating plant. But Heracleides of Tarentum, in the *Symposium*, calls the cucumber *hedygaion* ("from a sweet soil"). Diocles of Carystus says that if the cucumber is eaten in the first course with marshwort it causes distress, because it is carried on top in the stomach, like the radish; but when eaten last it gives less trouble and is more digestible. When cooked it is also a fairly good diuretic. Diphilus, also, says: "The cucumber, because it is cooling, is hard to digest and to purge from the system; moreover, it causes chilliness, provokes bile, and inhibits coition." Cucumbers grow in gardens when the moon is full, and their growth is as visible as that of sea-urchins.

Figs.—"The fig-tree," says Magnus, "—for on the subject of figs I will yield to no man, even if I am to be hanged on a fig-branch, I am so extraordinarily fond of them; I will tell what occurs to me—the fig-tree, my friends, was made to be the guide of

^a *Hist. Plant.* vii. 4. 6.

^b ii. 14. 3.

^c *Hist. Plant.* vii. 1. 6.

τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐγένετο. δῆλον δὲ τοῦτο ἐκ τοῦ καλεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἱερὰν μὲν συκὴν τὸν τόπον ἐν ᾧ πρῶτον εὐρέθη, τὸν δ' ἀπ' αὐτῆς καρπὸν ἡγητηρίαν διὰ τὸ πρῶτον εὐρεθῆναι τῆς ἡμέρου τροφῆς. τῶν δὲ σύκων ἐστὶ γένη πλείονα. Ἀττικὸν μὲν, οὗ μνημονεύει Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Ὀμωνύμοις· ἐπαινῶν δὲ τὴν χώραν τὴν Ἀττικὴν τάδε λέγει·

οἷα δ' ἡ χώρα φέρει

- e διαφέροντα πάσης, Ἰππόνικε, τῆς οἰκουμένης,
τὸ μέλι, τοὺς ἄρτους, τὰ σῦκα. B. σῦκα μὲν, νῆ
τὸν Δία,
πάνυ φέρει.

Ἰστρος δ' ἐν τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς οὐδ' ἐξάγεσθαι φησι τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὰς ἀπ' αὐτῶν γινομένας ἰσχάδας, ἵνα μόνοι ἀπολαύοιεν οἱ κατοικοῦντες· καὶ ἐπεὶ πολλοὶ ἐνεφανίζοντο διακλέπτοντες, οἱ τούτους μνηνύοντες τοῖς δικασταῖς ἐκλήθησαν τότε πρῶτον συκοφάνται. Ἀλεξίς δ' ἐν Ποιητῇ φησιν·

- f ὁ συκοφάντης οὐ δικαίως τοῦνομα
ἐν τοῖσι μοχθηροῖσιν ἐστὶ κείμενον.
ἔδει γὰρ ὅστις χρηστὸς ἦν ἡδύς τ' ἀνὴρ,
τὰ σῦκα προστεθέντα δηλοῦν τὸν τρόπον·
νυνὶ δὲ πρὸς μοχθηρὸν ἡδὺ προστεθὲν
ἀπορεῖν πεποίηκε διὰ τί τοῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει.

Φιλόμνηστος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ Σμινθείων φησίν· “ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ συκοφάντης ἐντεῦθεν προσηγορεύθη, διὰ τὸ εἶναι τότε τὰ ἐπιζήμια καὶ
75 τὰς εἰσφοράς σῦκα καὶ οἶνον καὶ ἔλαιον, ἀφ' ὧν
τὰ κοινὰ διώκουν, καὶ τοὺς ταῦτα εἰσπράττοντας
καὶ φαίνοντας ἐκάλουν, ὥς ἔοικε, συκοφάντας,
αἰρούμενοι τοὺς ἀξιοπιστοτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν.”

men to civilization. This is proved by the fact that Athenians call the place where it was discovered Sacred Fig-tree, while they call its fruit the Leader ^a because it was the first cultivated fruit to be discovered. Of figs, however, there are several kinds. There is first the Attic, which Antiphanes mentions in *Homonyms*; for in praising Attica he says: ^b "A. What products, Hipponicus, our country bears, excelling all in the whole world! Honey, wheat-bread, figs.—B. Figs, to be sure, it bears a-plenty." And Istros in the *History of Attica* ^c says that it was even forbidden to export figs produced in Attica, in order that the residents alone might enjoy them; and since many were caught in the act of smuggling them across the border, those who gave information to the courts about such persons came to be called, for the first time, *sycophantae* ("fig-detectives"). And Alexis says ^d in *The Poet*: "It is not right that the name 'sycophant' should be bestowed on scoundrels; for the word 'figs,' when applied to a man, ought to reveal a character good and sweet. As it is, when 'sweet' is attached to a rascal, it makes one wonder how this can be." And Philomnestus, in the article *On the Sminthian Festival at Rhodes*, says: ^e "For the sycophant got his name from the fact that in those days the fines and taxes, from the proceeds of which they administered public expenditures, consisted of figs, wine, and oil, and they who exacted these tolls or made declaration of them were called, as it appears, 'sycophants,' being selected as the most trustworthy among the citizens."

^a Carried at the head of a procession in the festival of *Plynteria*.

^b Kock ii. 84; cf. Athen. 43 b.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 423.

^d Kock ii. 365.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 477.

Λακωνικοῦ δὲ σύκου μνημονεύει ἐν Γεωργοῖς
Ἀριστοφάνης ταδὶ λέγων·

συκᾶς φυτεύω, πάντα πλὴν Λακωνικῆς·
τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ σῦκον ἐχθρόν ἐστι καὶ τυραννικόν.
οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἂν μικρόν, εἰ μὴ μισόδημον ἦν σφόδρα.
μικρόν δὲ αὐτὸ εἶπε διὰ τὸ μὴ μέγα εἶναι φυτόν.
b Ἀλέξις δ' ἐν Ὀλυνθίῳ Φρυγίων σύκων μνημονεύων
φησί·

τό τε θειοφανὲς μητρῶον ἐμοὶ
μελέδην' ἰσχάς,
Φρυγίας εὐρήματα συκῆς.

τῶν δὲ καλουμένων φιβάλεων σύκων πολλοὶ μὲν
μέμνηνται τῶν κωμωδιοποιῶν, ἅτᾳρ καὶ Φερε-
κράτης ἐν Κραπατάλλοις·

ὦ δαιμόνιε, πύρεττε μηδὲν φροντίσας
καὶ τῶν φιβάλεων τρώγε σύκων τοῦ θέρους
καμπιμπλάμενος κάθεινδε τῆς μεσημβρίας·
κᾶτα σφακέλιζε καὶ πέπρησο καὶ βόα.

c Τηλεκλείδης δ' ἐν Ἀμφικτύοσι·

ὥς καλοὶ καὶ φιβάλεω.

καὶ τὰς μυρρίνας δὲ φιβαλέας λέγουσιν, ὥς Ἀπολλο-
φάνης ἐν Κρησί·

πρώτιστα δὲ

τῶν μυρρινῶν ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν βούλομαι,

ᾧς διαμασῶμ' ὅταν τι βουλευεῖν δέῃ,

τὰς φιβάλεως δὲ πάνυ καλὰς στεφανωτρίδας . . .

χελιδονείων δὲ σύκων μνημονεύει Ἐπιγένης ἐν
Βακχίῳ¹.

¹ Kaibel: βραγχίῳ A: Βακχεῖα "Bacchic revel," Schweighäuser: Βακχίδι, name of a courtesan, Kock.

A Laconian fig is mentioned in *The Farmers* by Aristophanes, in these words :^a " Figs I plant—all kinds but the Laconian. For this one is a foe and given to autocratic ways. It would not be so little, did it not hate the common people violently." He calls it little because the plant does not grow large. And Alexis, speaking of Phrygian figs in *The Olynthian*,^b says : " That God-given inheritance of our mother-country, darling of my heart, a dried fig, brought to light from a Phrygian fig-tree." Among many comic poets, also, who mention the early " phibalis " figs, there is in particular Pherecrates, who says in the *Good-for-Nothings* :^c " Good Heavens, man ! Have a fever without a care ; eat some phibalis figs in the hot summer, then go to sleep at mid-day when you are stuffed with them. Have spasms, burn all over, and bawl ! " So also Telecleides in *The Amphictyons* ^d : " How nice, too, are phibalian ! " But myrtle-berries are also called phibalian, in *The Cretans* of Apollonophanes ^e : " But first and foremost I want myrtle-berries on the table to chew whenever I have some plan to ponder, the phibalian, I mean, which are very fine, and twined in wreaths." Swallow-figs are also mentioned by Epigenes in *The Reveller* ^f :

^a Kock i. 419.

^b Kock ii. 356 ; cf. Athen. 55 a.

^c Kock i. 167 ; cf. Athen. 80 a. The meaning of *phibaleos* is uncertain. Schol. Aristoph. *Ach.* 802 derives it from a place Phibalis, but he does not know whether it is in Attica or Megara. There is similar uncertainty regarding *phormynioi*, 75 d.

^d Kock i. 211.

^e Kock i. 798.

^f Kock ii. 417.

εἶτ' ἔρχεται

d χελιδονείων μετ' ὀλίγον σκληρῶν ἄδρὸς
πινακίσκος.

Ἀνδροτίων δὲ ἢ Φίλιππος ἢ Ἡγήμων ἐν τῷ
Γεωργικῷ γένῃ συκῶν τάδε ἀναγράφει οὕτως· “ ἐν
μὲν οὖν τῷ πεδίῳ φυτεύειν χρὴ χελιδόνων,
ἐρινεῶν, λευκερινεῶν, φιβάλεων· ὀπωροβασιλίδας
δὲ πανταχοῦ. ἔχει γάρ τι χρήσιμον ἕκαστον τὸ
γένος· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ πλεῖστον αἱ κόλouroι καὶ φορ-
μύνιοι καὶ δίφοροι καὶ Μεγαρικάι καὶ Λακωνικάι
συμφέρουσι, ἐὰν ἔχωσιν ὕδωρ.”

e Τῶν δὲ ἐν Ῥόδῳ γινομένων σύκων μνημονεύει
Λυγκεὺς¹ ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς σύγκρισιν ποιούμενος τῶν
Ἀθήνησι γινομένων καλλίστων πρὸς τὰ Ῥοδιακά.
γράφει δὲ οὕτως· “ τὰ δὲ ἐρινεὰ τοῖς Λακωνικοῖς
ὥστε συκάμινα σύκοις δοκεῖν ἐρίζειν. καὶ ταῦτ'
οὐκ ἀπὸ δείπνου καθάπερ ἐκεῖ διεστραμμένης ἤδη
διὰ τὴν πλησμονὴν τῆς γεύσεως, ἀλλ' ἀθίκτου τῆς
ἐπιθυμίας οὔσης πρὸ δείπνου παρατίθεικα.” τῶν
δ' ἐν τῇ καλῇ Ῥώμῃ καλλιστρουθίων καλουμένων
σύκων εἰ ὁ Λυγκεὺς ἐγεύσατο ὥσπερ ἐγώ, ὀξύ-
ωπέστερος ἂν ἐγεγόνει παρὰ πολὺ τοῦ ὁμωνύμου·
f τοσαύτην ὑπεροχὴν ἔχει ταῦτα τὰ σύκα πρὸς τὰ
ἐν τῇ πάσῃ οἰκουμένη γινόμενα. ἐπαινεῖται δὲ
καὶ ἄλλα σύκων γένη κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην γινομένων,
τά τε καλούμενα Χῖα καὶ τὰ Λιβιανὰ, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰ
Χαλκιδικὰ ὀνομαζόμενα καὶ τὰ Ἀφρικανὰ, ὥς καὶ
Ἡρόδοτος ὁ Λύκιος μαρτυρεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ σύκων
συγγράμματι.

Παρμένων δ' ὁ Βυζάντιος ἐν τοῖς ἰάμβοις τὰ
ἀπὸ Κανῶν τῆς Αἰολικῆς πόλεως ὥς διάφορα
ἐπαινῶν φησιν·

“ Then, after a little while, comes a platter laden with dried swallow-figs.” But Androtion, or Philip, or Hegemon, in *The Farmers' Handbook*, makes a list of the following kinds of fig-tree: “ On level ground should be planted swallow-figs, wild-figs, white-figs, and phibalian; but autumn-queens may be planted anywhere. Every variety has some utility; but the most profitable are the dwarfs, phormynians, double-bearing, Megarian, and Laconian varieties, if they are given water.”

The figs which grow in Rhodes are mentioned by Lynceus in his letters, in which he compares the best products of Attica with those of Rhodes. He writes as follows: “ The wild-figs are to the Laconian, in repute, as mulberries to all figs; and I have served these not, as is the custom over there, after dinner, when the taste is perverted by satiety, but when the appetite is unspoiled, before dinner.” Yet, if Lynceus had tasted, as I have, the so-called sparrow-figs in our beautiful Rome, he would have proved himself much more sharp-sighted than his namesake,^a so great is the superiority of these figs over others the whole world around. But there are also other varieties of figs grown near Rome which are held in esteem, to wit, those called Chian and Livian, and further those that go under the name of Chalcidic and African, as Herodotus the Lycian testifies in his treatise on figs.

Parmenon of Byzantium, lauding in his iambic verse the excellence of the products of Canae, a city

^a The “lynx-eyed” Lynceus of the Argonauts.

76 ἦλθον μακρὴν θάλασσαν οὐκ ἄγων σῦκα
Καναῖα φόρτον.

ὅτι δὲ καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ Καύνου τῆς Καρίας ἐπαινεῖται
κοινόν. ὀξαλείων δὲ σύκων οὕτως καλουμένων
μνημονεύει Ἡρακλέων ὁ Ἐφέσιος καὶ Νίκανδρος
ὁ Θυατειρηνὸς παρατιθέμενοι Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ
Καρυστίου ἐκ δράματος Προικιζομένης ἱματιο-
πώλιδος τάδε·

πλήν τό γ' οἰνάριον πάνυ
ἦν ὀξὺ καὶ πονηρόν, ὥστ' ἦσχυνόμην.
τὰ λοιπὰ μὲν γὰρ ὀξαλείους χωρία

b συκᾶς φέρει, τοῦμόν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἀμπέλους.

τῶν δ' ἐν Πάρῳ τῇ νήσῳ—διάφορα γὰρ κἀνταῦθα
γίνεται σῦκα τὰ καλούμενα παρὰ τοῖς Παρίοις
αἰμώνια, ταῦτ' ὄντα τοῖς Λυδίοις καλουμένοις,
ἅπερ διὰ τὸ ἐρυθρῶδες καὶ τῆς προσηγορίας ταύτης
ἔτυχεν—Ἀρχίλοχος μνημονεύει λέγων οὕτως·

ἔα Πάρον καὶ σῦκα κείνα καὶ θαλάσσιον βίον.

c τὰ δὲ σῦκα ταῦτα τοσαύτην ἔχει παραλλαγὴν πρὸς
τὰ ἀλλαχοῦ γινόμενα ὥς τὸ τοῦ ἀγρίου σὺς κρέας
πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα, τὰ μὴ τῶν ἀγρίων χοίρων κρέα.

Λευκερίεως δέ τι εἶδός ἐστι συκῆς, καὶ ἴσως
αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ τὰ λευκὰ σῦκα φέρουσα. μνημονεύει
δ' αὐτῆς Ἑρμιππος ἐν Ἰάμβοις οὕτως·

τὰς λευκερίεως δὲ χωρὶς ἰσχάδας.

τῶν δ' ἐρινῶν σύκων Εὐριπίδης ἐν Σκίρωνι·

ἢ προσπηγνύναι
κράδαις ἐριναῖς.

καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Σφιγγί·

ἄλλ' οὐχ ὁμοιά γ' ἐρινοῖς οὐδαμῶς.

in Aeolis, says :^a “ Far have I journeyed over the sea, bringing no freight of Canaeon figs.” It is well known that the figs which come from Caunus, in Caria, are also esteemed. The acid or oxalis-figs, so-called, are mentioned by Heracleon of Ephesus and Nicander of Thyateira, who cite the following lines from a play of Apollodorus of Carystus, *The Modiste’s Dowry*^b: “ But the paltry wine was very sour and bad, so that I was ashamed of it ; for while other farms produce acid figs, mine even has acid vines.” As for the figs on the island of Paros—for there also excellent figs grow, called by the Parians *haemonia*,^c being the same as those known as Lydian, and receiving their name from their reddish tint—Archilochus mentions them thus :^d “ Good-bye to Paros with its fine figs and its life by the sea.” These figs, in fact, are as different from those produced elsewhere as the meat of the wild boar is superior to all other pork not wild.

The white-fig is a sort of fig-tree, and it may be that is the kind which produces the white figs. Hermippus mentions it in the *Iambics* thus :^e “ The dried white-figs separately.” Wild figs are mentioned by Euripides in *Sciron*^f: “ Or impale on branches of wild fig-trees.” And Epicharmus in *The Sphinx*^g: “ But not in any wise like wild figs.” Sophocles, in

^a Bergk, *Anth. Lyr.*² p. 220, ed. Diehl p. 301.

^b Kock iii. 287.

^c “ Blood-figs,” from αἷμα, “ blood.”

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 51.

^e Kock i. 246.

^f *T.G.F.*² 573.

^g Kaibel 115.

Σοφοκλῆς δ' ἐν Ἑλένης Γάμῳ τροπικῶς τῷ τοῦ
 α δένδρου ὀνόματι τὸν καρπὸν ἐκάλεσεν εἰπών·

πέπων ἐρινὸς . . . ἀχρεῖος ὢν
 ἐς βρῶσιν ἄλλους ἐξερινάζεις λόγῳ.

πέπων δ' ἐρινὸς εἴρηκεν ἀντὶ τοῦ πέπον ἐρινόν.
 καὶ Ἀλεξίς ἐν Λέβητι·

καὶ τί δεῖ

λέγειν ἔθ' ἡμᾶς τοὺς τὰ σῦχ' ἐκάστοτε
 ἐν τοῖς συρίχοις πωλοῦντας; οἳ κάτωθε μὲν
 τὰ σκληρὰ καὶ μοχθηρὰ τῶν σύκων αἰεὶ
 τιθέασιν, ἐπιπολῆς δὲ πέπον καὶ καλὰ.

ε εἴθ' ὁ μὲν ἔδωκεν ὡς τοιαῦτ' ὠνούμενος
 τιμὴν, ὁ δ' ἐγκάψας τὸ κέρμ' εἰς τὴν γνάθον
 ἐρίν' ἀπέδοτο σῦκα πωλεῖν ὁμνύων.

τὸ δὲ δένδρον ἢ ἀγρία συκῆ, ἐξ ἧς τὰ ἐρινά, ἐρινὸς
 κατὰ τὸ ἄρρεν λέγεται. Στράττις Τρωϊλῳ·

ἐρινὸν οὖν τιν' αὐτῆς πλησίον
 νενόηκας ὄντα;

καὶ Ὀμηρος·

τῷ δ' ἐν ἐρινεός ἐστι μέγας φύλλοισι τεθηλώς.

Ἀμερίας δ' ἐρινάδας¹ καλεῖσθαι τοὺς ὀλόνθους.

Ἑρμῶναξ δ' ἐν Γλώτταις Κρητικαῖς σύκων
 ς γένη ἀναγράφει ἀμάδεα καὶ νικύλεα. Φιλήμων δ'
 ἐν Ἀττικαῖς λέξεσι καλεῖσθαι φησί τινα σῦκα
 βασιλεια, ἀφ' ὧν καλεῖσθαι καὶ τὰς βασιλίδας
 ἰσχάδας, προσιστορῶν ὅτι κόλυθρα καλεῖται τὰ
 πέπον σῦκα. Σέλευκος δ' ἐν ταῖς Γλώσσαις καὶ
 γλυκυσίδην τινὰ καλεῖσθαι φησι σύκῳ τὴν μορφήν
 μάλιστα ἐοικυῖαν, φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὰς γυναῖκας
 ἐσθίειν διὰ τὸ ποιεῖν ματαῖσμούς, ὡς καὶ Πλάτων

¹ Schweighäuser, comparing Hesychius s.v.: ἐρινάκας A.

The Marriage of Helen,^a called the fruit figuratively by the name of the tree, when he said, "A ripe wild-fig thou art, because, though useless for food itself, thou canst impregnate others with thy talk."^b Now he really says "ripe fig-tree," meaning "ripe fig." Alexis, also, in *The Melting-pot*^c: "Why need we say more of those who everywhere offer figs for sale in baskets? They always put the tough and poor ones at the bottom, but the ripe and handsome ones on top. And so the purchaser, believing that what he buys are all good, pays the price, while the dealer snaps the coin in his jaw and sells wild figs, protesting with an oath that they are real figs." Now the wild fig, that is, the tree from which come the *erina* ("wild-figs"), is *erinos*, used as a masculine. Thus Strattis in *Troilus*^d: "Have you, then, noticed that there is an *erinos* ('wild fig-tree') near it?" And Homer^e: "And on it is a tall *erineos* ('wild fig-tree'), in fullest leaf." Amerias says that runty figs are called *erinades*.

Hermonax, in his *Cretan Glossary*, records the terms *hamadea* and *nikylea* as varieties of fig. And Philemon, in the *Attic Lexicon*, says that certain figs are called "regal," from which arises also the term queen figs, which are dried; he notes further that ripe figs are called *kolythra*. Seleucus, in the *Dialect Dictionary*, speaks of a *glykysida* ("peony"), as it is called, very similar to a fig in shape, and says that women forbear to eat it because it causes unseemly

^a *T.G.F.*² 172.

^b Fig-culture was unsuccessful in California until it was discovered that the insect harboured by the wild fig was necessary for the pollination of the cultivated tree. Cf. Theophr. *Hist. Plant.* ii. 8. 3, *Caus. Plant.* ii. 9. 5.

^c Kock ii. 343.

^d Kock i. 723.

^e *Od.* xii. 103.

ὁ κωμωδιοποιός φησιν ἐν Κλεοφῶντι. τὰ δὲ
 77 χειμερινὰ σῦκα Πάμφιλος καλεῖσθαι φησιν κω-
 δωναῖα¹ ὑπὸ Ἀχαιῶν, τοῦτο λέγων Ἀριστοφάνην
 εἰρηκέναι ἐν Λακωνικαῖς Γλώσσαις. κοράκεων δὲ
 σύκων εἶδος Ἑρμιππος ἐν Στρατιώταις παραδίδωσι
 διὰ τούτων.

τῶν φιβάλεων μάλιστ' ἂν ἢ τῶν κοράκεων.

Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ φυτῶν ἱστορίας
 συκῶν φησι γένος τοιοῦτόν τι εἶναι οἶον ἢ² Ἀρά-
 τειος καλουμένη. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ τὴν Τρωι-
 κήν φησιν Ἰδην γίνεσθαι συκὴν θαμνώδη, φύλ-
 λον ὅμοιον ἔχουσιν τῷ τῆς φιλύρας· φέρειν δὲ
 σῦκα ἐρυθρὰ ἡλίκᾳ ἐλαία τὸ μέγεθος, στρογγυλώ-
 τερα δέ,³ εἶναι δὲ τὴν γεῦσιν μεσπιλώδη. περὶ
 δὲ τῆς ἐν Κρήτῃ καλουμένης Κυπρίας συκῆς ὁ
 αὐτὸς Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς φυτικῆς
 ἱστορίας τάδε γράφει· “ἢ ἐν Κρήτῃ καλουμένη
 Κυπρία συκὴ φέρει τὸν καρπὸν ἐκ τοῦ στελέχους
 καὶ τῶν παχυτάτων ἀκρεμόνων, βλαστὸν δέ τινα
 ἀφίησι μικρὸν ἄφυλλον ὥσπερ ῥίζιον, πρὸς ᾧ ὁ
 καρπός. τὸ δὲ στέλεχος μέγα καὶ παρόμοιον τῇ
 c λεύκῃ, φύλλον δὲ τῇ πτελέᾳ. πεπαίνει δὲ τέτταρας
 καρπούς, ὅσαιπερ αὐτοῦ καὶ αἱ βλαστήσεις. ἢ
 δὲ γλυκύτης προσεμφερῆς τῷ σύκῳ καὶ τὰ ἔσθωθεν
 τοῖς ἐρινοῖς· μέγεθος δὲ ἡλίκον κοκκύμηλον.”

Τῶν δὲ προδρόμων καλουμένων σύκων ὁ αὐτὸς
 Θεόφραστος μνημονεύει ἐν ε' φυτικῶν αἰτίων
 οὕτως· “τῇ συκῇ ὅταν ἀῆρ ἐπιγένηται μαλακὸς

¹ ACE and Eustathius: κοδῶνεα Kaibel; cf. Hesychius s.v.

² ACE add χαρίτιος (?): Dindorf del. This passage is not in Theophrastus.

³ Kaibel adds δέ.

windiness, as the comic poet Plato says in *Cleophon*.^a Pamphilus says that the winter figs are called *kodonaæ* ("bell-figs") by the people of Achæa, saying that Aristophanes makes this statement ^b in his *Laconian Glossary*. And Hermippus, in *Soldiers*,^c transmits the term "crow-figs" for another sort, in these words: "Preferably the phibalian or the crow-figs."

Theophrastus, in the second book of his *History of Plants*, speaks of a certain variety of fig-tree which is like the so-called Aratean. And in the third book ^d he says that in the region of the Trojan Ida there grows a bushy fig-tree with a leaf like that of the linden; it bears red figs of the size of olives, but more round, which are like medlars in taste. Concerning the fig-tree in Crete called Cyprian, the same Theophrastus, in the fourth book of the *Plant History*, has the following: ^e "The fig-tree which in Crete is called Cyprian bears its fruit on the stem and the stoutest branches, sending out a small leafless shoot like a rootlet, to which the fruit is attached. The stem is large, resembling the white poplar, but the leaf is like that of the elm. It produces four crops, which is also the number of its sproutings. Its sweetness approaches that of the fig, and the inner flesh resembles that of wild-figs; in size it is like a plum."

The so-called *prodromi* ("early figs") are also mentioned by the same Theophrastus in the fifth book of *Plant Aetiology* ^f as follows: "In the case of

^a Kock i. 617; cf. Plin. *H.N.* xxv. 29.

^b p. 188 Nauck.

^c Kock i. 239.

^d iii. 17. 5.

^e iv. 2. 3.

^f *Caus. Plant.* v. 1. 4; v. 1. 8.

καὶ ὑγρὸς καὶ θερμός, ἐξεκαλέσατο τὴν βλάστησιν·
 ὅθεν καὶ οἱ πρόδρομοι.” καὶ προελθὼν τάδε λέγει·
 “ πάλιν δὲ τοὺς προδρόμους αἱ μὲν φέρουσιν, ἣ
 τε Λακωνικὴ καὶ ἡ λευκομφάλιος καὶ ἕτεραι
 d πλείους, αἱ δ’ οὐ φέρουσι.” Σέλευκος δ’ ἐν Γλώσ-
 σαις πρωτερικὴν φησι καλεῖσθαι γένος τι συκῆς,
 ἣτις φέρει πρῶιον τὸν καρπὸν. διφόρου δὲ συκῆς
 μνημονεύει καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ἑκκλησιαζούσαις·

ὕμᾱς δὲ τέως θρία λαβόντας
 διφόρου συκῆς.

καὶ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Σκληρίαις·

ἔστι γὰρ παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν δίφορον συκὴν κάτω.

ὁ Θεόπομπος δὲ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν
 ἱστοριῶν κατὰ τὴν Φιλίππου φησὶν ἀρχὴν περὶ
 e τὴν Βισαλτίαν καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ Γραστωνίαν τῆς
 Μακεδονίας ἕαρος μεσοῦντος τὰς μὲν συκᾶς σῦκα,
 τὰς δ’ ἀμπέλους βότρυς, τὰς δ’ ἐλαίας ἐν ᾧ χρόνῳ
 βρῦειν εἰκὸς ἦν αὐτὰς ἐλαίας ἐνεγκεῖν, καὶ εὐ-
 τυχῆσαι πάντα Φίλιππον. ἐν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ
 φυτῶν¹ ὁ Θεόφραστος καὶ τὸν ἐρινεὸν εἶναί φησι
 δίφορον· οἱ δὲ καὶ τρίφορον, ὥσπερ ἐν Κέῳ. λέγει
 δὲ καὶ τὴν συκὴν εἶναι ἐν σκίλλῃ² φυτευθῆ θᾶπτον
 παραγίνεσθαι καὶ ὑπὸ σκωλήκων μὴ διαφθείρεσθαι·
 καὶ πάντα δὲ τὰ ἐν σκίλλῃ² φυτευθέντα καὶ θᾶπτον
 f αὐξάνεσθαι καὶ εὐβλαστῇ γίνεσθαι. πάλιν δὲ ὁ
 Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ β’ τῶν αἰτίων “ ἡ Ἰνδική,
 φησί, συκὴ καλουμένη θαυμαστὴ οὖσα τῷ μεγέθει
 μικρὸν ἔχει τὸν καρπὸν καὶ ὀλίγον, ὥς ἂν εἰς τὴν

¹ Not in Theophr. But cf. Pliny, *H.N.* xvi. 113.

² σκιάλη ACE.

the fig-tree, whenever the atmosphere is mild, damp, and warm, it encourages sprouting ; from this come the ' early figs.' " Proceeding, he has this to say : " Again, some produce ' early ' figs, such as the Laconian, the white-navel, and several other varieties, whereas others do not." And Seleucus, in the *Dialect Dictionary*, mentions the word *proiteriké* (' early ') as applied to a kind of fig-tree, because it bears its fruit early. A double-bearing tree is mentioned by Aristophanes in the *Ecclesiazusae* ^a : " You, meanwhile, take some leaves of the double-bearing fig-tree." Also Antiphanes in *The Women of Tough-Town* ^b : " It is down below, right by the double-bearing fig-tree." And Theopompus, in the fifty-fourth book of his *Histories*, ^c says that in parts of Philip's domain, round about Bisaltia, Amphipolis, and Grastonia, in Macedonia, the fig-trees produce figs, the vines grapes, the olive-trees olives, in the middle of spring, at the time when you would expect them to be just bursting forth, and that Philip was lucky in everything. In the second book concerning *Plants* Theophrastus says that even the wild-fig bears twice in a season ; others say also that it bears three times, as on the island of Ceos. Theophrastus also says ^d that if the fig-tree be planted in a squill-bulb it comes into bearing quicker and is not injured by worms ; and in fact anything that is planted in squills grows more quickly and has a sturdier growth. Again Theophrastus says, in the second book of *Plant Aetiology* ^e : " The Indian fig-tree, as it is called, although it is of surprising height, has fruit which is small and meagre, as if it had expended

^a 707.

^b Kock ii. 96.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 324.

^d *Hist. Plant.* ii. 5. 5.

^e *Caus. Plant.* ii. 10. 2.

βλάστησιν ἐξαναλίσκουσα ἅπασαν τὴν τροφήν.”
 ἐν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ τῆς φυτικῆς ἱστορίας¹ ὁ φιλό-
 σοφός φησιν· “ἔστι καὶ ἄλλο γένος συκῆς ἐν τε
 τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ περὶ Κιλικίαν καὶ Κύπρον ὀλονθο-
 φόρον, ὃ τὸ μὲν σῦκον ἔμπροσθε φέρει τοῦ θρίου,
 τὸν δὲ ὀλονθον ἐξόπισθεν. αἱ δὲ ὅλως ἐκ τοῦ
 ἔνου βλαστοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ νέου. πρῶτον δὲ
 τοῦτο τῶν σύκων πέπονά τε καὶ γλυκὺν ἔχει καὶ
 οὐχ ὥσπερ τὸν παρ’ ἡμῖν. γίνεται δὲ καὶ μείζων
 78 οὗτος πολὺ τῶν σύκων· ἡ δ’ ὥρα μετὰ τὴν βλά-
 στησιν οὐ πολὺ.”

Οἶδα δὲ καὶ ἄλλα σύκων ὀνόματα λεγόμενα·
 βασιλεία, συκοβασιλεία, κερροκοιλάδια,² σαρκελά-
 φεια, καπύρια, πικρίδια, δρακόντια, λευκόφαια,
 μελανόφαια, κρήνεια, μυλαικά, ἀσκαλῶνια.

Περὶ δὲ τῆς προσηγορίας τῶν σύκων λέγων
 Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρῳ φυτῶν ἱστορίας Ἀνδροτίωνά
 φησιν ἐν Γεωργικῷ ἱστορεῖν Συκέα ἓνα τινὰ τῶν
 Τιτάνων διωκόμενον ὑπὸ Διὸς τὴν μητέρα Γῆν
 b ὑποδέξασθαι καὶ ἀνεῖναι τὸ φυτὸν εἰς διατριβὴν
 τῷ παιδί, ἀφ’ οὗ καὶ Συκέαν πόλιν εἶναι ἐν Κιλικίᾳ.
 Φερένικος δ’ ὁ ἐποποιός, Ἡρακλεώτης δὲ γένος,
 ἀπὸ Συκῆς τῆς Ὀξύλου θυγατρὸς προσαγορευ-
 θῆναι. Ὀξύλον γὰρ τὸν Ὀρείου Ἀμαδρυνάδι τῇ
 ἀδελφῇ μιγέντα μετ’ ἄλλων γεννηῖσαι Καρύαν,
 Βάλανον, Κράνειαν, Μορέαν, Αἰγειρον, Πτελέαν,
 Ἀμπελον, Συκῆν· καὶ ταύτας Ἀμαδρυνάδας νύμφας
 καλεῖσθαι καὶ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν πολλὰ τῶν δένδρων
 προσαγορεύεσθαι. ὅθεν καὶ τὸν Ἰππώνακτα φάναι·

¹ Not in Theophrastus, but in the authority to whom Pliny and Athenaeus had access.

² ACE add καὶ ὑλάδια, an obvious dittography: Meineke del.

all its nourishment in getting its growth." And in the second book of the *History of Plants* our authority says: "There is also another variety of fig-tree in Hellas, Cilicia, and Cyprus, with runty fruit, which bears a good fig in front of the leaf, but the runt behind it. Other trees there are also, which in general produce from the last year's growth, and not from the new. And this fig is the first to have ripe, sweet fruit, unlike the runty kinds among us. It also grows to be much larger than other figs, and its season of maturity is not long after the sprouting."

I know, too, of other names currently given to figs: regal, fig-regal, yellow-belly, venison, cake-fig,^a bitter-fig, wake-robin, dusty-white, dusty-black, fountain-fig, mill-fig, and scallion-fig.

Speaking of the name given to figs (*sykon*), Tryphon, in the second book of the *History of Plants*,^b says that Androtion, in the *Farmers' Handbook*, tells the story that Sykeus, one of the Titans, was pursued by Zeus and taken under the protection of his mother, Earth, and that she caused the plant to grow for her son's pleasure; from him also the city of Sykea in Cilicia got its name. But the Epic poet Pherenicus, a Heracleot by birth, declares that the fig was named from Syke, the daughter of Oxylus; for Oxylus, son of Oreius, married his sister Hamadryas and begot, among others, Carya (walnut), Balanus (oak-nut), Craneia (cornel), Morea (mulberry), Aegeirus (poplar) Ptelea (elm), Ampelus (vine), and Sykê (fig-tree); and these are called Hamadryad ("tree") nymphs, and from them many trees derive their names. Hence, also, he adds, Hipponax says:^c "The black

^a Cf. 113 d.

^b Frag. 119 Velsen.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 34.

c συκὴν μέλαιναν ἀμπέλου κασιγνήτην.

Σωσίβιος δ' ὁ Λάκων ἀποδεικνὺς εὖρημα Διόνυσου τὴν συκὴν διὰ τοῦτό φησι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους Συκίτην Διόνυσον τιμᾶν. Νάξιοι δέ, ὡς Ἀνδρίσκος, ἔτι δ' Ἀγλαοσθένης, ἱστοροῦσι Μειλίχιον καλεῖσθαι τὸν Διόνυσον διὰ τὴν τοῦ συκίνου καρποῦ παράδοσιν. διὸ καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ παρὰ τοῖς Ναξίοις τὸ μὲν τοῦ Βακχέως Διονύσου καλουμένου εἶναι ἀμπέλινον, τὸ δὲ τοῦ Μειλιχίου σύκινον. τὰ γὰρ σῦκα μείλιχα καλεῖσθαι.

d Ὅτι δὲ πάντων τῶν καλουμένων ξυλίνων καρπῶν ὠφελιμώτερά ἐστι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ σῦκα ἱκανῶς Ἡρόδοτος ὁ Λύκιος διὰ πολλῶν ἀποδείκνυσιν ἐν τῷ περὶ σύκων συγγράμματι, εὐτραφῇ¹ λέγων γίνεσθαι τὰ νεογνὰ τῶν παιδίων, ἐν τῷ χυλῷ τῶν σύκων εἰ διατρέφοιτο. Φερεκράτης δὲ ἢ ὁ πεποιηκὼς τοὺς Πέρσας φησίν·

ἦν δ' ἡμῶν σῦκόν τις ἴδῃ διὰ χρόνου νέον ποτέ, τῷ φθαλμῷ τούτῳ περιμάττομεν τῷ² τῶν παιδίων,

ὡς καὶ ἰάματος οὐ τοῦ τυχόντος τῶν σύκων ὑπαρχόντων. ὁ δὲ θαυμασιώτατος καὶ μελίγηρς Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν καὶ μέγα ἀγαθὸν φησιν εἶναι τὰ σῦκα οὕτως λέγων· “ βασιλεῦ, σὺ δ' ἐπ' ἀνδρας τοιούτους παρασκευάζεις στρατεῦσθαι, οἳ σκυτῖνας μὲν ἀναξυρίδας, σκυτίνην δὲ τὴν ἄλλην ἐσθῆτα φορέουσι, σιτέονται τ' οὐχ ὅσα ἐθέλουσιν, ἀλλ' ὅσα ἔχουσι, χώρην ἔχοντες τρηχείην· πρὸς δὲ οὐκ οἶνω διαχρέονται, ἀλλ' ὕδροποτεύουσιν· οὐ σῦκα ἔχουσι τρώγειν, οὐκ ἄλλο

¹ Kaibel deletes τε after εὐτραφῇ. It is not in CE.

² Erfurdt adds τῷ.

fig-tree, sister of the vine." But Sosibius, the Lacedaemonian, by way of proving that the fig-tree is a discovery of Dionysus, says ^a that for that reason the Lacedaemonians even worship a Dionysus of the Fig. And the Naxians, according to Andriscus and again Aglaosthenes, ^b record that Dionysus is called Meilichius ("gentle") because he bestowed the fruit of the fig. For this reason, also, among the Naxians the face of the god called Dionysus Baccheus is made of the vine, whereas that of Dionysus Meilichius is of fig-wood. For, they say, figs are called *meilicha* ("mild fruit").

That figs are more useful to man than all other so-called tree fruits, is sufficiently proved by Herodotus of Lycia by many circumstances in his treatise on figs, and in particular he says that new-born children grow sturdy if nourished with fig-juice. Pherecrates, or whoever is the author of *The Persians*, says: ^c "If any of us after long search ever spies a fresh fig, we smear it on the babies' eyes," evidently in the belief that figs are an uncommonly good remedy. And the admirable and honey-tongued Herodotus, in the first book of his *Histories*, ^d says that figs are a great boon. His words are: "O King, thou art making ready to march against men who wear trousers of leather, and the rest of their garments are of leather; they eat, too, food not such as they desire, but such as they have, because they inhabit a land that is rugged; moreover, they use not wine, but are water-drinkers; they have no figs

^a *F.H.G.* ii. 628.

^c Kock i. 184.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 304.

^d i. 71.

οὐθὲν ἀγαθόν.” Πολύβιος δ’ ὁ Μεγαλοπολίτης ἐν τῇ ις’ τῶν ἱστοριῶν “Φίλιππος, φησίν, ὁ Περ-
f σέως πατὴρ ὅτε τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέτρεχεν ἀπορῶν τροφῶν τοῖς στρατιώταις παρὰ Μαγνήτων, ἐπεὶ σῖτον οὐκ εἶχον, σῦκα ἔλαβε. διὸ καὶ Μυοῦντος κυριεύσας τοῖς Μάγνησιν ἐχαρίσατο τὸ χωρίον ἀντὶ τῶν σύκων.” καὶ Ἀνάνιος δ’ ὁ ἱαμβοποιὸς ἔφη·

εἴ τις καθεῖρξαι χρυσὸν ἐν δόμοις πολλὸν
καὶ σῦκα βαιὰ καὶ δὺ’ ἢ τρεῖς ἀνθρώπους,
γνοίῃ χ’ ὅσῳ τὰ σῦκα τοῦ χρυσοῦ κρέσσω.

79 Τοσαῦτα τοῦ Μάγνου συκολογήσαντος Δάφνος
ὁ ἱατρὸς ἔφη· “Φυλότιμος ἐν γ’ περὶ τροφῆς τὰ
ἀπαλά, φησί, σῦκα διαφορὰς μὲν ἔχει πλείους πρὸς
ἄλληλα καὶ τοῖς γένεσι καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις ἐν οἷς
ἕκαστα γίγνεται καὶ ταῖς δυνάμεσιν, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ
καθόλου εἰπεῖν τά τε ὑγρὰ τὰ πεπεμμένα καὶ
μάλιστα αὐτῶν διαλύεται ταχέως καὶ κατεργάζεται
μᾶλλον τῆς ἄλλης ὀπώρας καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν τροφήν
οὐ κωλύει κατεργάζεσθαι. δυνάμεις δ’ ἔχει τῶν
ὑγρῶν κολλώδεις τε καὶ γλυκείας ὑπονιτρώδεις
b τε, καὶ τὴν διαχώρησιν ἄθρουστέρα καὶ διακεχυ-
μένην καὶ θάπτω καὶ λίαν ἄλυπον παρασκευάζει.
χυλὸν δ’ ἄλυκὸν δριμύτητα ἔχοντα ἀναδίδωσι μεθ’
ἁλῶν καταπινόμενα. διαλύεται μὲν οὖν ταχέως,
διότι πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων ὄγκων εἰσενεχθέντων
μετὰ μικρὸν χρόνον λαγαροὶ γινόμεθα καθ’ ὑπερ-
βολήν. ἀδύνατον δ’ ἦν τοῦτο συμβαίνειν δια-
μενόντων καὶ μὴ ταχὺ διαλυομένων τῶν σωμάτων.
κατεργάζεται δὲ μᾶλλον τῆς ἄλλης οὐ μόνον ὅτι
πολλαπλασίου λαμβάνοντες αὐτὴν τῆς λοιπῆς

to eat, or any other good thing." Polybius of Megalopolis, also, in the sixteenth book of his *Histories*,^a says that at the time "when Philip, the father of Perseus, overran Asia, he was embarrassed for lack of rations for his men, and so he accepted figs from the Magnesians, since they had no grain. When, therefore, he had overmastered Myus, he gave the region to the Magnesians in gratitude for the figs." And Ananius the iambic poet also said : ^b "If one should lock up within the house much gold, a few figs, and two or three men, he would discover how much better than gold figs are."

Such was the extent of Magnus's "fig plucking." Then the physician Daphnus said : "Phylotimus, in the third book *On Food*, says that fresh figs differ considerably in comparison with one another, both as regards varieties, the seasons when they are severally produced, and their effects ; but speaking generally, those that are juicy, especially those that are thoroughly ripe, readily dissolve, and are digested more easily than other fruit, and do not hinder the digestion of other food. They also have the effects of moist food in being mucilaginous, sweet, and slightly alkaline, and cause an evacuation which is copious, loose, rapid, and quite painless. They also produce chyle possessing a salty acidity, when taken with salted food. They readily dissolve, as I said, because although we may eat them in large quantities, we soon become very loose. But this would be impossible if these masses remained and were not quickly dissolved. They are digested more easily than other fruit, as is shown by the fact that if we eat many times as many of them as we eat of other fruit we can

^a xvi. 24. 9 Hultsch.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 3.

c ὁπώρας ἀλύπως διάγομεν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὴν εἰωθυῖαν τροφήν ἴσην λαμβάνοντες τούτων προχειρισθέντων οὐθὲν ἐνοχλούμεθα. δῆλον οὖν ὥς εἰ κρατοῦμεν ἀμφοτέρων, ταῦτά τε πέττεται μᾶλλον καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν οὐ κωλύει κατεργάζεσθαι τροφήν. τὰς δὲ δυνάμεις ἔχει τὰς λεγομένας· τὴν μὲν κολλώδη τε καὶ τὴν ἀλυκὴν ἐκ τοῦ κολλᾶν τε καὶ ῥύπτειν d τὰς χεῖρας, τὴν δὲ γλυκεῖαν ἐν τῷ στόματι γινόμενὴν ὀρώμεν. τὴν δὲ διαχώρησιν ἄνευ στρόφων τε καὶ παραχῆς καὶ πλείω καὶ θάπτω καὶ μαλακωτέραν ὅτι παρασκευάζει, λόγου προσδεῖν οὐθὲν νομίζομεν. ἀλλοιοῦται δ' οὐ λίαν, οὐ διὰ τὸ δύσπεπτον αὐτῶν, ἀλλ' ὅτι καταπίνομέν τε ταχέως οὐ λεάναντες, καὶ τὴν διέξοδον διότι ταχεῖαν ποιεῖται. χυμὸν δ' ἀλυκὸν ἀναδίδωσι, διότι τὸ μὲν νιτρῶδες ἀπεδείχθη τὰ σῦκα ἔχοντα, ἀλυκώτερον δὲ ποιήσει ἢ δριμύν, ἐκ τῶν ἐπιπινομένων. οἱ e μὲν γὰρ ἅλες τὸν ἀλυκόν, τὸ δ' ὄξος καὶ τὸ θύμον τὸν δριμύν αὔξει χυμόν."

Ἡρακλείδης δ' ὁ Ταραντῖνος ἐν τῷ Συμποσίῳ ζητεῖ πότερον ἐπιλαμβάνειν δεῖ μετὰ τὴν τῶν σύκων προσφοράν θερμὸν ὕδωρ ἢ ψυχρόν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν λέγοντας θερμὸν δεῖν ἐπιλαμβάνειν προορώντας τὸ τοιοῦτο παρακελεύεσθαι, διότι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ταχέως τὸ θερμὸν ῥύπτει· διὸ πιθανὸν εἶναι καὶ ἐν κοιλίᾳ συντόμως αὐτὰ τῷ θερμῷ διαλύεσθαι. f καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκτὸς δὲ τῶν¹ σύκων τὸ θερμὸν διαλύει τὴν συνέχειαν αὐτῶν καὶ εἰς λεπτομερεῖς τόμους² ἄγει, τὸ δὲ ψυχρὸν συνίστησιν. οἱ δὲ ψυχρὸν λέγοντες προσφέρεσθαι "ἢ τοῦ ψυχροῦ," φασί,

¹ Kaibel adds τῶν.

² Dalechamp: τύπους A: τύπον CE.

dispose of them without pain ; but what is more significant, if we eat more than the usual amount of other food it gives us no trouble, provided that figs be eaten first. It is clear, therefore, that if we can dispose of both, figs must be digestible themselves and do not hinder the digestion of other food. Their effects, then, are as aforesaid. The mucilaginous and the salty qualities we detect from the fact that they make the hands both sticky and clean, while the sweetness is noticed in the mouth. That they produce evacuation without cramps or disturbance, and more abundant, rapid, and mild, we think needs no further statement. Moreover, they undergo but little change in the process, not because they are hard to digest, but because we take them down quickly with no mastication, and they make the passage quickly. They produce a salty juice because it has been proved that figs possess this sodic element, and they will cause the juice to be more salty or more acid according to the nature of the other liquids drunk with them. For salted foods will increase the saltiness of the juice, whereas vinegar and thyme will increase its acidity."

Heracleides of Tarentum, in the *Symposium*, asks whether it is better to take warm or cold water after eating figs. Those, he says, who advocate warm water urge it because they notice the fact that warm water quickly cleanses the hands ; hence, they say, it is probable that in the belly also figs are quickly dissolved by warm water. Further, when warm water is poured on figs outside the body it dissolves their substance, and reduces them to small bits, whereas cold water solidifies them. But those who recommend the drinking of cold water argue that

“ πόματος λήψις τὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ στομάχου καθήμενα τῷ
 βάρει καταφέρει· τὰ γὰρ σῦκα οὐκ ἄστειως δια-
 τίθησι τὸν στόμαχον, καυσώδη καὶ ἀτονώτερον
 αὐτὸν ποιοῦντα· διόπερ τινὲς καὶ τὸν ἄκρατον
 συνεχῶς προσφέρονται. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐτοίμως
 80 καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ προωθεῖ.” δεῖ δὲ πλέονι καὶ
 ἀθρουστέρω χρῆσθαι τῷ πόματι μετὰ τὴν τῶν
 σύκων προσφορὰν ἕνεκα τοῦ μὴ ὑπομένειν αὐτὰ
 ἐν κοιλίᾳ, φέρεσθαι δὲ εἰς τὰ κάτω μέρη τῶν
 ἐντέρων.

Ἄλλοι δὲ φασιν ὅτι μὴ δεῖ σῦκα προσφέρεσθαι
 μεσημβρίας· νοσώδη γὰρ εἶναι τότε, ὥς καὶ Φερε-
 κράτης ἐν Κραπατάλλοις εἴρηκεν. Ἀριστοφάνης
 δ’ ἐν Προαγῶνι·

κάμνοντα δ’ αὐτὸν τοῦ θέρους ἰδὼν ποτε
 ἔτρωγ’, ἵνα κάμνοι, σῦκα τῆς μεσημβρίας.

καὶ Εὐβουλος ἐν Σφιγγοκαρίωνι·

b νῆ τὸν Δί’, ἡσθένουν γάρ, ὦ βέλτιστε σύ,
 φαγοῦσα πρῶην σῦκα τῆς μεσημβρίας.

Νικοφῶν δ’ ἐν Σειρήσιν·

ἐὰν δέ γ’ ἡμῶν σῦκά τις μεσημβρίας
 τραγῶν καθεύδῃ χλωρά, πυρετὸς εὐθέως
 ἦκει τρέχων οὐκ ἄξιος τριωβόλου·
 κᾶθ’ οὗτος ἐπιπесῶν ἐμείν ποιεῖ χολήν.

Δίφιλος δ’ ὁ Σίφνιός φησι τῶν σύκων εἶναι τὰ
 μὲν ἀπαλὰ ὀλιγότροφα καὶ κακόχυλα, εὐέκκριτα δὲ
 c καὶ ἐπιπολαστικὰ εὐοικονομητότερα τε τῶν ξηρῶν.
 τὰ δὲ πρὸς τῷ χειμῶνι γινόμενα βία πεπαινό-
 μενα χεῖρονα τυγχάνει· τὰ δ’ ἐν τῇ ἀκμῇ τῶν
 ὥρων κρείττονα ὥς ἂν κατὰ φύσιν πεπαινόμενα.

"taking a cold drink carries down by its weight the food lodging in the stomach; for figs do not act kindly on the stomach, since they overheat it and reduce its tone; wherefore some persons actually make a practice of drinking unmixed wine with them. After this the contents of the bowels are readily expelled." One should take full and abundant draughts after eating figs, in order that they may not remain in the stomach, but may be carried to the lower parts of the intestines.

Other authorities say that figs should not be eaten at noon; for they are likely to bring on illness at that hour, as Pherecrates has said in *The Good-for-Nothings*.^a So Aristophanes in *The Rehearsal* ^b: "Seeing him ill one summer, he ate figs at mid-day, that he, too, might have a pain." And Eubulus in *Sphinx-Cario* ^c: "Dear Zeus, yes! I was indeed ill, good sir, for the other day I ate some figs at noon." Also Nicophon in *The Sirens* ^d: "Why, if one of us eats green figs at noon and then takes a nap, straightway there comes on the run a wretched, good-for-nothing fever; then it falls upon us and makes us vomit bile."

Diphilus of Siphnos says that fresh figs are only slightly nutritious and produce poor chyle, but are easily excreted, remain on the surface of the stomach, and are more readily assimilated than the dry. Those that mature as winter approaches and are ripened by forcing are poorer, whereas those which come at the height of their seasons are better, being

^a Kock i. 167. See 75 b.

^c Kock ii. 201.

^b Kock i. 511.

^d Kock i. 777.

τὰ δὲ πολλὸν ὀπὸν ἔχοντα, καὶ τὰ σπάνυνδρα δ' εὐστομώτερα¹ μὲν, βαρύτερα δέ. τὰ δὲ Τραλλιανὰ ἀναλογεῖ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις, τὰ δὲ Χῖα καὶ τὰλλα πάντα τούτων εἶναι κακοχυλότερα. Μνησίθεος δ' ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐδεστῶν φησιν· “ ὅσα δὲ ὡμὰ προσφέρεται τῶν τοιούτων, οἷον ἄπιοι καὶ δ σῦκα καὶ μῆλα Δελφικὰ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, δεῖ παραφυλάττειν τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ τοὺς χυλοὺς τοὺς ἐν αὐτοῖς μήτε ἀπέπτους μήτε σαπροὺς μήτε κατεξηραμμένους λίαν ὑπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἔξει.” Δημήτριος δ' ὁ Σκῆψιος ἐν τῷ ιε' τοῦ Τρωικοῦ διακόσμου εὐφώνους φησὶ γίνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ σύκων ἐσθίοντας. Ἡγησιάνакτα γοῦν τὸν Ἀλεξανδρέα τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντα κατ' ἀρχὰς ὄντα πένητα καὶ τραγῳδόν² φησι γενέσθαι καὶ ὑποκριτικὸν καὶ εὖηχον, ὁκτωκαίδεκα ἔτη σύκων μὴ γευσάμενον. e καὶ παροιμίας δὲ οἶδα περὶ σύκων λεγομένας τοιάσδε·

σῦκον μετ' ἰχθύν, ὅσπρεον μετὰ κρέα.

σῦκα φίλ' ὀρνίθεσσι, φυτεύειν δ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι.

ΜΗΑΑ. ταῦτα Μνησίθεος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐδεστῶν μῆλα Δελφικὰ καλεῖ. Δίφιλος δὲ φησι τῶν μῆλων τὰ χλωρὰ καὶ μηδέπω πέποννα κακόχυλα εἶναι καὶ κακοστόμαχα ἐπιπολαστικά τε καὶ χολῆς γεννητικὰ νοσοποιά τε καὶ φρίκης παραίτια. τῶν δὲ πεπόνων εὐχυλότερα μὲν εἶναι τὰ γλυκέα καὶ εὐεκκριτώτερα διὰ τὸ στῦψιν μὴ f ἔχειν, κακοχυλότερα δὲ εἶναι τὰ ὀξέα καὶ στατικώτερα. τὰ δὲ τῆς γλυκύτητος ὑφειμένα, προσ-

¹ Kaibel: εὐστομαχώτερα ACE.

² Some word like Wilamowitz's τραχύφωνον (“harsh-voiced”) would make better sense here.

ripened naturally. Those with a large proportion of acid, and those which have but little water, are, it is true, better flavoured, but are rather heavy. The figs of Tralles are similar to the Rhodian, but the Chian and all others produce a poorer chyle than they. Mnesitheus of Athens, in his book on *Victuals* says: "In the case of all such fruits as are eaten raw, like pears, figs, and Delphic apples, et cetera, one should carefully observe the season when the juices contained in them are neither crude nor fermented nor too dried up by over-ripeness." Demetrius of Scepsis, in the fifteenth book of the *Trojan Battle-Order*,^a says that those who abstain from eating figs have good voices. At any rate, he says that Hegesianax of Alexandria, the historian, was at first a poverty-stricken actor of tragedies, but afterwards became a skilled actor with a voice of pleasing resonance, having tasted no figs for eighteen years. I also know of proverbs currently said of figs, such as the following: "A fig after the fish, a vegetable after the meat." "Birds like figs, but they will not plant them."

Apples.—These are called specifically Delphic apples by Mnesitheus of Athens in the work on *Victuals*. Now Diphilus says that apples, when green and not yet fully ripe, have noxious juices and are bad for the stomach, since they lie on the surface of it; moreover they generate bile, induce disease, and cause chills. Yet, when they are ripe, sweet apples have more wholesome juices and are more easily passed because they have no astringency; but sour apples have juices more unwholesome and binding. Apples which are inferior in sweetness, yet pleasant

^a Frag. 9 Gaede.

λαμβάνοντα δ' εὐστομεῖν¹ διὰ τὴν ποσὴν στύψιν
 εὐστομαχώτερα. εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν τὰ μὲν θερινὰ
 κακοχυλότερα, τὰ δὲ φθινοπωρινὰ εὐχυλότερα.
 τὰ δὲ καλούμενα ὀρβικλάτα μετὰ στύψεως ἡδείας
 ἔχοντα καὶ γλυκύτητα εὐστόμαχα εἶναι. τὰ δὲ
 σπητάνια λεγόμενα, προσέτι δὲ τὰ² πλατάνια
 81 εὐχyla μὲν καὶ εὐέκκριτα, οὐκ εὐστόμαχα δέ.
 τὰ δὲ Μορδιανὰ καλούμενα γίνεται μὲν κάλλιστα
 ἐν Ἀπολλωνίᾳ τῇ Μορδίῳ λεγομένῃ, ἀναλογεῖ δὲ
 τοῖς ὀρβικλάτοις. τὰ δὲ κυδώνια, ὧν ἔνια καὶ
 στρουθία λέγεται, κοινῶς ἀπάντων ἐστὶ τῶν
 μῆλων εὐστομαχώτατα καὶ μάλιστα τὰ πέποννα.
 Γλανκίδης δὲ φησιν ἄριστα τῶν ἀκροδρύων εἶναι
 b μῆλα κυδώνια, φαύλια, στρουθία. Φυλότιμος δ'
 ἐν γ' καὶ ι' περὶ τροφῆς τὰ μῆλα, φησί, τὰ μὲν
 ἔαρινὰ δυσπεπτότερα πολὺ τῶν ἀπίων καὶ τὰ ὥμα
 τῶν ὥμων καὶ τὰ πέποννα τῶν πεπόνων. τὰς δὲ
 δυνάμεις ἔχει τῶν ὑγρῶν τὰ μὲν ὀξέα καὶ μῆπω
 πέποννα στρυφνοτέρας καὶ ποσῶς ὀξείας χυμόν τε
 ἀναδίδωσιν εἰς τὸ σῶμα τὸν καλούμενον ξυστικόν.
 καθόλου τε τὰ μῆλα τῶν ἀπίων δυσπεπτότερα
 εἶναι, διότι τὰ μὲν ἐλάττω φαγόντες ἤττον, τὰς δὲ
 c πλείους προσαράμενοι μᾶλλον πέττομεν. ξυστικὸς
 δὲ γίνεται χυμὸς ἐξ αὐτῶν ὁ λεγόμενος ὑπὸ Πραξ-
 αγόρου ὑαλώδης,³ διότι τὰ μὴ κατεργαζόμενα παχυ-
 τέρους ἔξει τοὺς χυμούς· ἀπεδείχθη δὲ καθόλου τὰ

¹ Corrupt: προσλαμβάνόμενα δ' εὐστομα, εἶναι Kaibel.

² Kaibel adds τὰ.

³ Coraes adds ὑαλώδης.

^a A Latin word ("round") which Diphilus could not have used. For a similar case cf. 294 e, f.

^b "This year's," a term properly applied to spring wheat.

to eat, are more wholesome because of their moderate astringency. Summer apples have poor juices, but autumn apples are better in this respect. The so-called *orbiculata*^a have sweetness joined with a pleasant astringent quality, and are wholesome. The *setania*,^b as they are called, and the *platania*^c as well, have a good flavour and are easily passed, but are not wholesome. Those called Mordian grow best in Apollonia, also called Mordium, and resemble the orbiculate. And the Cydonian,^d some kinds of which are also called *struthia*, are in general the most wholesome of all apples, especially when fully ripe. Glaucides says that the best of all fruits are quinces, *phaulia*,^e and *struthia*; and Phylotimus, in the third and tenth books on *Food*, says that early spring apples are much harder to digest than pears, whether we compare green apples with green pears, or ripe apples with ripe pears. Moreover, they have the effects of liquid foods: those that are sour and not quite ripe have a greater astringency and moderate acidity, producing in the body the liquid principle called "astringent." And in general apples are less digestible than pears, as is shown by the fact that though we may eat fewer apples, we digest them less easily, whereas we may take a larger quantity of pears and digest them better. The astringent liquid produced by them, and called by Praxagoras "translucent," is explained by the fact that foods not easily digested have thicker juices;^f but it has been demonstrated that, in

^a Cf. *platanos*, "plane-tree"; but the meaning as applied to an apple is unknown.

^d Quinces (*Cydonia vulgaris*), eaten raw in Greece, decidedly the best "apple" of the country.

^e This term is applied to a coarse olive, 56 c.

^f A proof *e contrario*.

μῆλα δυσκατεργαστότερα τῶν¹ ἀπίων, καὶ ὅτι τὰ στρυφνὰ μᾶλλον ἔτι παχυτέρους παρασκευάζειν εἴωθεν αὐτούς. τὰ δὲ χειμερινὰ τῶν μῆλων τὰ μὲν κυδώνια στρυφνοτέρους, τὰ δὲ στρουθία τοὺς χυμοὺς ἐλάττους ἀναδίδωσι καὶ στρυφνοτέρους ἥττον πέττεσθαι τε μᾶλλον δύναται.

Νίκανδρος δ' ὁ Θυατειρηνὸς τὰ κυδώνια μῆλα δ στρουθία φησὶ καλεῖσθαι ἀγνοῶν. Γλαυκίδης γὰρ ἱστορεῖ ἄριστα λέγων τῶν ἀκροδρύων εἶναι μῆλα κυδώνια, φαύλια, στρουθία. κυδωνίων δὲ μῆλων μνημονεύει Στησίχορος ἐν Ἑλένῃ οὕτως·

πολλὰ μὲν κυδώνια μᾶλα ποτερρίπτουν ποτὶ
δίφρον ἄνακτι,

πολλὰ δὲ μύρσινα φύλλα

καὶ ῥοδίνους στεφάνους ἔων τε κορωνίδας οὔλας.

καὶ Ἀλκμάν, ἔτι δὲ Κάνθαρος ἐν Τηρεῖ·

κυδωνίοις μήλοισιν εἰς τὰ τιτθία.²

καὶ Φιλήμων δ' ἐν Ἀγροίκῳ τὰ κυδώνια μῆλα στρουθία καλεῖ.

ε Φύλαρχος δ' ἐν τῇ 5' τῶν ἱστοριῶν τὰ κυδωνία φησι μῆλα τῇ εὐωδίᾳ καὶ τὰς τῶν θανασίμων φαρμάκων δυνάμεις ἀπαμβλύνειν. “τὸ γοῦν Φαριακὸν φάρμακον ἐμβληθέν,” φησὶν, “εἰς ῥίσκον ἔτι ὁδωδότα ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν μῆλων τούτων συνθέσεως ἐξίτηλον γενέσθαι μὴ τηρήσαν τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν. κερασθὲν γοῦν καὶ δοθὲν πιεῖν τοῖς εἰς τοῦτο ἐνεδρευθεῖσιν ἀπαθεῖς αὐτοὺς διατηρῆσαι. ἐπιγνωσθῆναι δὲ τοῦτο ὕστερον ἐξ ἀνακρίσεως τοῦ

¹ τε before τῶν deleted by Musgrave.

² The verse lacks meaning as it stands, but it is hardly safe to accept Meineke's ἴσα for εἰς, “equal to quinces.” Supply “you may compare her.”

general, apples are less digestible than pears, and that astringent substances are more apt to produce thicker juices. Thus, among winter apples, quinces produce more astringent juices, while *struthia*, having fewer juices, which therefore are less astringent, can be more readily digested.

Nicander of Thyateira says that all quinces are called *struthia*, but he is mistaken. For Glaucides makes the matter clear when he says that the best fruits are the three, quinces, *phaulia*, and *struthia*. Now quinces are mentioned by Stesichorus in the *Helen* ^a in these words: "Many a quince they threw before the throne of the king, many leaves of myrtle and chaplets of roses, and wreaths of violets twined." Alcman, too, speaks ^b of them, and Cantharus, also, in the *Tereus*: ^c "With quinces as far as the breasts." ^d Philemon is another writer who calls quinces *struthia*, in *The Rustic*. ^e

Phylarchus, in the sixth book of his *Histories*, ^f says that quinces by their fragrance can even dull the power of deadly drugs. "At any rate," he says, "when Phariac poison is put into a chest which still smells of the quinces that were stored therein it evanesces, retaining none of its peculiar properties. For when it had been mixed and given to persons against whom this poison had been secretly prepared, it left them quite unharmed. The cause was afterwards discovered on questioning the seller of

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ iii. 217.

^c Kock i. 765.

^e Kock ii. 478.

^b *Op. cit.* fr. 143.

^d See critical note.

^f *F.H.G.* i. 336.

τὸ φάρμακον πωλήσαντος καὶ ἐπιγνόντος τὸ γενόμενον ἐκ τῆς τῶν μῆλων συνθέσεως.”

f Ἐρμων δ' ἐν Κρητικαῖς Γλώσσαις κοδύμαλα καλεῖσθαι φησι τὰ κυδώνια μῆλα. Πολέμων δ' ἐν ε' τῶν πρὸς Τίμαιον ἄνθους γένος τὸ κοδύμαλον εἶναί τινας ἱστορεῖν. Ἀλκμάν δὲ τὸ στρουθίον μῆλον, ὅταν λέγῃ· “μείον ἢ κοδύμαλον.” Ἀπολλόδωρος δὲ καὶ Σωσίβιος τὸ κυδώνιον μῆλον ἀκούουσιν. ὅτι δὲ διαφέρει τὸ κυδώνιον μῆλον
82 τοῦ στρουθίου σαφῶς εἶρηκε Θεόφραστος ἐν β' τῆς ἱστορίας.

Διάφορα δὲ μῆλα γίνεται ἐν Σιδουῖντι, κώμη δ' ἐστὶν αὕτη Κορίνθου, ὡς Εὐφορίων ἢ Ἀρχύτας ἐν Γεράνῳ φησίν·

ὦριον οἶά τε μῆλον, ὃ τ' ἀργιλώδεσιν ὄχθαις πορφύρεον ἐλαχείῃ ἐνιτρέφεται Σιδόεντι.

μνημονεύει δ' αὐτῶν καὶ Νίκανδρος ἐν Ἑτεροίου-
μένοις οὕτως·

αὐτίχ' ὃ γ' ἢ Σιδόεντος ἢ Πλείστου ἀπὸ κήπων
μῆλα ταμῶν χνοάοντα τύπους ἐνεμάσσετο Κάδμου.

b ὅτι δ' ἢ Σιδουῖς τῆς Κορίνθου ἐστὶ κώμη Ῥιανὸς εἶρηκεν ἐν α' Ἑρακλείας καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν ε' περὶ νεῶν καταλόγου. Ἀντίγονος δ' ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Ἀντιπάτρῳ φησίν·

ἦχι μοι ὠραίων πολὺν φίλτερος ἢ δ' ἀρμιήλων¹
πορφυρέων, Ἐφύρη τά τ' ἀέξεται ἡνεμοέσση.

Φαυλίων δὲ μῆλων μνημονεύει Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἀμφικτύοσιν οὕτως·

¹ ACE: εἶαρι μῆλων Dobree. The translation is a makeshift, since the text is wrong, but cannot be certainly healed.

the drug, who recognized the result as due to storing the quinces with it."

Hermon,^a in his *Cretan Glossary*, says that *kodymala* is a name for the quince. But Polemon, in the fifth book of his *Answer to Timaeus*,^b maintains that some record the *kodymalon* as a species of flower. Alcman identifies it with the *struthium* when he says "smaller than a *kodymalon*," where Apollodorus and Sosibius understand the quince. But that the quince is different from the *struthium* is plainly stated by Theophrastus in the second book of his *History*.^d

Excellent apples also grow in Sidus (which is a village belonging to Corinth), as Euphorion or Archytas says in *The Crane* ^e: "Fair as the apple which grows red on the clay slopes of little Sidus." They are mentioned also by Nicander in *Things that Change* ^f in these words: "Forthwith he cut downy apples from the gardens of Sidus or Pleistus, and carved on them the marks of Cadmus."^g That Sidus is a village of Corinth is stated by Rhianus in the first book of his *Heracleia* ^h and by Apollodorus of Athens in the fifth book of the *Catalogue of Ships*.ⁱ And Antigonos of Carystus says, in *Antipater*,^k "Where my love was, sweeter far than the fair red apples which grow in wind-swept Ephyra."

Phaulian apples are mentioned by Telecleides in the *Amphictyons*,^l as follows: "O ye who are some-

^a Hermonax, *cf.* 76 e.

^c *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 90.

^e 44 Meineke.

^g Alphabetic signs, Καδμεία γράμματα.

ⁱ *F.G.H.* i. 457.

^l Kock i. 211; *cf.* above, 81 a, note.

^b Frag. 43 Preller.

^d *Hist. Plant.* ii. 2. 5.

^f Frag. 50 Schneider.

^h 178 Meineke.

^k 170 Wilamowitz.

ὦ τὰ μὲν κομφοί, τὰ δὲ φαυλότεροι
φαυλίων μήλων.

c καὶ Θεόπομπος ἐν Θησεί. Ἀνδροτίων δ' ἐν τῷ
Γεωργικῷ “τὰς δὲ μηλέας,” φησί, “φαυλίας καὶ
στρουθίας· οὐ γὰρ ἀπορρεῖ τὸ μῆλον ἀπὸ τοῦ
μίσχου τῶν στρουθιῶν· τὰς δὲ ἡρινὰς ἢ Λακωνικὰς
ἢ Σιδουντίας ἢ χνοωδίας.” ἐγὼ δ', ἄνδρες φίλοι,
πάντων μάλιστα τεθαύμακα τὰ κατὰ¹ τὴν Ῥώμην
πιπρασκόμενα μῆλα τὰ Ματιανὰ² καλούμενα, ἅπερ
κομίζεσθαι λέγεται ἀπὸ τινος κώμης ἰδρυμένης
ἐπὶ τῶν πρὸς Ἀκυληίᾳ Ἀλπεων. τούτων δ' οὐ
πολὺ ἀπολείπεται τὰ ἐν Γάγγροις πόλει Παφλα-
γονικῇ.

d “Ὅτι δὲ καὶ τῶν μήλων εὐρετής ἐστι Διόνυσος
μαρτυρεῖ Θεόκριτος ὁ Συρακόσιος οὕτωςί πως
λέγων·

μᾶλα μὲν ἐν κόλποισι Διωνύσοιο φυλάσσω,
κρατὶ δ' ἔχων λεύκαν, Ἡρακλέος ἱερὸν ἔρνος.

Νεοπτόλεμος δ' ὁ Παριανὸς ἐν τῇ Διονυσιάδι καὶ
αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ ὡς ὑπὸ Διονύσου εὐρεθέντων τῶν
μήλων, καθάπερ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀκροδρῦων.

“ἐπιμηλὶς δὲ καλεῖται,” φησὶ Πάμφιλος, “τῶν
ἀπίων τι γένος.” Ἐσπερίδων δὲ μῆλα οὕτως
καλεῖσθαι τινὰ φησι Τιμαχίδας ἐν δ' Δείπνων.

e καὶ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι δὲ παρατίθεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς
φησι Πάμφιλος ταῦτα· εὖοςμα δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἄβρωτα,
καλεῖσθαι δ' Ἐσπερίδων μῆλα. Ἀριστοκράτης γοῦν
ἐν δ' Λακωνικῶν· “ἔτι δὲ μῆλα καὶ μηλέας³ τὰς
λεγομένας ἔσπερίδας.”

¹ Casaubon adds κατὰ.

² Cf. Pliny, H.N. xv. 49.

³ Meineke adds μηλέας.

times fine, sometimes fouler than phaulian apples." So Theopompus in *Theseus*.^a And Androtion in the *Farmers' Handbook* says that "apple-trees are phaulian or struthian (the fruit of the latter does not fall off from its stalk), still others are the spring-time apples, either Laconian, or Siduntian, or with downy skins." As for me, dear friends, I hold in greatest esteem the apples sold in Rome and called Matian, which are said to come from a village situated in the Alps, near Aquileia. Not much inferior to these are the apples of Gangra, a city of Paphlagonia.

That Dionysus is also the discoverer of the apple is attested by Theocritus^b of Syracuse, in words something like these: "Storing the apples of Dionysus in the folds at my bosom, and wearing on my head white poplar, sacred bough of Heracles." And Neoptolemus the Parian, in the *Dionysiad*, records on his own authority that apples as well as all other fruits were discovered by Dionysus. "As for the *epimelis*, that is a name given to a kind of pear," according to Pamphilus. Apples of the Hesperides is a term recorded by Timachidas in the fourth book of his *Banquets*. And Pamphilus says that in Lacedaemon these are placed on the tables of the gods^c; fragrant they are, and also not good to eat, and they are called apples of the Hesperides. Aristocrates, to cite another example, in the fourth book of his *Spartan History*^d speaks of "apples, too, and apple-trees called Hesperid."

^a Kock i. 738.

^b ii. 120.

^c At the Theoxenia, where the gods were supposed to be guests.

^d *F.H.G.* iv. 332.

ΠΕΡΣΙΚΑ. Θεόφραστος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ φυτῶν ιστορίας λέγων περὶ ὧν ὁ καρπὸς οὐ φανερός, γράφει καὶ τάδε· “ἐπεὶ τῶν γε μειζόνων φανερά πάντων ἢ ἀρχή, καθάπερ ἀμυγδάλης, καρύου, βαλάνου, τῶν ἄλλων ὅσα τοιαῦτα πλὴν τοῦ Περσικοῦ, τούτου δ’ ἥκιστα· καὶ πάλιν ρόας, ἀπίου, μηλέας.” Δίφιλος δ’ ὁ Σίφνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν προσφερομένων τοῖς νοσοῦσι καὶ τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσιν φησι· “τὰ δὲ Περσικὰ λεγόμενα μῆλα, ὑπὸ τινων δὲ Περσικὰ κοκκύμηλα, μέσως ἐστὶν εὐχyla, θρεπτικώτερα δὲ τῶν μῆλων.” Φυλότιμος δ’ ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ τροφῆς τὸ Περσικόν φησι λιπαρώτερον καὶ κεγχρῶδες εἶναι, χαυνότερον δ’ ὑπάρχειν καὶ 83 πιεζόμενον πλείστον ἔλαιον ἀφιέναι.¹ Ἀριστοφάνης δ’ ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν Λακωνικαῖς Γλώσσαις τὰ κοκκύμηλά φησι τοὺς Λάκωνας καλεῖν ὀξύμαλα Περσικά, ἃ τινες ἄδρυα.

ΚΙΤΡΙΟΝ. Περὶ τούτου πολλὴ ζήτησις ἐνέπεσε τοῖς δειπνοσοφισταῖς, εἴ τίς ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ μνήμη παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς. Μυρτίλος μὲν γὰρ ἔφασκεν ὥσπερ εἰς αἶγας ἡμᾶς ἀγρίας ἀποπέμπων τοὺς ζητοῦντας, Ἠγήσανδρον τὸν Δελφὸν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν αὐτοῦ μνημονεύειν, τῆς δὲ λέξεως τὰ νῦν οὐ μεμνησθαι. πρὸς ὃν ἀντιλέγων ὁ 6 Πλούταρχος “ἀλλὰ μὴν ἔγωγε,” φησί, “διορίζομαι μὴδ’ ὅλως τὸν Ἠγήσανδρον τοῦτο εἰρηκέναι, δι’ αὐτὸ τοῦτ’ ἐξαναγνοὺς αὐτοῦ πάντα τὰ ὑπομνήματα, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἄλλος τις τῶν ἐταίρων τοῦτ’ ἔχειν

¹ Meyer: ἀνιέναι ACE; cf. 91 b.

^a Not in the text as we have it. The epitomator, misled by the ambiguous term Περσικόν, has combined the account of the “Persian nut” (see 67 a) with that of the “Persian 356

Peaches.—Theophrastus, in the second book of the *History of Plants*,^a discoursing on trees the fruit of which is concealed, writes as follows: "For of all the larger sorts the growth is visible at the beginning, as in the almond, walnut, acorn, and all similar fruits except the Persian nut; here it is by no means true; but again we see it in the pomegranate, pear, and apple-tree." Diphilus of Siphnos, in his work on *Food for the Invalid and the Healthy*, says: "The so-called Persian apples (by some also called Persian plums) are fairly good in flavour and more nourishing than apples." Phylotimus, in the third book of his work on *Food*, says that the Persian apple is rather fatty and mealy, also rather spongy, and when put in a press gives out a very large quantity of oil. Aristophanes the grammarian, in the *Laconian Glossary*,^b says that the Lacedaemonians call plums "Persian sour apples," being what others^c call *adrya*.

Citrus-fruit.—About this much questioning arose among the wiseacres at the table, whether there is any mention of it in the old writers. For Myrtilus sent the anxious seekers of our company as it were among the wild she-goats,^d by saying that Hegesander of Delphi mentions it in his commentaries, but that he could not for the moment recall his words. In refuting him Plutarch declared: "As for myself, I am sure that Hegesander did not mean the citron at all, for I have read all his commentaries for this express purpose, since another apple," or peach. The "oil" mentioned is from the nut, not the peach; cf. 83 d, note d. ^b p. 188 Nauck.

^c Sicilians, according to Hesychius. *Adrya* possibly = Hebrew *ethrog*, "citron."

^d Equivalent to *eis κόρακας ἀποπέμπειν*, "to send to the devil," i.e. "reduce to silence."

οὕτω διεβεβαιούτο, ὀρμώμενος ἔκ τινων σχολικῶν ὑπομνημάτων ἀνδρὸς οὐκ ἀδόξου· ὥστε ὦρα σοι, φίλε Μυρτίλε, ἄλλον ζητεῖν μάρτυρα.” Αἰμιλιανὸς δὲ ἔλεγεν Ἰόβαν τὸν Μαυρουσίῳ βασιλέα, ἄνδρα πολυμαθέστατον, ἐν τοῖς περὶ Λιβύης συγγράμμασι μνημονεύοντα τοῦ κιτρίου καλεῖσθαι φάσκειν αὐτὸ ^c παρὰ τοῖς Λίβυσι μῆλον Ἑσπερικόν, ἀφ’ ὧν καὶ Ἡρακλέα κομίσαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὰ χρύσεια διὰ τὴν ἰδέαν λεγόμενα μῆλα. τὰ δὲ τῶν Ἑσπερίδων λεγόμενα μῆλα ὅτι ἐς τοὺς Διὸς καὶ Ἥρας λεγόμενους γάμους ἀνῆκεν ἡ γῇ Ἀσκληπιάδης εἴρηκεν ἐν ἐξηκοστῷ Αἰγυπτιακῶν. πρὸς τούτους ἀποβλέψας ὁ Δημόκριτος ἔφη· “εἰ μὲν τι τούτων Ἰόβας ἱστορεῖ, χαιρέτω Λιβυκαῖσι βίβλοις ἔτι τε ταῖς Ἀννωνος πλάναις. ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ μὲν ὄνομα οὐ φημι κεῖσθαι τοῦ κιτρίου παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τοῦτο, τὸ δὲ πρᾶγμα ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑρεσίου Θεοφράστου ^d οὕτως λεγόμενον ἐν τῇ περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορίᾳ ἀναγκάζει με ἐπὶ τῶν κιτριῶν ἀκούειν τὰ σημαινόμενα. φησὶ γάρ ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορίας οὕτως· ‘ἡ δὲ Μηδία χώρα καὶ ἡ Περσίς ἄλλα τε ἔχει πλείω καὶ τὸ μῆλον τὸ Περσικὸν ἢ Μηδικὸν καλούμενον. ἔχει δὲ τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο φύλλον μὲν ὅμοιον καὶ σχεδὸν ἴσον τῷ τῆς¹ ἀνδράχλης καὶ καρύας, ἀκάνθας δ’ οἷας ἄπιος ἢ ὀξύακανθος, λείας δὲ καὶ ὀξείας σφόδρα καὶ ἰσχυράς. τὸ δὲ μῆλον οὐκ ἐσθίεται μὲν, εὖοσμον δὲ πάνυ καὶ αὐτὸ καὶ τὰ φύλλα τοῦ δένδρου· καὶ

¹ ACE add *δάφνης*, not in Theophrastus.

^a F.H.G. iii. 472.

^b F.H.G. iii. 306.

^c iv. 4. 2.

friend of mine insisted, as you have done, that he knows of it, basing his assurance on some scholastic comments of a gentleman of no mean repute ; it is, therefore, high time for you, friend Myrtilus, to look for other testimony." Thereupon Aemilianus said that Juba, king of Mauretania and a very learned man, mentions the citron in his *History of Libya*,^a asserting that among the Libyans it is called the apple of Hesperia, whence Heracles brought to Greece the apples called, from their colour, golden. As for the so-called apples of the Hesperides, Asclepiades, in the sixtieth book of his *Egyptian History*,^b says that Earth brought them forth in honour of the "nuptials," as it was called, of Zeus and Hera. Whereupon Democritus, with a shrewd glance at them, said : " If Juba records anything of that sort, then renounce him and all his works, his Libyan history and his wanderings of Hanno as well. I maintain that the word ' citron ' is not found in ancient writers, but the thing itself is described by Theophrastus of Eresus in his *History of Plants* in such a way that I am forced to understand his description as referring to the citron. For the philosopher, in the fourth book of his *History of Plants*,^c has this to say : ' Among many other products of the land of Media and Persia there is in particular the so-called Persian or ^d Median apple. This tree has a leaf similar and pretty nearly equal in size to that of the wild-strawberry-tree and the walnut, and it has spines like the wild pear or white-thorn, but smooth and very sharp and strong. While the fruit is not eaten, it is very fragrant itself, and so also are the leaves of the tree ; and if the fruit

^a Later distinguished: Περσικόν, " peach " ; Μηδικόν, " orange " (Mod. Greek πορτογάλλι, " from Portugal ").

e εἰς ἱμάτια τεθῆ τὸ μῆλον, ἄκοπα διατηρεῖ. χρή-
 σιμον δὲ ἐπειδὰν καὶ τύχῃ τις πεπωκώς θανάσιμον
 φάρμακον (δοθὲν γὰρ ἐν οἴνῳ διακόπτει τὴν κοιλίαν
 καὶ ἐξάγει τὸ φάρμακον) καὶ πρὸς στόματος
 εὐωδίαν· ἐὰν γάρ τις ἐψήσῃ ἐν ζωμῷ ἢ ἐν ἄλλῳ
 τινὶ τὸ εἶσω τοῦ μήλου ἐκπιέσῃ τε εἰς τὸ στόμα
 καὶ καταρροφήσῃ, ποιεῖ τὴν ὁσμὴν ἡδεῖαν. σπεί-
 ρεται δὲ τοῦ ἥρος εἰς πρασιάς ἐξαιρεθὲν τὸ σπέρμα
 διεργασμένας ἐπιμελῶς· εἰτ' ἄρδεται διὰ τετάρτης
 f ἢ πέμπτῃς ἡμέρας. ὅταν δὲ ἄδρὸν ᾗ, διαφυτεύεται
 πάλιν τοῦ ἔαρος εἰς χωρίον μαλακὸν καὶ ἔφυδρον
 καὶ οὐ λίαν λεπτόν. φέρει δὲ τὰ μῆλα πᾶσαν
 ὥραν· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἀφήρηται, τὰ δ' ἀνθεῖ, τὰ δ'
 ἐκπέττει. τῶν δ' ἀνθῶν ὅσα ἔχει καθάπερ ἡλα-
 κάτην ἐκ μέσου τινὰ ἐξέχουσιν, ταῦτά ἐστι γόνιμα·
 ὅσα δὲ μὴ, ἄγονα· κὰν τῷ πρώτῳ δὲ τῆς αὐτῆς
 πραγματείας τὰ περὶ τῆς ἡλακάτης καὶ τῶν γονίμων
 εἴρηκεν. ἐκ τούτων ἐγὼ κινούμενος, ὧ ἑταῖροι,
 ὧν φησιν ὁ Θεόφραστος περὶ χροῆς, περὶ ὁσμῆς,
 περὶ φύλλων, τὸ κιτρίον εἶναι λέγεσθαι πεπίστευκα,
 καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν θαυμάζετω εἰ φησιν μὴ ἐσθίεσθαι
 αὐτό, ὅποτε γε καὶ μέχρι τῶν κατὰ τοὺς πάππους
 84 ἡμῶν χρόνων οὐδεὶς ἤσθιεν, ἀλλ' ὥς τι μέγα
 κειμήλιον ἀπετίθεντο ἐν ταῖς κιβωτοῖς μετὰ τῶν
 ἱματίων.

“Ὅτι δ' ὄντως ἐκ τῆς ἄνω χώρας ἐκείνης κατέβη
 εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὸ φυτὸν τοῦτο, ἔστιν εὐρεῖν
 λεγόμενον καὶ παρὰ τοῖς τῆς κωμωδίας ποιηταῖς,
 οἳ καὶ περὶ μεγέθους αὐτῶν τι λέγοντες τῶν
 κιτριῶν μνημονεύειν φαίνονται. Ἀντιφάνης μὲν
 ἐν Βοιωτίδι¹.

¹ Βοιωτίδι Kock: Βοιωτίῳ ACE.

be placed among garments, it keeps them free of moths. It is also useful when one has by chance drunk a deadly poison (for as a dose in wine it upsets the stomach and brings up the poison), and it also sweetens the breath; for if the pulp of the fruit be cooked in broth or anything else, or squeezed and sucked into the mouth, it makes the breath sweet. The seed is taken out and sown in springtime in beds which have been carefully prepared; it is then watered every three or four days; when the plant is well up, it is transplanted in the spring to soft, moist ground not too thin-soiled. It bears its fruit at all seasons; for when some have been plucked, others are in blossom, and others again are ripening. Those blossoms which have a kind of distaff^a projecting from the centre are fertile, but those which have none are infertile.' Again, in the first book of the same work,^b he gives the facts about the distaff and the fertile blossoms. Impelled, therefore, my friends, by this description which Theophrastus gives of the colour, fragrance, and leaves, I am convinced that the citron is meant; and let none of you be surprised that he says it is not eaten, because even down to our grandfathers' time no one would eat it, but they laid it away like some precious heirloom in their chests along with the clothes.

"Now, that this plant really came into Greece from the inland region of Asia may be found mentioned in the poets of comedy; speaking of their size, it is plain that they have the citron in mind. Thus Antiphanes, in *The Boeotian Woman*^c: 'A. It is silly

^a The pistil.

^b *Hist. Plant.* i. 13. 4.

^c Kock ii. 35.

καὶ περὶ μὲν ὄψου γ' ἡλίθιον τὸ καὶ λέγειν
ὥσπερ πρὸς ἀπλήστους. ἀλλὰ ταυτὶ λάμβανε,
b παρθένε, τὰ μῆλα. B. καλὰ γε. A. καλὰ δῆτ',
ὦ θεοί·

νεωστὶ γὰρ τὸ σπέρμα τοῦτ' ἀφιγμένον
εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐστὶ παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως.
B. παρ' Ἑσπερίδων ὥμην σε,¹ νῆ τὴν Φωσφόρον,
φήσειν² τὰ χρυσᾶ μῆλα ταῦτ' εἶναι· τρία
μόνον ἐστίν. A. ὀλίγον τὸ καλὸν ἐστὶ πανταχοῦ
καὶ τίμιον.

Ἐριφος δ' ἐν Μελιβοΐᾳ αὐτὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἱαμβεῖα
προθεῖς ὡς ἴδια τὰ τοῦ Ἀντιφάνους ἐπιφέρει·

B. παρ' Ἑσπερίδων ὥμην σε,¹ νῆ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν,
c φήσειν² τὰ χρυσᾶ μῆλα ταῦτ' εἶναι· τρία
μόνον ἐστίν. A. ὀλίγον τὸ καλὸν ἐστὶ πανταχοῦ
καὶ τίμιον. B. τούτων μὲν ὀβολόν, εἰ πολὺ,
τίθημι· λογιούμαι γάρ. A. αὐται δὲ ῥοαί.
B. ὡς εὐγενεῖς. A. τὴν γὰρ Ἀφροδίτην ἐν Κύπρῳ
δένδρον φυτεῦσαι τοῦτό φασιν ἐν μόνον.
B. Βέρβεια³ πολυτίμητε· κᾶτα τρεῖς μόνας
καὶ τάσδ' ἐκόμισας; A. οὐ γὰρ εἶχον πλείονας.

“Τούτοις εἴ τις ἀντιλέγειν ἔχει ὅτι μὴ τὸ νῦν
κιτρίον λεγόμενον σημαίνεται, σαφέστερα μαρ-
τύρια παρατιθέσθω· καίτοι καὶ Φαινίου τοῦ Ἑρε-
d σίου ἔννοϊαν ἡμῖν διδόντος μήποτε ἀπὸ τῆς κέδρου
τὸ κεδρίον ὠνόμασται. καὶ γὰρ τὴν κέδρον φησὶν
ἐν πέμπτῳ περὶ φυτῶν ἀκάνθας ἔχειν περὶ τὰ
φύλλα. ὅτι δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ περὶ τὸ κιτρίον
ἐστὶ παντὶ δῆλον.

¹ Kaibel: γε ACE.

² Kaibel: φησὶ A, φησὶν CE.

³ Βέρβεια Kock: βερβεαι A.

even to mention a dainty tid-bit to persons who are virtually insatiable. However, take these apples, my girl.—B. They are fine, indeed.—A. Fine? Ye gods, I should say so! For the seed of this fruit has only just arrived in Athens from the great king.—B. I thought, by the Goddess of Light,^a you were going to say these golden apples came from the Hesperides, since there are only three of them.—A. The fair is rare always, and everywhere dear.' And Eriphus in the *Meliboea*, after prefixing these very iambs of Antiphanes as though they were his own, continues: ^b 'B. I thought, by Artemis, you were going to say these golden apples came from the Hesperides, since there are only three.—A. The fair is rare always, and everywhere dear.—B. I'll give an obol for them, at the most. For I will count the cost.—A. And here are pomegranates.—B. How nice they are!—A. Ay, for they say this was the one and only tree that Aphrodite planted in Cyprus.—B. Worshipful Berbeia ^c! And so you brought with you only those three?—A. Yes, for I could get no more.'

"If to this anyone objects that what is to-day called a citron is not meant here, let plainer testimony be cited, although Phaenias of Eresus offers us the suggestion that possibly the juniper-berry (*kedrion*) is intended, from *kedros* ("cedar"). For the cedar, he says, in the fifth book on *Plants*,^d also has spines round the leaves. But that this is also true of the citron is known to all.

^a Artemis-Hecate, of the underworld, which was commonly thought to be in the west.

^b Kock ii. 429.

^c Perhaps an epithet of Cyprian Aphrodite. Pauly-Wissowa i. 2759. See critical note.

^d *F.H.G.* ii. 301.

“Ὅτι δὲ καὶ προλαμβανόμενον τὸ κιτρίον πάσης
 τροφῆς ξηρᾶς τε καὶ ὑγρᾶς ἀντιφάρμακόν ἐστι
 παντὸς δηλητηρίου εὖ οἶδα, μαθὼν παρὰ πολίτου
 ἐμοῦ πιστευθέντος τὴν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἀρχήν. οὗτος
 e κατεδίκασέ τινας γενέσθαι θηρίων βορὰν κακούρ-
 γους εὐρεθέντας, καὶ ἔδει αὐτοὺς ἀσπίσι τοῖς¹
 ζώοις παραβληθῆναι. εἰσιοῦσι δὲ αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸ
 τοῖς λησταῖς εἰς τιμωρίαν ἀποδεδειγμένον θέατρον
 κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κάπηλῖς τις γυνὴ κατ’ ἔλεον ἔδωκεν
 οὗ μετὰ χεῖρας εἶχεν ἐσθίουσα κιτρίου, καὶ λα-
 βόντες ἔφαγον καὶ μετ’ οὐ πολὺ παραβληθέντες
 πελωρίοις καὶ ἀγριωτάτοις ζώοις ταῖς ἀσπίσι
 δηχθέντες οὐδὲν ἔπαθον. ἀπορία δὲ κατέσχε τὸν
 f ἄρχοντα. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον ἀνακρίνων τὸν αὐτοὺς
 φυλάττοντα στρατιώτην εἴ τι ἔφαγον ἢ ἔπιον,
 ὡς ἔμαθε κατὰ ταῦτόν² ἐξ ἀκεραίου τὸ κιτρίον
 δεδομένον, τῇ ἐπιούσῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν τῷ μὲν πάλιν
 ἐκέλευσε δοθῆναι κιτρίου, τῷ δ’ οὐ· καὶ ὁ μὲν
 φαγὼν δηχθεὶς οὐδὲν ἔπαθεν, ὁ δὲ παραυτίκα
 πληγεὶς ἀπέθανε. δοκιμασθέντος οὖν διὰ πολλῶν
 τοῦ τοιούτου εὐρέθη τὸ κιτρίον ἀντιφάρμακον
 85 παντὸς δηλητηρίου φαρμάκου. εἰάν δέ τις ἐν
 μέλιτι Ἀττικῷ ὅλον κιτρίον ὡς ἔχει φύσεως συν-
 εψῇσῃ μετὰ τοῦ σπέρματος, διαλύεται μὲν ἐν τῷ
 μέλιτι, καὶ ὁ ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ λαμβάνων ἔωθεν δύο ἢ
 τρεῖς δακτύλους οὐδ’ ὅτιοῦν ὑπὸ φαρμάκου πείσεται.
 τούτοις εἴ τις ἀπιστεῖ, μαθέτω καὶ παρὰ Θεο-
 πόμπου τοῦ Χίου, ἀνδρὸς φιλαλήθους καὶ πολλὰ
 χρήματα καταναλώσαντος εἰς τὴν περὶ τῆς ἱστο-
 ρίας ἐξέτασιν ἀκριβῆ. φησὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ

¹ ἀσπίσι τοῖς Meyer: ἀπασι τοῖς A.

² Kaibel: τὸ αὐτὸν A. The words κατὰ . . . ἀκεραίου
 should probably be read after ἡμερῶν, and are so translated.

“ I am well aware, too, that when the citron is eaten before any food, dry or liquid, it is an antidote to every poisonous ingredient ; I learned this from a townsman of mine who was entrusted with the governorship of Egypt. He had sentenced some convicted criminals to be devoured by wild beasts, and they were to be thrown among the creatures called asps. As they were entering the theatre assigned for the punishment of the robbers, a peddler-woman in the street gave them in pity some of the citron which she was holding in both hands and which she was eating. They took it and ate, and when, after a short time, they were thrown among those cruel and monstrous creatures, the asps, they received no injury when bitten. Perplexity seized the magistrate, and finally he questioned the soldier who guarded them to see whether they had eaten or drunk anything ; when he learned that the citron had been given them, he ordered next day that a piece of citron should be given, exactly as before, to one convict, but not to the other, and the one who ate suffered no injury when bitten by the reptiles, but the other died the moment he was struck. And so, since the same result has been attested in many instances, the citron has been proved to be an antidote to every poison. Again, if one boil a whole citron in its natural state, seeds and all, in some Attic honey, it is dissolved in the honey, and anyone who takes two or three ‘ fingers ’ of it in the morning will not be harmed in any way by poison. If one doubts this, let him learn also from Theopompus of Chios, a man devoted to the truth, who has spent much money in the accurate investigation of history.

b καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν περὶ Κλεάρχου διηγούμενος τοῦ Ἡρακλεωτῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ τυράννου, ὡς βιαίως ἀνῆρει πολλοὺς καὶ ὡς τοῖς πλείστοις ἐδίδου ἀκόνιτον πιεῖν· ‘ἐπειδὴ οὖν,’ φησί, ‘πάντες ἔγνωσαν τὴν τοῦ φαρμάκου ταύτην φιλοτησίαν, οὐ προήεσαν τῶν οἰκιῶν πρὶν φαγεῖν πῆγανον· τοῦτο γὰρ τοὺς προφαγόντας μηδὲν πᾶσχειν πίνοντας τὸ ἀκόνιτον· ὃ καὶ κληθῆναί φησι διὰ τὸ φύεσθαι ἐν τόπῳ Ἀκόναις καλουμένῳ ὄντι περὶ τὴν Ἡράκλειαν.’”

c Ταῦτ’ εἰπόντος τοῦ Δημοκρίτου θαυμάσαντες οἱ πολλοὶ τὴν τοῦ κιτρίου δύναμιν ἀπήσθιον ὡς μὴ πρότερον φαγόντες ἢ πίνοντες τι. Πάμφιλος δ’ ἐν ταῖς Γλώσσαις Ῥωμαίους φησὶν αὐτὸ κίτρον καλεῖν.

Ἐξῆς δὲ τοῖς προειρημένοις κατ’ ἰδίαν ἐπεισενεχθέντων ἡμῖν πολλῶν ὀστρέων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀστρακοδέρμων σχεδὸν τὰ πλείστα αὐτῶν μνήμης ἡξιωμένα παρ’ Ἐπιχάρμῳ ἐν Ἡβας Γάμῳ εὕρισκω διὰ τούτων·

ἄγει δὲ παντοδαπὰ κογχύλια,
λεπάδας, ἀστάκους,¹ κραβύζους, κικιβάλους, τηθυνάκια,

d βαλάνους, πορφύρας, ὅστρεια συμμεμνύκοντα,
τὰ διελεῖν μὲν ἐστὶ χαλεπά, καταφαγῆμεν δ’ εὐμαρέα·

μύας ἀναρίτας τε κάρυκας τε καὶ σκιφύδρια,
τὰ γλυκέα μὲν ἐντ’ ἐπέσθειν, ἐμπαγῆμεν δ’ ὀξέα,
τούς τε μακρογογγύλους σωλήνας· ἃ μέλαινά τε

¹ Gulick: ἀσπέδους, a vox nihili, ACE.

He, namely, in his account of Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, contained in the thirty-eighth book of his *Histories*,^a tells how he forcibly put to death many persons, giving most of them aconite to drink. 'When then,' he says, 'all had come to know this poisonous loving-cup of his, they never went out of doors without eating rue ; for those who eat this beforehand are not in the least injured by drinking aconite, which, he says, received its name because it grew in a place called Aconae, near Heracleia.' "

When Democritus had ended these remarks, most of the company expressed their wonder at the effects of the citron, and ate it up as though they had not touched any food or drink before. Pamphilus, in the *Dialect Dictionary*, says that the Romans call it *citrus*.

Following the dishes just described, there were brought in for us separately plates of oysters in quantity, as well as other testaceous foods. Most of them, practically, I find have been thought worthy of mention by Epicharmus in the *Marriage of Hebe* ^b : " He brings all sorts of shell-fish—limpets, lobsters, crabs, owl-fish, clams . . . barnacles, purple-shells, oysters tight-closed (to open them is no easy matter, but to eat them is easy enough), mussels, snails, periwinkles, and suckers (which are sweet to eat forthwith, but too acrid when preserved), and the long, round razor-fish ; also the blackshell, to gather

^a *F.H.G.* i. 311.

^b Kaibel 98. The *κράβυζοι*, *κικίβαλοι*, and *τηθυνάκια* are unidentified mollusks.

κόγχος, ἅπερ κογχοθηρᾶν παισὶν ἐστ' ἰσωνία¹.
 θάτεραι δὲ γαίαι κόγχοι τε καμαθίτιδες,
 e ταὶ κακοδόκιμοι τε κήϋωνοι, τὰς ἀνδροφυκτίδας
 πάντες ἀνθρωποὶ καλέονθ', ἀμὲς δὲ λεύκας τοὶ θεοί.

Ἐν δὲ Μούσαις γράφεται ἀντὶ τοῦ

κόγχος, ἅπερ κογχοθηρᾶν παισὶν ἐστ' ἰσωνία²

κόγχος, ἃν τέλλιν καλέομες· ἐστὶ δ' ἄδιστον κρέας.

τὴν τελλίναν δὲ λεγομένην ἴσως δηλοῖ, ἣν Ῥωμαῖοι
 μίτλον ὀνομάζουσι. μνημονεύων δ' αὐτῆς Ἀριστο-
 φάνης ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης
 σκυτάλης συγγράμματι ὁμοίως φησὶν εἶναι τὰς
 f λεπάδας ταῖς καλουμέναις τελλίναις. Καλλίας δ' ὁ
 Μιτυληναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς παρ' Ἀλκαίῳ λεπάδος
 παρὰ τῷ Ἀλκαίῳ φησὶν εἶναι ὥδην ἥς ἡ ἀρχή·

πέτρας καὶ πολιᾶς θαλάσσας τέκνον,

ἥς ἐπὶ τέλει γεγράφθαι·

ἐκ δὲ παίδων³ χαύνοις φρένας ἡ θαλασσία λεπάς.
 ὁ δ' Ἀριστοφάνης γράφει ἀντὶ τοῦ λεπὰς χέλυς,
 καὶ φησιν οὐκ εὖ Δικαίαρχον ἐκδεξάμενον λέγειν
 τὰς λεπάδας· τὰ παιδάρια δὲ ἡνίκ' ἂν εἰς τὸ στόμα
 λάβωσιν, αὐλεῖν ἐν ταύταις καὶ παίζειν, καθάπερ
 καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν τὰ σπερμολόγα τῶν παιδαρίων ταῖς
 86 καλουμέναις τελλίναις, ὡς καὶ Σώπατρός φησιν ὁ
 φλυακογράφος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ δράματι Εὐ-
 βουλοθεομβρότω·

ἀλλ' ἴσχε· τελλίνης γὰρ ἐξαίφνης μέ τις
 ἀκοὰς μελωδὸς ἦχος εἰς ἐμὰς ἔβη.

¹ Kaibel: ἐστριώνια ACE.

² κόγχος . . . ἰσωνία supplied by Bergk.

³ Ahrens: ἐκλεπάδιον A.

which brings fair profit to children ; and on the other side are land-snails and sand-snails, which are held in poor esteem and are cheap, and which all mortals call *androphycitides* (' man-shy '), but we gods call *whites*."

But in the *Muses*,^a instead of the line "the shell, to gather which brings fair profit to children," is written "the shell which we call *tellis* (' long mussel '); and its meat is very pleasant." In what he says of the *tellinê* he probably means what the Romans call *mitulus* (" mussel "). Aristophanes the grammarian, who mentions it in the tract on *The Broken Scroll*,^b says that limpets are similar to the so-called *tellinae*. And Callias of Mitylene, on the word limpet in Alcaeus, says that there is an ode in the collection of Alcaeus's works which begins,^c "Child of the rocks and of the hoary sea," and at the end of it is written : "Limpet of the sea, swell the hearts of children." But Aristophanes writes "tortoise" in place of "limpet," and declares that Dicaearchus was mistaken in accepting "limpets" here ; he adds that when children put them to their mouths, they blow into them like pipes and play tunes with them, precisely as our idle gamins play upon what we call *tellinae* (" sea-snails "). So also Sopater, the writer of farces, says in the play entitled *Eubulus the God-man*^d : "But stay ! for suddenly a melodious sound from a sea-snail has come to my

^a Kaibel 98.

^b p. 274 Nauck, commenting on a phrase in Archilochus, *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 89. For *σκυτάλη* cf. Athen. 451 d.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 51.

^d Kaibel 193.

πάλιν δ' ὁ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Πύρρα καὶ Προμαθεὶ φησι·

τὰν τέλλιν μάν, τὸν ἀναρίταν θᾶσαι¹ δὴ καὶ λεπὰς ὄσσα.

παρὰ Σώφρονι δὲ κόγχοι μελαινίδες λέγονται· “μελαινίδες γάρ τοι νισοῦντι ἐμὴν ἐκ τοῦ μικροῦ λιμένος.” ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Ὀλιεύς τὸν ἄγροιώταν χηράμβας ὀνομάζει. καὶ Ἀρχίλοχος δὲ τῆς χηράμβης μέμνηται, τοῦ δ' ἀναρίτου Ἰβυκος. καλεῖται δ' ὁ ἀναρίτης καὶ ἀνάρτας. κοχλιῶδες δὲ ὃν τὸ ὄστρεον προσέχεται ταῖς πέτραις ὥσπερ αἱ λεπάδες. Ἡρώνδας δ' ἐν Συνεργαζομένοις·

προσφὺς ὅκως τις χοιράδων ἀναρίτης.

Αἰσχύλος δ' ἐν Πέρσαις τις ἀνηρεῖ² τοὺς “νήσους νηριτοτρόφους” εἶρηκεν. Ὀμηρος δὲ τῶν τηθέων μέμνηται.

Διοκλῆς δ' ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τοῖς Ὑγιεινοῖς κρᾶτιστά φησιν εἶναι τῶν κογχυλίων πρὸς διαχώρησιν καὶ οὕρησιν μύας, ὄστρεα, κτένας, χήμας. Ἀρχιππος δ' ἐν Ἰχθύσι·

λεπάσιν, ἐχίνοις, ἐσχάrais, βελόναις τε τοῖς κτεσίν τε·

ῥωμαλεώτερα δὲ τῶν κογχυλίων φησὶν εἶναι ὁ Διοκλῆς κόγχας, πορφύρας, κήρυκας. περὶ δὲ τῶν κηρύκων ὁ Ἀρχιππος τάδε λέγει·

κῆρυξ θαλάσσης τρόφιμος, υἱὸς πορφύρας.

¹ Kaibel: κᾶν τις ἐλλήνων τὸν ἀνδρὶ τὰν θάσαι A.

² The phrase does not occur in the *Persians*, and ἀνηρεῖ is corrupt: Hecker ἐν Περραιβίῳ (*Perrhaebian Women*) ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀνηριτοτρόφους, i.e. “instead of ‘islands nurturing the anerites’ he has ‘islands nurturing the nerites.’”

ears." And again Epicharmus, in *Pyrrha and Prometheus*,^a says: "See now the sea-snail and the nereid, and how big the limpet is!" In Sophron^b conchs are called *melaenides* ("black-shells"): "For *melaenides*, you may be sure, will come to me from the little harbour." But in the mime entitled *Fisher and Farmer*^c he calls them *cherambae*. Archilochus^d also mentions the *cherambe*, Ibycus,^e the nereid. The nereid (*anaritês*) is also called *anartas*. The oyster, being a mollusk, clings to rocks like the limpet. And Herondas, in *Women at work together*,^f has "clinging like an *anaritês* ('nereid') to the reefs." So Aeschylus, in the *Persians*,^g has the phrase "islands where the nereids feed." Homer mentions *tethea*.^h

Diocles of Carystus, in his *Hygiene*, says that the best shell-fish, for digestion and for the kidneys, are mussels, oysters, scallops, and cockles. And Archippus in *The Fishes*ⁱ has "with limpets, sea-urchins, eschars, garfish, and scallops." Of shell-fish the kinds more conducive to strength, Diocles says, are snails, purple-shells, and periwinkles. Concerning the last Archippus has the following:ⁱ "Periwinkle, nursling of the sea, son of purple-shell."

^a Kaibel 112.

^b Kaibel 170.

^c Kaibel 162.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 198.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 22.

^f Frag. 2 Bergk, 11 Nairn.

^g See critical note, and *T.G.F.*² 90.

^h Commonly translated "oysters," *Iliad* xvi. 747, but seemingly related to the *Ascidia*.

ⁱ Kock i. 683. The *εσχάραι* mentioned remain unidentified. Kock reads *εσχάρποι* (Athen. 330 a), but they are not mollusks.

Σπεύσιππος δ' ἐν β' Ὅμοίων παραπλήσια εἶναι κήρυκας, πορφύρας, στραβήλους, κόγχους. τῶν στραβήλων μνημονεύει καὶ Σοφοκλῆς ἐν Καμικοῖς οὕτως·

d ἁλίας στραβήλου τῆσδε, τέκνον, εἴ τινα
δυναίμεθ' εὐρεῖν¹ . . .

Ἔτι ὁ Σπεύσιππος ἐξῆς πάλιν ἰδίᾳ καταριθμεῖται κόγχους, κτένας, μῦς, πίννας, σωλήνας, καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ μέρει ὄστρεα, λεπάδας. Ἄραρὼς δὲ Καμπυλίῳ φησιν·

τὰ κομψὰ μὲν² δὴ ταῦτα νωγαλεύματα,
κόγχαι τε καὶ σωλήνες αἷ τε καμπύλαι
καρίδες ἐξήλλοντο δελφίνων δίκην.

e Σώφρων δ' ἐν Μίμοις· “τίνες δ' ἐντί ποκα, φίλα, τοῖδε τοῖ μακρογόγγυλοι³; β. σωλήνές θην τοῦτοίγα, γλυκύκρεον κογχύλιον, χηρᾶν γυναικῶν λίχνευμα.” τῶν δὲ πιννῶν μνημονεύει Κρατῖνος ἐν Ἀρχιλόχοις·

ἡ μὲν δὴ πίννησι καὶ ὄστρείοισιν ὁμοίη.

Φιλύλλιος δ' ἡ Εὐνικὸς ἡ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Πόλεσι·
πουλυπόδειον, σηπιδάριον, κάραβον, ἄστακόν,
ὄστρειον,
χήμας, λεπάδας, σωλήνας, μῦς, πίννας, κτένας
ἐκ Μιτυλήνης·
αἶρετ' ἀνθρακίδας, τρίγλη, σαργός, κεστρεύς,
πέρκη, κορακῖνοι.

f Ἀγίας δὲ καὶ Δερκύλος ἐν Ἀργολικοῖς τοὺς στρα-

¹ Nauck adds ὅς διείρειεν λίνον, “to pass a string through.”

² μὲν added from 47 d.

³ Kaibel: μακράι κόγχαι A.

Speusippus, in the second book of *Similaris*, says that periwinkles, purple-shell, twisted snails, and conchs resemble each other. The twisted snails are mentioned also by Sophocles in the *Camicians* ^a thus : “ Of this twisted snail from the sea—if, my child, we could find someone [to string it].”

Again, Speusippus enumerates in order the conchs, scallops, mussels, pinnas, and razor-fish, by themselves, and in another class, the oysters and limpets. And Araros, in *The Hunchback*, ^b says : “ These, then, were the tasty dainties—snails and razor-fish, and the wriggling shrimps leaped forth like dolphins.” Sophron in the *Mimes* ^c : “ A. What in the world, my dear, are these long cylinders ?—B. They are razor-fish, to be sure, a sweet-meated shell-fish, which widowed women eagerly desire.” The pinna is mentioned by Cratinus in the *Archilochi* (*Satirists*) ^d : “ This, to be sure, is like a pinna or an oyster.” Philyllius (or it may be Eunicus or Aristophanes), in the *Island-Towns*, ^e says : “ A tiny polyp and a squid, a crayfish, lobster, oyster, cockles, limpets, razor-fish, mussels, pinnas, scallops from Mitylene ; bring small fry—a red mullet, sarg, faster, perch, and crow-fish.” ^f Agias and Dercylus, in the

^a *T.G.F.* ² 201. See critical note.

^b Kock ii. 217 ; *cf.* 47 d. ^c Kaibel 158.

^d Kock i. 14. ^e Kock i. 785.

^f A black perch of the Nile, named from the raven (κόραξ).

βήλους ἀστραβήλους ὀνομάζουσι, μνημονεύοντες αὐτῶν ὡς ἐπιτηδείων ὄντων εἰς τὸ σαλπίζειν.

Τὰς δὲ κόγχας ἔστιν εὐρεῖν λεγομένας καὶ θηλυκῶς καὶ ἀρσενικῶς. Ἀριστοφάνης Βαβυλωνίους·

ἀνέχασκον εἰς ἕκαστος ἐμφερέστατα

87 ὀπτωμέναις κόγχαισιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Τηλεκλείδης δ' ἐν Ἡσιόδοις κόγχῃ φησὶ διελεῖν. καὶ Σώφρων γυναικείους· “αἱ γὰρ μὲν κόγχαι, ὥσπερ αἱ κ' ἐξ ἐνὸς κελεύματος, κεχάναντι ἀμῶν πᾶσαι, τὸ δὲ κρῆς ἐκάστας ἐξέχει.” ἀρσενικῶς δ' Αἰσχύλος ἐν Ποντίῳ Γλαύκῃ·

κόγχαι μῦες κῶστρεια.

Ἀριστῶννυμος Θησεῖ·

κόγχος ἦν βαπτῶν αὐλῶν ὁμοίως.¹

b παραπλησίως δ' εἶρηκε καὶ Φρύνιχος Σατύροις.

Ἰκέσιος δὲ ὁ Ἐρασιστράτειος τῶν χημῶν φησὶ τὰς μὲν τραχείας λέγεσθαι, τὰς δὲ βασιλικάς. καὶ τὰς μὲν τραχείας καὶ κακοχύλους εἶναι, ὀλιγοτρόφους, εὐεκκρίτους, χρῆσθαι δὲ αὐταῖς καὶ δελέασι τοὺς πορφυρευομένους· τῶν δὲ λείων κατὰ τὰ μεγέθη καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς εἶναι κρατίστας. Ἠγήσανδρος δ' ἐν ὑπομνήμασι τὰς τραχείας φησὶ κόγχας ὑπὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων κωρύκους καλεῖσθαι, ὑπὸ δὲ Ἀθηναίων κριούς.

c Τὰς δὲ λεπάδας ὁ Ἰκέσιος τῶν προειρημένων εὐεκκρίτους μᾶλλον εἶναι, τὰ δ' ὄστρεα ἀτροφώτερα τε τούτων καὶ πλήσμια εὐεκκριτώτερα τε.²

¹ βαπτῶν αὐλῶν ὁμοίως Ludwig : βαπτῶν ἄλλων ACE.

² ACE add τούτων.

History of Argolis,^a call the twisted snails *astrabeli*, and mention them for their usefulness in blowing as horns.

The word conch may be found either as a feminine or a masculine. Aristophanes in the *Babylonians* ^b : "Every one of them began to open his mouth wide, like conchs (*conchae*) baking on the coals." And Telecleides, in the *Hesiods*,^c has "a conch (*concha*) to crack." So, too, Sophron in *Mimes of Women* ^d : "Why ! all the conchs, as at a single command, open wide for us, and the flesh of each one pokes out." But Aeschylus has it masculine in the *Sea Glaucus* ^e : "conchs (*conchi*), mussels, and oysters." Aristonymus in *Theseus*,^f in the same gender : "There was a conch (*conchus*) like soused pipe-mussels." In the same way Phrynichus also uses the word in the *Satyrs*.^g

Hicesius, the disciple of Erasistratus, says that some cockles are called rough, others are called regal. The rough are also of poor flavour and afford little nourishment, but are easily passed ; purple-fishers use them also for bait ; of the smooth varieties, on the other hand, their excellence increases with their size. Hegesander, in the *Commentaries*,^h says that the rough-shelled conchs are called "sacks" by the Macedonians, but "rams" by the Athenians.

Hicesius further says that limpets are most easily digested of all the varieties of sea-food mentioned above ; oysters are less nourishing than they, but are filling and rather easy to digest. "Scallops are more

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 386, 292.

^c Kock i. 214.

^d Kaibel 158.

^f Kock i. 668.

^g Kock i. 383.

^b Kock i. 409.

^e *T.G.F.* ² 13.

^h *F.H.G.* iv. 420.

“οἱ δὲ κτένες τροφιμώτεροι μὲν εἰσι, κακοχυλό-
 τεροι δὲ καὶ δυσεκκριτώτεροι. τῶν δὲ μυῶν οἱ
 μὲν Ἐφέσιοι καὶ οἱ τούτοις ὅμοιοι τῇ εὐχυλίας τῶν
 μὲν κτενῶν βελτίονες, τῶν δὲ χημῶν λειπόμενοι·
 οὐρητικώτεροι δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν κοιλίαν φερό-
 μενοι. εἰσὶ δ’ αὐτῶν ἔνιοι καὶ σκιλλώδεις κακό-
 χυλοί τε καὶ πρὸς τὴν γεῦσιν ἀπειθεῖς. οἱ δ’
 d ἐλάσσονες τούτων καὶ δασεῖς ἔξωθεν οὐρητικώ-
 τεροι μὲν εἰσι καὶ εὐχυλότεροι τῶν σκιλλωδῶν,
 ἀτροφώτεροι δέ, διὰ τε τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τῷ γένει
 ὄντες τοιοῦτοι. οἱ δὲ τῶν κηρύκων τράχηλοι
 εὐστόμαχοί τε εἰσι καὶ ἀτροφώτεροι μυῶν τε καὶ
 χημῶν καὶ κτενῶν· τοῖς δ’ ἀσθενῇ τὸν στόμαχον
 ἔχουσι καὶ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποδιωθοῦσι τὴν τροφήν
 εἰς τὸ κύτος τῆς κοιλίας χρήσιμοι, δύσφθαρτοί
 τε¹ ὄντες. τὰ γὰρ ὁμολογουμένως εὐπεπτα κατὰ
 τοῦναντίον ἀλλότρια τῆς διαθέσεως ταύτης ἐστίν,
 e εὐχερῶς διαφθειρόμενα διὰ τὸ ἀπαλὰ καὶ εὐδιάλυτα
 εἶναι. ὅθεν αἱ μήκωνες αὐτῶν πρὸς μὲν τὰς τῶν
 στομάχων εὐτονίας οὐκ εὐθετοῦσι, πρὸς δὲ τὴν
 τῆς κοιλίας ἀσθένειαν χρήσιμοι. τροφιμώτεραι δὲ
 τούτων εἰσὶ καὶ ἀπολαυστικώτεραι αἱ τῆς πορ-
 φύρας μήκωνες, πλὴν σκιλλωδέστεραι ὑπάρχουσι·
 καὶ γὰρ ὅλον τὸ κογχύλιον τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν. ἴδιον
 δὲ καὶ ταύταις καὶ τοῖς σωλῆσι παρέπεται τὸ
 ἐψόμεναις παχὺν ποιεῖν τὸν ζωμόν. ἐψόμενοι δὲ
 τὸ καθ’ ἑαυτοὺς καὶ οἱ τράχηλοι τῶν πορφυρῶν
 εὐθετοῦσι πρὸς τὰς τῶν στομάχων διαθέσεις.”
 f μνημονεύει δ’ αὐτῶν Ποσείδιππος ἐν Λοκρίσιν
 οὕτως·

¹ Schweighäuser brackets τε, and I have not rendered it. It would appear that some words have been lost.

nourishing, but have not so good a flavour and are harder to digest. As for mussels, those from Ephesus and similar kinds are better in flavour than scallops, but are inferior to cockles ; they tend to cause urination rather than loosening of the bowels. Some of them, also, are like squills, with poor flavour, and uninviting to the taste. The smaller kinds among them, and those that are rough outside, are more diuretic and better flavoured than the squill-like, but are less nourishing, partly because of their small size, and partly because of their nature. The ‘necks’ of the periwinkle are wholesome, but contain less nutriment than mussels, cockles, and scallops ; for persons with weak stomachs, who do not easily work off their food into the abdominal tract, they are useful, not being liable to fermentation. This is because foods admittedly easy to digest are, by a reverse process, alien to a constitution of this sort, since their tenderness and solubility make their fermentation easy. Hence the ‘livers’ of these testacea, while not good for stomachs in good condition, are beneficial for weakness in the bowels. More nourishing and more enjoyable than these are the ‘livers’ of purple-shells, but they are more squill-like in effect ; in fact the whole of the bivalve has this character. A peculiarity also attendant upon them, and upon the razor-fish as well, is that they thicken the broth in which they are cooked. But even when the ‘necks’ of purple-shells are cooked by themselves, they are good for stomach affections.” Poseidippus mentions them in the *Locrian Women* ^a thus : “ ’Tis

^a Kock iii. 339.

ὥρα περαίνειν· ἐγχέλεια, καράβους,
κόγχας, ἐχίνους προσφάτους, μηκώνια,
πίνας, τραχήλους, μύας.

Αἱ βάλανοι δ' εἰ μείζονες, εὐέκκριτοι καὶ εὖ-
στομοι. τὰ δ' ὠτάρια — γίνεται δὲ ταῦτα καὶ τῇ
κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν λεγομένη Φάρῳ νήσῳ —
τροφιμώτερα τῶν προειρημένων ἀπάντων, οὐκ εὖ-
88 ἐκκριτα δέ. Ἀντίγονος δ' ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τῷ περὶ
λέξεως τὸ ὄστρεον τοῦτο ὑπὸ Αἰολέων καλεῖσθαι
οὕς Ἀφροδίτης. αἱ δὲ φωλάδες πολυτροφώτεραι,
βρομώδεις δέ. τὰ δὲ τήθη παραπλήσια τοῖς προ-
ειρημένοις καὶ πολυτροφώτερα. γίνεται δέ τινα
καὶ ἄγρια λεγόμενα ὄστρεα· πολύτροφα δ' ἐστὶ καὶ
βρομώδη προσέτι τε εὐτελῆ κατὰ τὴν γεῦσιν.

ἅ Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ ζώων “ὄστρεα,”
φησὶν, “πίνη, ὄστρεον, μῦς, κτεῖς, σωλήν, κόγχη,
λεπὰς, τήθος, βάλανος. πορευτικὰ δὲ κῆρυξ,
πορφύρα, ἡδυπορφύρα, ἐχῖνος, στράβηλος. ἐστὶ
δ' ὁ μὲν κτεῖς τραχύστρακος, ῥάβδωτός, τὸ δὲ
τήθος ἀράβδωτον, λειόστρακον, ἡ δὲ πίνη λεπτό-
στομον, τὸ δὲ ὄστρεον παχύστομον, δίθυρον¹ δὲ καὶ
τραχύστρακον,² λεπὰς δὲ μονόθυρον καὶ λειόστρα-
κον, συμφυῆς δὲ μῦς, μονοφυῆς δὲ καὶ λειόστρακον
σωλήν καὶ βάλανος, κοινὸν δ' ἐξ ἀμφοῖν κόγχη.”

τὸ δ' ἐντὸς τῆς πίνης Ἐπαίνετος ἐν Ὀψαρτυτικῷ
καλεῖσθαι φησι μήκωνα.

Ἐν δὲ πέμπτῳ ζώων μορίων ὁ Ἀριστοτέλης

¹ δίθυρον Gesner: μονόθυρον A.

² τραχύστρακον Gulick: λειόστρακον A.

time to conclude ; eels, crayfish, conchs, sea-urchins freshly caught, livers, pinnas, necks, mussels."

The larger barnacles are easy to digest and have a good flavour. But ear-mussels, found on the island called Pharos, opposite Alexandria, are more nourishing than all the aforesaid kinds, though they are not so digestible. Antigonus of Carystus, in his treatise on *Diction*,^a says that this shell-fish is called "Aphrodite's ear" by the Aeolians. The "borers"^b are more nourishing, but have a rank smell. The *tethea*^c are similar to those just mentioned, and more nourishing. There occur also the so-called wild mollusks ; these are filling, but have a rank smell and are poor in flavour.

Aristotle, in the *Zoology*,^d says "the testacea comprise the pinna, oyster, mussel, scallop, razor-fish, conch, limpet, ascidium, and barnacle. Those that have locomotion are the periwinkle, purple-shell, sweet purple-shell, sea-urchin, and twisted snail. Further, the scallop has a rough shell, striated, while the ascidium is not striated, but smooth-shelled ; the pinna has a small mouth, while the oyster is wide-mouthed, a rough-shelled bivalve ; but the limpet is a univalve and smooth-shelled ; the shell of the mussel is composed of two parts exactly alike, while that of the razor-fish and the barnacle is single and smooth ; that of the conch partakes of the nature of both." The inside of the pinna, as Epaenetus says in the *Art of Cookery*, is called the "liver."

In the fifth book of his *Parts of Animals*,^e Aristotle

^a p. 174 Wilamowitz.

^b Making holes in the rocks—*lithodomi*.

^c See above, 86 b, and note.

^d p. 229 Rose ; the proper title is *περὶ ζῳικῶν*, which Rose reads here.

^e *Hist. An.* v. 544 a 15.

“ γίνονται,” φησίν, “ αἱ μὲν πορφύραι περὶ τὸ ἔαρ,
 οἱ δὲ κήρυκες λήγοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος. ὅλως δέ,”
 φησί, “ τὰ ὀστρακόδερμα ἐν τῷ ἔαρι φαίνεται
 ἔχοντα τὰ καλούμενα ὤα, καὶ τῷ μετοπώρῳ δὲ
 πλὴν τῶν ἐχίνων τῶν ἐδωδίμων. οὗτοι δὲ μάλιστα
 μὲν ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ὥραις αἰεὶ τε ἰσχύουσι¹ καὶ
 τὸ πλεόν ἐν ταῖς πανσελήνοις καὶ ταῖς ἀλεειναῖς
 ἡμέραις πλὴν τῶν ἐν τῷ Εὐρύπῳ τῶν Πυρραίων.
 d ἐκεῖνοι δ’ ἀμείνονες τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ εἰσι μικροί,
 πλήρεις δὲ ὤων. κύοντες δὲ φαίνονται καὶ οἱ
 κοχλῖαι πάντες ὁμοίως τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν.” προελ-
 θὼν δὲ πάλιν φησὶν ὁ φιλόσοφος· “ αἱ μὲν οὖν
 πορφύραι τοῦ ἔαρος συναθροιζόμεναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ
 ποιοῦσι τὴν καλουμένην μελίκηραν· τοῦτο δ’ ἐστὶν
 οἶον κηρίον,² ἀλλ’ οὐχ οὕτως γλαφυρόν, ὥσπερ ἂν
 εἰ ἐκ λεπύρων ἐρεβίνθων λευκῶν πολλὰ συμπαγείη.
 ἔχει δὲ ἀνεωγμένον οὐδὲν τούτων, οὐδὲ γίνονται ἐκ
 e τούτων αἱ πορφύραι, ἀλλὰ φύονται αὐταὶ καὶ τὰ
 ἄλλα ὀστρακόδερμα ἐξ ἰλύος καὶ σήψεως. τοῦτο
 δὲ συμβαίνει ὥσπερ ἀποκάθαρμα καὶ ταύταις καὶ
 τοῖς κήρυξι· κηριάζουσι γὰρ καὶ οὗτοι. ἀφιασι δ’
 ἀρχόμεναι κηριάζειν γλισχρότητα μυξώδη, ἐξ ὧν
 τὰ λεπυρώδη συνίσταται. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἅπαντα
 διαχεῖται, ἀφιασι δ’ ἰχώρα εἰς τὴν γῆν· καὶ ἐν
 τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ γίνεται ἐν τῇ γῇ συστάντα πορ-
 φύρια μικρά, ἃ ἔχουσαι ἀλίσκονται αἱ πορφύραι.
 f ἐὰν δὲ πρὶν ἐκτεκεῖν ἀλῶσιν, ἐνίοτε ἐν ταῖς φορ-
 μίσιν, εἰς δὲ ταῦτο συνιοῦσαι ἐκτίκτουσι, καὶ
 γίνεται οἶονεὶ βότρυς. ἐστὶ δὲ τῶν πορφυρῶν

¹ ὥραις . . . ἰσχύουσι ACE: ὥραις, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀεὶ ἔχουσι Aristotle.

² τοῦτο . . . κηρίον supplied from Aristotle.

says : " Purple-shells spawn in springtime, periwinkles as winter draws to a close. In general (he says) the testacea appear to have what are called eggs in the spring and even in the autumn, excepting the edible urchins. The last propagate most at these seasons, but also continually at all times,^a and rather more at the full moon and on sunny days, excepting those in the Pyrrhaean Euripus ; the others, however, are better in winter ; they are small and full of eggs. It appears also that all sea-snails spawn alike at the same season." Proceeding, the philosopher says again ^b : " So the purple-shells swarm in spring in the same place and produce what is termed the honeycomb. This is a kind of wax, though not so smooth, as if a large mass from the husks of white pulse were solidified. None of them has any vent, nor do purple-shells propagate from this, but they and all other testacea spring from slime and decomposition. This is a sort of excretion which occurs in them and in the periwinkles ; for the latter also produce the waxy substance. They begin the process by excreting a sticky pulp, of which the husk-like parts are composed. After this is completely discharged, they let out a watery substance into the earth ; here then, in the earth, are formed little purple-shells, which the adults are found to contain when caught. And if they are caught before hatching occurs, they sometimes bring forth the young in the fishermen's baskets, collecting in the same spot, and a kind of cluster is formed. There are several

^a See critical note.

^b *Hist. An.* v. 546 b 18.

γένη πλείονα· καὶ ἔναι μὲν μεγάλαι, οἷον αἱ περὶ τὸ Σίγειον καὶ τὸ Λεκτόν, αἱ δὲ μικραί, οἷον ἐν τῷ Εὐρίπῳ καὶ περὶ Καρίαν. καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐν τοῖς
 39 κόλποις μεγάλαι καὶ τραχεῖαι, καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αἱ μὲν πλείσται μέλαν ἔχουσιν, ἔναι δ' ἐρυθρὸν μικρόν. γίνονται δ' ἔναι τῶν μεγάλων καὶ μναῖαι. αἱ δ' ἐν τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς καὶ περὶ τὰς ἀκτὰς τὸ μὲν μέγεθος εἰσι μικραί, τὸ δὲ ἄνθος ἐρυθρὸν ἔχουσιν. ἔτι δ' ἐν μὲν τοῖς προσβόρροις μέλαιναι, ἐν δὲ τοῖς νοτίοις ἐρυθραὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον."

Ἀπολλόδωρος δ' ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Σώφρονος προθεῖς τὰ "λιχνοτέρα τῶν πορφυρᾶν" φησὶν ὅτι παροιμία ἐστὶν καὶ λέγει, ὡς μὲν τινες,
 b ἀπὸ τοῦ βάμματος· οὗ γὰρ ἂν προσφασύσῃ ἔλκει ἐφ' ἑαυτὸ καὶ τοῖς προσπαραπεθειμένοις ἐμποιεῖ χρώματος αὐγὴν· ἄλλοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ζώου. "ἀλίσκονται δέ," φησὶν ὁ Ἀριστοτέλης, "τοῦ ἔαρος, ὑπὸ κύνα δ' οὐχ ἀλίσκονται· οὐ γὰρ νέμονται, ἀλλὰ κρύπτουσιν ἑαυτὰς καὶ φωλεύουσι. τὸ δὲ ἄνθος ἔχουσιν ἀνὰ μέσον τῆς μήκωνος καὶ τοῦ τραχήλου. ἔχει δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ ὁ κῆρυξ τὰ ἐπικαλύμματα κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ στρομβώδη ἐκ γενε-
 τῆς πάντα. νέμονται δ' ἐξείροντα τὴν καλουμένην
 c γλῶτταν ὑπὸ τὸ κάλυμμα. τὸ δὲ μέγεθος τῆς γλώσσης ἔχει ἢ πορφύρα μείζον δακτύλου, ᾧ νέμεται καὶ διατρυνπᾷ καὶ τὰ κογχύλια καὶ τὸ ἑαυτῆς ὄστρακον. μακρόβια δ' ἐστὶν καὶ ἡ πορφύρα καὶ ὁ κῆρυξ καὶ ζῇ περὶ ἔτη ἕξ. φανερά δὲ ἡ αὐξήσις ἐκ τῆς ἐν τῷ ὀστράκῳ ἑλικος. αἱ δὲ
 382

varieties of purple-shell ; some are large, like those of Sigeium and Lectum, while others are small, as in the Euripus and on the coast of Caria. Further, those which are found in bays are large and rough, and have in most cases a dark dye ; but some also have a little red. Some of the large specimens weigh as much as a pound. Those which are found on the shore and off headlands are small in size, but contain the red dye. Again, on shores facing the north they are generally dark-dyed, whereas on south shores they are red."

Apollodorus of Athens, in his *Commentary on Sophron*, after prefixing the lemma "greedier than purple-shells,"^a explains that it is a proverb, and says that according to some authorities it is derived from the dye ; for whatever it touches it draws to itself, and produces the glint of its own colour in whatever is placed beside it. But others refer it to the animal itself. "And they are caught," says Aristotle,^b "in the spring, but never in the season of the Dog-star ; for they do not feed at that time, but hide themselves and live in holes. The dye is contained between the liver and the neck." "And^c the purple-shell as well as the periwinkle has from germination the same kind of operculum which other spiral mollusks have. They feed by thrusting out the 'tongue,' as it is called, beneath the operculum. The purple-shell has a 'tongue' more than an inch long, by which it feeds and bores through other shellfish as well as its own shell. Both purple-shell and periwinkle have long lives, extending to about six years. Their growth may be discerned by the coil

^a Kaibel 165.

^b *Hist. An.* v. 547 a 13.

^c *Op. cit.* v. 547 b 3.

κόγχαι καὶ χῆμαι καὶ σωλῆνες καὶ κτένες ἐν τοῖς ἀμμώδεσι λαμβάνουσι τὴν σύστασιν.”

“ Αἱ δὲ πῖναι ὀρθαὶ φύονται ἐκ τοῦ βυθοῦ ἔχουσί
 d τε ἐν αὐταῖς τὸν πινοφύλακα αἱ μὲν καρίδιον, αἱ
 δὲ καρκίνιον· οὐ στερόμεναι θάττον διαφθείρονται.”
 τοῦτο δὲ Πάμφιλος ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ
 ὀνομάτων συμπεφυκέναι φησὶν αὐταῖς. Χρύσιππος
 δ’ ὁ Σολεὺς ἐκ τοῦ ε’ περὶ τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ τῆς ἡδο-
 νῆς· “ ἡ πίννη,” φησὶν, “ καὶ ὁ πιννοτήρης συνεργὰ
 ἀλλήλοις, κατ’ ἰδίαν οὐ δυνάμενα συμμένειν. ἡ μὲν
 οὖν πίννη ὄστρεόν ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ πιννοτήρης καρκίνος
 μικρός. καὶ ἡ πίννη διαστήσασα τὸ ὄστρακον
 e ἡσυχάζει τηροῦσα τὰ ἐπεισιόντα ἰχθύδια, ὁ δὲ
 πιννοτήρης παρεστὼς ὅταν εἰσέλθῃ τι δάκνει
 αὐτὴν ὥσπερ σημαίνων, ἡ δὲ δηχθεῖσα συμμύει.
 καὶ οὕτως τὸ ἀποληφθὲν ἔνδον κατεσθίουσι κοινῇ.”
 φασὶ δέ τινες καὶ συγγενῆσθαι αὐτὰ αὐτοῖς καὶ
 ὥς ἂν ἐξ ἑνὸς σπέρματος γίνεσθαι. πάλιν δὲ ὁ
 Ἀριστοτέλης φησί· “ πάντα δὲ τὰ ὄστρακώδη
 γίνεται καὶ ἐν τῇ ἰλύϊ, ἐν μὲν τῇ βορβορώδει τὰ
 ὄστρεα, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀμμώδει κόγχαι καὶ τὰ ῥηθέντα,
 περὶ δὲ τὰς σήραγγας τῶν πετρῶν τήθεα καὶ βάλανοι
 καὶ τὰ ἐπιπολάζοντα, οἷον λεπάδες καὶ νηρίται.”
 f “ Τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τρόπον γίνεται τοῖς ὄστρακο-
 δέρμοις καὶ τὰ μὴ ἔχοντα ὄστρακα, καθάπερ αἶ τε
 κνίδαι καὶ οἱ σπόγγοι ἐν ταῖς σήραγξι τῶν πετρῶν.
 ἐστὶ δὲ τῶν κνιδῶν δύο γένη· αἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐν
 τοῖς κοίλοις οὐκ ἀπολύονται τῶν πετρῶν, αἱ δ’ ἐν
 τοῖς λείοις καὶ πλαταμώδεσιν ἀπολυόμεναι μετα-
 χωροῦσι.” τὰς δὲ κνίδας ὁ Εὐπόλις ἐν Αὐτολύκῳ
 90 ἀκαλήφας ὀνομάζει ἔτι τε Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Φοινίσ-
 σαις οὕτως·

in the shell. Conchs, cockles, razor-fish, and scallops are produced in sandy places."

"Pinnae grow in an upright position from the sea bottom, and contain the 'pinna's guard,' which may be a small prawn or a small crab. If these are taken away, they quickly die." Pamphilus of Alexandria, in his work on *Names*, says this parasite is born with them. And Chrysippus of Soli, in the fifth book on *Pleasure and the Good*, says: "The pinna and its guard co-operate with each other, and they cannot live separately. Now the pinna is a shell-fish, but its parasite is a small crab. The pinna opens its shell and quietly waits for small fish to approach, while the parasite stands by and bites it as a signal when anything comes near; the pinna feels the bite and closes, and in this way they eat up together whatever is caught inside." Some authorities also say that they are procreated together, and as it were from the same seed. Aristotle, again, says^a: "All testacea grow in slimy matter, oysters in mud, but conchs and the others described in sand, while ascidia, barnacles, and those that cling to surfaces, like limpets and nereid snails, grow in the hollows of the rocks."

"Creatures which have no shells, like the actinia and the sponges, grow in the same way as the testacea, in hollows of the rocks. There are two classes of actinia; one class, formed in cavities, never separate from the rocks; the other, living in smooth and level places, let go their hold and move about."^b Eupolis, in the *Autolycus*,^c calls the actinia nettles, and so does Aristophanes in the *Phoenician Women*^d:

^a *Hist. An.* 547 b 18.

^c Kock i. 272.

^b *Hist. An.* 548 a 22.

^d Kock i. 534; cf. *Athen.* 62 d.

ἔχε τὸν πρῶτον πάντων
ἴφουα φύναι
εἰθ' ἐξῆς τὰς κραναὰς ἀκαλήφας.

καὶ ἐν Σφηξί. Φερεκράτης δ' ἐν Αὐτομόλοις.
καὶ ἀκαλήφαις τὸν ἴσον χρόνον ἐστεφανώσθαι.

Δίφιλος δ' ὁ Σίφνιος ἱατρὸς “ ἡ δὲ ἀκαλήφη,”
φησὶν, “ ἐστὶν εὐκοίλιος, οὐρητική, εὐστόμαχος·
κνησμὸν δὲ ποιεῖ τοῖς συνάγουσιν, ἐπειδὰν μὴ
προαλείψωνται.” ὄντως γὰρ ἀνιᾷ τοὺς θηρεύοντας
αὐτήν· ὑφ' ὧν κατὰ παραφθορὰν νῦν ἀκαλήφη
b ὀνομάζεται· τάχα δὲ ἴσως διὰ ταύτην καὶ ἡ βοτάνη.
κατ' εὐφημισμὸν γὰρ τῆς ἀντιφράσεως ὠνόμασται·
οὐ γὰρ πραιῖά ἐστιν καὶ ἀκαλή¹ τῇ ἀφῇ, τραχεῖα
δὲ καὶ ἀηδής. τῆς μέντοι θαλασσίας ἀκαλήφης
μνημονεύει καὶ Φιλιππίδης ἐν Ἀμφιαράῳ οὕτως·

ὄστρεϊ,² ἀκαλήφας καὶ³ λεπάδας παρέθηκε μοι.
τὸ δ' ἐν Λυσιστράτῃ Ἀριστοφάνους πέπαικται·

ἀλλ' ὦ τηθῶν ἀνδρειοτάτῃ καὶ μητριδίῳ ἀκα-
ληφῶν.

ἐπεὶ τήθεα τὰ ὄστρεα. μέμικται γὰρ κωμωδικῶς
πρὸς τὴν τήθην καὶ μητέρα.

Καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀστρέων ὁ Δίφιλος τάδε
c φησί· “ χημῶν δὲ τῶν τραχειῶν αἱ μικραὶ καὶ
λεπτὴν ἔχουσαι τὴν σάρκα ὄστρεα λέγονται καὶ
εὐστόμαχοί εἰσι καὶ εὐέκκριτοι· αἱ δὲ λεῖαι,⁴
βασιλικαὶ δὲ πρὸς τινων καλούμεναι πελώριαί τε
λεγόμεναι, τρόφιμοι, δυσέκκριτοι, εὐχυλοι, εὐστό-

¹ Kaibel, cf. *Etym. Mag.* 44. 20: ἀπαλή Α.

² ὄστρεϊ Meineke: ὄστρε' Α. ³ καὶ added by Dindorf.

⁴ Schneider: παχεῖαι ACE.

"Grasp the fact, that first of all spike-lavender came into being, and after that the rock-nettles." He mentions them also in the *Wasps*.^a Pherecrates in the *Deserters* ^b: "To wear a crown of nettles for an equal length of time."

The physician Diphilus of Siphnos says: "The nettle eases the bowels, is a diuretic, and generally wholesome; but it causes the itch in those who gather them unless they first smear themselves with oil." As a matter of fact, it does injury to those who gather them, and by them is to-day called nettle by a slight alteration of words.^c (Possibly the plant nettle gets its name from it.) By a euphemism, *i.e.* substitution, it is so called; for it is not gentle and quiet to the touch, but rough and disagreeable. The marine nettle, to be sure, is mentioned by Philippius^d in *Amphiaraus* thus: "Oysters, nettles, and limpets he served to me." But there is a play on the word in the *Lysistrata* ^e of Aristophanes: "Nay, thou bravest daughter of ascidian grandmothers and motherkins who were nettles." For *tethea* (ascidia) are shell-fish, but there is also a comic mixing with *tethê*, "grandmother," and with "mother."

Concerning other shell-fish Diphilus has this to say: "The rough-shelled cockles of the smaller sorts, having flesh of tenuous consistency, are called oysters, and are wholesome and digestible; but the smooth kinds, by some called regal, also giant,^f while nourishing, are hard to digest; they are well-flavoured and

^a 884.

^b Kock i. 152.

^c The confused etymology is this: *akalephe*, "nettle," is for *akale haphê*, "gentle to the touch," *akale* being a euphemism for "not gentle"; a case of *lucus a non lucendo*.

^d Kock iii. 302.

^e l. 549.

^f Cf. *πελωρίδες*, 92 f.

μαχοι, καὶ μάλιστα αἱ μείζους. τελλῖναι γίνονται
 μὲν ἐν Κανώβῳ πολλαὶ καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν τοῦ Νείλου
 ἀνάβασιν πληθύνουσιν. ὦν λεπτότεραι μὲν εἰσιν
 αἱ βασιλικαὶ διαχωρητικαὶ τε καὶ κοῦφαι, ἔτι δὲ
 d καὶ τρόφιμοι, αἱ δὲ ποτάμιαι γλυκύτεραι. οἱ δὲ
 μῦες μέσως εἰσὶ τρόφιμοι, διαχωρητικοί, οὖρητικοί·
 κράτιστοι δὲ οἱ Ἑφέσιοι καὶ τούτων οἱ φθινο-
 πωρινοί. αἱ δὲ μυῖσκαί τῶν μυῶν οὔσαι μικρότεραι
 γλυκεῖαί τε καὶ εὐχυλοὶ εἰσι προσέτι τε καὶ τρόφιμοι.
 οἱ δὲ σωλῆνες μὲν πρὸς τινων καλούμενοι, πρὸς
 τινων δὲ αὐλοὶ καὶ δόνακες καὶ ὄνυχες, πολύχυλοι
 καὶ κακόχυλοι, κολλώδεις. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄρρενες
 αὐτῶν ῥαβδωτοὶ εἰσι καὶ οὐ μονοχρώματοι· εἰσὶ
 δὲ τοῖς λιθιώσι καὶ ἄλλως¹ δυσουροῦσιν εὐθετοί.
 e οἱ δὲ θήλεις μονοχρώματοί τέ εἰσι καὶ γλυκύτεροι.
 λαμβάνονται δὲ ἐφθοὶ καὶ τηγανιστοί· κρείττονες
 δ' εἰσὶν οἱ μέχρι τοῦ χανεῖν ἐπ' ἀνθράκων ὀπτώ-
 μενοι."

Σωληνισταὶ δ' ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ συνάγοντες τὰ
 ὄστρεα ταῦτα, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Φαινίας ὁ Ἑρέσιος ἐν
 τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Τυράννων ἀναίρεσις ἐκ τιμωρίας,
 γράφων οὕτως· "Φιλόξενος ὁ καλούμενος σωλη-
 νιστῆς ἐκ δημαγωγοῦ τύραννος ἀνεφάνη, ζῶν τὸ
 f μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀλιευόμενος καὶ σωληνοθήρας ὦν·
 ἰσορμῆς δὲ λαβόμενος καὶ ἐμπορευσάμενος βίον
 ἐκτήσατο."

"Τῶν δὲ κτενῶν ἀπαλώτεροι μὲν εἰσιν οἱ
 λευκοί· ἄβρομοι γὰρ καὶ εὐκοίλιοι. τῶν δὲ με-
 λάνων καὶ πυρρῶν οἱ μείζονες καὶ εὐσαρκοὶ
 εὐστομοὶ. κοινῶς δὲ πάντες εὐστόμαχοι, εὐπεπτοι,

¹ Meineke: ἄλλοις ACE.

wholesome, more especially the larger ones. *Tellinae* ^a are found at Canobus in large numbers and are abundant about the time when the Nile is rising. Of these the regal are more tender and light, and promote digestion ; moreover they are nourishing. The river varieties are sweeter. Mussels are moderately nourishing ; they promote digestion and are diuretic. The best are the Ephesian, especially when taken in the autumn. The *myiscae* ^b are smaller than mussels proper, but are sweet and well-flavoured and are nourishing besides. Razor-fish, so named by some, but by others pipes, reeds, or finger-nails, contain much liquid of poor flavour and sticky. The males among them are striated and not of one colour ; they are good for patients who suffer from stone or a stricture of any kind. But the females are of one colour and are sweeter. They are eaten boiled or fried, but those that are baked on coals until the shells open are better."

"Solenists" ("razor-fish catchers") was the name given to the men who gather these shell-fish, as Phaenias of Eresus records in the book entitled *Tyrants killed in Revenge*. He writes as follows : "Philoxenus, surnamed the Solenist, rose from the position of demagogue to that of tyrant. At first he got his living as a fisherman and was a catcher of razor-fish ; but having got together some capital he won a competence by trade on a large scale."

"Of the scallops ^c the white varieties are tenderer ; for they are free from odour and good for the bowels. Of the dark or reddish varieties the larger and fleshy specimens have a fine flavour. In general, they are

^a See 85 e.

^b "Little mussels."

^c *Diphilus* is resumed.

εὐκοίλιοι λαμβανόμενοι μετὰ κυμίνου καὶ πεπέ-
 ρεως.”—μνημονεύει δ’ αὐτῶν καὶ Ἄρχιππος ἐν
 Ἰχθύσι.

λεπάσιν, ἐχίνους, ἐσχάραις, βελόναις τε τοῖς
 κτεσίν τε.

91 “ Αἱ δὲ βάλανοι καλούμεναι ἀπὸ τῆς πρὸς τὰς
 δρυῖνας ὁμοιότητος διαφέρουσι κατὰ¹ τοὺς τόπους.
 αἱ μὲν γὰρ Αἰγύπτιαι γλυκεῖαι, ἀπαλαί, εὖστομοι,
 θρεπτικάι, πολύχυλοι, οὖρητικάι, εὐκοίλιοι, αἱ δὲ
 ἄλλαι ἀλγκώτεραι. τὰ δὲ ὠτία δύσπεπτα, τρό-
 φιμα δὲ μᾶλλον τηγανιζόμενα. αἱ δὲ φωλάδες
 εὖστομοι, βρομώδεις δὲ καὶ κακόχυλοι. ἐχῖνοι δὲ
 ἀπαλοὶ μὲν, εὖχυλοι, βρομώδεις, πλήσμιοι, εὖ-
 φθαρτοι, μετὰ δὲ ὀξύμέλιτος λαμβανόμενοι καὶ
 σελίνου καὶ ἡδυσόμου εὐστόμαχοι, γλυκεῖς τε καὶ
 εὖχυλοι. προσηγέστεροι δ’ αὐτῶν οἱ ἐρυθροὶ καὶ
 οἱ μήλινοι καὶ οἱ παχύτεροι καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ ξύεσθαι
 τὴν σάρκα γαλακτώδεις τι ἀφιέντες.² οἱ δὲ περὶ
 τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν γινόμενοι καὶ περὶ τὴν Ἰκαρίαν
 καὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν³ . . . τινὲς αὐτῶν καὶ ὑπόπικροί
 εἰσιν· οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ τοῦ σκοπέλου⁴ τῆς Σικελίας κοιλίας
 λυτικοί.”

Ἀριστοτέλης δέ φησι τῶν ἐχίνων πλείω γένη
 εἶναι· ἐν μὲν τὸ ἐσθιόμενον, ἐν ᾧ τὰ καλούμενά
 ἐστὶν ὥα, ἄλλα δὲ δύο τό τε τῶν σπατάγγων καὶ
 τὸ τῶν καλουμένων βρυσῶν. μνημονεύει τῶν
 σπατάγγων καὶ Σώφρων καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν
 Ὀλκάσιν οὕτως·

¹ Kaibel: παρὰ Α; cf. 317 f, 355 b.

² Meyer: γαλακτώδεις ἀνιέντες Α.

³ Meineke assumes a lacuna.

⁴ Probably corrupt: Ἐκνόμεον? Kaibel.

all wholesome, easily digested, and good for the bowels, when eaten with cummin and pepper." Archippus mentions them in *The Fishes*^a: "With limpets, sea-urchins, eschars, garfish, and scallops."

"And the barnacles,^b which take their name from their likeness to the acorns on oaks, differ according to locality. For the Egyptian are sweet, tender, well-flavoured, nourishing, have abundant liquor, and are diuretic and good for the bowels; but others are too salty. Ear-mussels are hard to digest, although more nourishing when fried. 'Borers'^c have a good flavour, but a bad smell and liquor. Urchins are tender, juicy, of high odour, filling, and easily digested; again, when eaten in sweet pickle, with parsley and mint, they are wholesome, sweet, and well-flavoured. Those which have a red or quince colour and are fatter are pleasanter to eat, as well as those which, when the meat is scraped, exude a milky liquor. Those which occur in Cephalenia and Icaria and the Adriatic . . . are in some cases rather bitter; those, again, which are found on the Sicilian cliff are laxative."

Aristotle says^d that there are several kinds of urchins; one is the edible kind, in which are found the so-called eggs, and there are two others, heart-urchins and *brysi*,^e as they are called. Sophron mentions^f heart-urchins, and so does Aristophanes in *The Merchantmen*,^g thus: "Biting, pulling to

^a Kock i. 683; cf. 86 c.

^b Cf. 87 f.

^c Cf. 88 a.

^d *Hist. An.* iv. 530 a 34.

^e *Spatangus* is the name given to-day to the heart-urchin. Aristophanes uses the word *sensu obscaeno*. The *brysi* are not otherwise identified.

^f Kaibel 171.

^g Kock i. 497.

c δαρδάπτοντα, μιστύλλοντα, διαλείχοντά μου
τὸν κάτω σπατάγγην.

καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ ἐν Ἡβας γάμῳ περὶ τῶν ἐχίνων
φησί·

καρκίνοι θ' ἴκοντ' ἐχίνοι θ', οἳ καθ' ἄλμυράν ἄλα
νεῖν μὲν οὐκ ἴσαντι, πεζᾷ δ' ἐμπορεύονται μόνοι.

Δημήτριος δ' ὁ Σκῆψιος ἐν ἔκτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τοῦ
Τρωικοῦ διακόσμου Λάκωνά φησί τινα κληθέντα
ἐπὶ θοῖναν παρατεθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν θαλατ-
τίων ἐχίνων ἐπιλαβέσθαι ενός, οὐκ εἰδότα τὴν
d χρῆσιν τοῦ ἐδέσματος, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ προσέχοντα τοῖς
συνδειπνοῦσι πῶς ἀναλίσκουσιν· ἐνθέντα δὲ εἰς
τὸ στόμα σὺν τῷ κελύφει βρύκειν τοῖς ὁδοῦσι τὸν
ἐχίνον. δυσχρηστούμενον οὖν τῇ βρώσει καὶ οὐ
συνιέντα τὴν ἀντιτυπίαν τῆς τραχύτητος εἰπεῖν·
“ὦ φάγημα μιαρὸν, οὔτε μὴ νῦν σε ἀφέω μαλ-
θακισθεῖς οὔτ' αὐτίς ἔτι κα¹ λάβοιμι.” ὅτι δὲ οἱ
ἐχίνοι, λέγω δὲ καὶ τοὺς χερσαίους καὶ τοὺς θαλατ-
τίους, καὶ ἑαυτῶν εἰσι φυλακτικοὶ πρὸς τοὺς θηρῶν-
τας, προβαλλόμενοι τὰς ἀκάνθας ὥσπερ τι χαρά-
κωμα, Ἰὼν ὁ Χῖος μαρτυρεῖ ἐν Φοίνικι ἢ Καινεῖ
λέγων οὕτως·

e ἀλλ' ἐν τε χέρσῳ τὰς λέοντος ἦνεσα
ἢ τὰς ἐχίνου μᾶλλον οἷζυράς τέχνας·
ὅς εὔτ' ἂν ἄλλων κρεισσόνων ὄρμην μάθῃ,
στρόβιλος ἀμφάκανθον² εἰλίξας δέμας
κεῖται δακεῖν τε καὶ θιγεῖν ἀμήχανος.

“Τῶν δὲ λεπάδων,” φησὶν ὁ Δίφιλος, “τινὲς μὲν
εἰσι μικραί, τινὲς δὲ καὶ ὀστρέοις ἐοικυῖαι. εἰσὶ

¹ Kaibel adds κα.

² Salmasius: ἀμφ' ἄκανθαν A.

pieces, and licking my urchin down below." Epicharmus, also, in *The Marriage of Hebe*^a says of the urchins: "Crabs have come, and sea-urchins, too, which know not how to swim over the briny sea, but alone of all creatures navigate^b on foot." Demetrius of Scepsis, in the twenty-sixth book of *The Trojan Battle-Order*,^c says that a Spartan was once invited to a feast where sea-urchins were served on his table; he grasped one, but not knowing how to deal with the viand, and not even observing how his convives disposed of it, he put it into his mouth, shell and all, and tried to crack the urchin with his teeth. Since he had a hard time with the bite and did not comprehend what its rough resistance meant he cried, "You rascally morsel, I won't be soft and let you go now, nor will I ever again take another." Now the urchins, I mean both terrestrial and marine, guard themselves against the fishers by projecting their spines like a fence of palings. This is attested by Ion of Chios, who says, in *The Phoenician* (or *Caeneus*)^d: "But among land animals I like the ways of the lion rather than the miserable arts of the urchin (hedgehog), which, when it perceives the hostile approach of others stronger than itself, winds its spiny body in a ball and lies still, invincible against bite and touch."

"Of the limpets," says Diphilus, "some are small and some also resemble oysters. They are tough,

^a Kaibel 100.

^b ἐμπορεύονται is a fantastic word here, since it is properly used of a passenger on board ship. Not to know how to swim was accounted stupidity.

^c Frag. 15 Gaede.

^d T.G.F.² 739.

δὲ σκληραὶ καὶ ὀλιγόχυλοι καὶ οὐκ ἄγαν δριμύειαι, εὖστομοι δὲ καὶ εὐκατέργαστοι, ἐφθαῖ δὲ ποσῶς εὖστομοι.¹ αἱ δὲ πίνναι οὐρητικάι, τρόφιμοι, δύσπεπτοι, δυσανάδοτοι. εἰόκασι δ' αὐταῖς καὶ οἱ κήρυκες· ὧν οἱ μὲν τράχηλοι εὐστόμαχοι, δυσκατέργαστοι δέ· διὸ τοῖς ἀσθενοῦσι τὸν στόμαχον οἰκεῖοι· δυσέκκριτοί τε καὶ μέσως τρόφιμοι. τούτων δὲ αἱ μήκωνες λεγόμεναι πρὸς τοῖς πυθμέσιν ἀπαλαί, εὐφθαρτοι. διὸ τοῖς τὴν γαστέρα ἀσθενοῦσιν οἰκεῖαι. αἱ δὲ πορφύραι μεταξὺ πίννης εἰσὶ καὶ τοῦ κήρυκος· ὧν οἱ μὲν τράχηλοι πολύχυλοι, εὖστομοι, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν αὐτῶν ἀλυκὸν καὶ γλυκὺ καὶ εὐανάδοτον εἰς ἐπίκρασίν τ' ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ ὄστρεα γεννᾶται μὲν καὶ ἐν ποταμοῖς καὶ ἐν
 92 λίμναις καὶ ἐν θαλάσση. κράτιστα δὲ τὰ θαλάττια, ὅταν λίμνη ἢ ποταμὸς παρακέηται. γίνεται γὰρ εὐχυλα καὶ μεῖζονα καὶ γλυκύτερα. τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἡόσι καὶ πέτραις ἰλύος καὶ γλυκέος² ὕδατος ἀμιγῇ μικρά, σκληρά, δηκτικά. τὰ δὲ ἑαρινὰ ὄστρεα καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θέρους ἀρχὴν κρείσσονα, πλήρη, θαλασσίζοντα μετὰ γλυκύτητος, εὐστόμαχα, εὐέκκριτα. τὰ δὲ συνεψόμενα μαλάχῃ ἢ λαπάθῃ ἢ ἰχθύσιν ἢ καθ' αὐτὰ τρόφιμα καὶ εὐκοίλια.”
 b Μνησίθεος δ' ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐδεστών φησιν· “ὄστρεα καὶ κόγχαι καὶ μύες καὶ τὰ ὅμοια τὴν μὲν σάρκα δυσκατέργαστά ἐστι διὰ τὴν ὑγρότητα τὴν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀλυκὴν. διόπερ ὥμὰ μὲν ἐσθιόμενα κοιλίας ἐστὶν ὑπακτικά διὰ τὴν ἀλυ-

¹ Perhaps we should read εὐστόμαχοι, “wholesome,” with Coraes. Cf. Xenocrates, *De alim.* apud Oribas. i. 145 Daremberg.

² Kaibel adds γλυκέος, comparing Pliny, *H.N.* xxxii. 59. So Schweighäuser in his translation.

with little juice, not very pungent, of good flavour and easily digested ; when boiled, too, they are tolerably well-flavoured. Pinnas are diuretic and filling, but hard to digest and assimilate. The periwinkles resemble them ; for their necks are wholesome, but not readily digested. Hence for patients with weak stomachs they are proper food ; but they are hard to pass, and moderately filling. The ‘livers’ (‘poppies,’ so-called) are tender at the base and digestible. Hence they are fit for those who suffer from abdominal weakness. The purple-shells stand midway between the pinna and the periwinkle ; for their necks have much liquor and a good flavour, while the remaining part of them is salty and sweet, readily assimilated, and good for modifying the humours. Oysters are reproduced in rivers, lagoons, and the sea. But sea oysters are the best, when a lagoon or a river is near. For then they have a good liquor, and are larger and sweeter. Those which are found on beaches or rocks and are untouched by slime or fresh water are small, tough, and biting to the tongue. The spring shell-fish, and those which come at the beginning of summer, are superior, being plump and having a sea flavour mixed with sweetness ; they are wholesome and digestible. Cooked with mallow or sorrel or fish, or even alone, they are nourishing and good for the bowels.”

Mnesitheus of Athens, in his work on *Victuals*, says : “Oysters, cockles, mussels, and the like, contain a meat not easily digested on account of the salty liquor which they contain. Hence when eaten raw they draw down the bowels by their saltiness, whereas

κότητα, τὰ δὲ ἐφόμενα ἀφήσιν ἥτοι πᾶσαν ἢ τὴν πλείστην ἄλμην εἰς τὴν συνέψουσαν αὐτὴν ὑγρότητα. διόπερ αἱ μὲν ὑγρότητες ἐν αἷς ἂν ἐψηθῇ τι τῶν ὀστρέων ταρακτικαὶ καὶ ὑπακτικαὶ κοιλίας εἰσίν, αἱ δὲ σάρκες τῶν ἐφομένων ὀστρέων ψόφους ποιοῦσιν ἐστερημέναι τῶν ὑγρῶν. τὰ δὲ ὀπτὰ τῶν ὀστρέων, εἴαν τις αὐτὰ καλῶς ὀπτῇ, ἀλυποτάτην ἔχει διάθεσιν· πεπύρωται γάρ. διὸ οὐχ ὁμοίως τοῖς ὤμοις ἐστὶ δύσπεπτα, καὶ τὰς ὑγρότητας ἐν αὐτοῖς ἔχει κατεξηραμμένας δι' ὧν ἔκλυτος ἡ κοιλία γίνεται. τροφὴν τε δίδωσιν ὑγρὰν τε καὶ δύσπεπτον ἅπαν ὄστρεον καὶ πρὸς τὰς οὐρήσεις ἐστὶν οὐκ εὐοδα. ἀκαλήφη δὲ καὶ ἐχίνων ὥα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα τροφὴν μὲν δίδωσιν ὑγρὰν καὶ μικράν, τῆς δὲ κοιλίας ἐστὶν λυτικὰ καὶ οὐρήσεως κινητικά.”

Νίκανδρος δ' ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν Γεωργικοῖς τάδε τῶν ὀστρέων καταλέγει·

δ ἢ καὶ ὄστρεα τόσσα βυθοὺς ἄτε βόσκεται ἄλμης, νηρίται στρόμβοι τε πελωριάδες τε μύες τε, γλίσχρ' Ἀλοσύδνης τέκνα¹ καὶ αὐτῆς φωλεὰ πίνης.

καὶ Ἀρχέστρατος δ' ἐν Γαστρονομίᾳ φησί·

τοὺς μῦς Αἶνος ἔχει μεγάλους, ὄστρεα δ' Ἀβυδος, τὰς ἄρκτους Πάριον, τοὺς δὲ κτένας ἢ Μιτυλήνη· πλείστους δ' Ἀμβρακία παρέχει καὶ ἅπλατα μετ' αὐτῶν²

Μεσσήνη δὲ πελωριάδας στενοπορθμίδι κόγχας καὶ Ἐφέσω λήψει τὰς λείας οὐ τι πονηράς.

¹ Bothe : γλίσχραι τ' ἀλλὰ σύνες τε A : Ludwich proposes γλίσχρ' αἷ τ' ἀλλὰ σύνιστε καί, understanding some subject like χῆμαι.

² There is a gap in the text.

when cooked they lose all or most of their salt in the liquor in which they are cooked. Hence, also, the liquids in which any shell-fish are cooked stir and move the bowels, but the meat of cooked shell-fish causes rumblings when it has lost its moisture. But baked shell-fish, provided the baking be done with skill, have the least harmful effect on account of the action of the heat. Consequently they are not as indigestible as the raw, having all the liquids which disturb the bowels thoroughly dried up. And so the nourishment afforded by all shell-fish is liquid and hard to digest, and at the same time is not conducive to urination. But the nettle, the urchin's eggs, and similar food afford a nourishment which, though the liquid is slight, tends to relax the bowels and stimulate the kidneys."

Nicander of Colophon in the *Georgics* ^a makes this catalogue of the testacea: "And all the shell-fish which feed at the bottom of the ocean—sea snails, conchs, giant clams, and mussels, slimy offspring of Halosydne ^b—and the hiding-place of the pinna itself." And Archestratus also has a list in his *Gastronomy* ^c: "Aenus produces large mussels, Abydos oysters, Parium crabs, and Mitylene scallops. Ambracia, too, supplies very many, and along with them monstrous . . . and in Messene's narrow frith thou shalt get giant clams, in Ephesus also the smooth ^d

^a Frag. 83 Schneider.

^b See critical note, and *cf.* *Od.* iv. 404, where the seals are said to be the offspring of Halosydne, "sea-born," an epithet of Amphitrite.

^c Frag. 50 Ribbeck.

^d *Cf.* 87 b.

e τήθεα Καλχηδών, τοὺς κήρυκας δ' ἐπιτρίψαι
ὁ Ζεὺς, τοὺς τε θαλασσογενεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἀγοραίους,
πλήν ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου· κείνος δέ μοί ἐστιν ἐταῖρος
Λέσβον ἐριστάφυλον ναίων, Ἀγάθων δέ καλεῖται.
καὶ Φιλύλλιος δὲ ἢ ὅστις ἐστὶν ὁ ποιήσας τὰς Πό-
λεις φησί·

χήμας, λεπάδας, σωλήνας, μῦς, πίννας, κτένας
ἐκ Μηθύμνης.

Ὅστρεια δὲ μόνως οὕτως ἔλεγον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι.
Κρατῖνος Ἀρχιλόχοις·

f πίννησι καὶ ὀστρείοισιν ὁμοίη.

καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Ἡβας γάμῳ·

ὄστρεια συμπεφυκότα.

ὄστρεον δὲ ὡς ὄρνεον Πλάτων ἐν Φαίδρῳ· “ὄστρέου
τρόπον,” φησί, “δεδεσμευμένοι,” καὶ ἐν Τιμαίῳ·
“τὸ τῶν ὀστρέων γένος συμπάντων,” ἐν δὲ τῷ τῆς
Πολιτείας δεκάτῳ ὄστρεια εἶπε· “προσπεφυκέναι
ὄστρειά τε καὶ φυκία.”

Αἱ δὲ πελωρίδες ὠνομάσθησαν παρὰ τὸ πελώ-
ριον. μείζον γάρ ἐστι χήμης καὶ παρηλλαγμένον.
93 Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ φησι καὶ ἐν ἄμμῳ αὐτὰς γίνεσθαι.
τῶν δὲ χημῶν μνημονεύει Ἴων ὁ Χίος ἐν Ἐπιδη-
μιάις. καὶ ἴσως οὕτως ὠνόμασται τὰ κογχύλια
παρὰ τὸ κεχηνέναι.

Περὶ δὲ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γινομένων
ὀστρέων—οὐ γὰρ ἄκαιρον καὶ τούτων μνησθῆναι
διὰ τὴν τῶν μαργαριτῶν χρῆσιν—Θεόφραστος μὲν
ἐν τῷ περὶ λίθων γράφει οὕτως· “τῶν θαυμαζο-
μένων δὲ λίθων ἐστὶν καὶ ὁ μαργαρίτης καλού-

cockles, not to be despised. Calchedon gives oysters,^a but as for periwinkles ('heralds') may Zeus confound them, whether they come from the sea or the assembly, excepting one man only. That man is my comrade, his home is in Lesbos of the luscious grapes, and his name is Agathon." Philyllius—or whoever is the author of *The Island-Towns*^b—has "cockles, limpets, razor-fish, mussels, pinnas, Methymne scallops."

The early writers used only the form *ostreia* for oysters. Cratinus in *The Archilochi* (*Satirists*),^c "like pinnas and *ostreia*." So Epicharmus in *The Marriage of Hebe*^d has "*ostreia* clinging together." But Plato in the *Phaedrus*^e has *ostreon*^f like *orneon* ("bird"): "held imprisoned like an oyster"; and again in the *Timaeus*^g: "the entire family of *ostrea*"; on the other hand, in the tenth book of the *Republic*^h he has: "*ostreia* and sea-weed cling to him."

The giant clams received their name from the word *pelorion*, "monstrous." For the creature is larger than the ordinary cockle, in fact, it is of extraordinary size. Aristotle says they occur in the sand, and Ion of Chios mentions them in his *Sojournings*.ⁱ Perhaps these conchs derive their name (*chema*) from *cechena*, meaning "to yawn."

Concerning the mollusks which are found in India, since the vogue of pearls makes it appropriate to include them in our mention, Theophrastus writes as follows in his work on *Stones*^k: "Among stones which are much admired is the so-called *margaritês*,

^a See 86 b, note.

^b Kock i. 785; cf. 86 e, 104 f.

^c Kock i. 14.

^d Kaibel 98; cf. above, 85 d.

^e 250 c.

^f Without the *i*.

^g 92 B.

^h 611 D.

ⁱ F.H.G. ii. 47.

^k Chap. 36.

μενος, διαφανὴς μὲν τῇ φύσει· ποιοῦσι δ' ἐξ αὐ-
 τοῦ τοὺς πολυτελεῖς ὄρμους. γίνεται δὲ ἐν ὀστρέω
 β τινὶ παραπλησίῳ ταῖς πίνναις, πλὴν ἐλάττονι.
 μέγεθος δὲ ἡλίκον ἰχθύος ὀφθαλμὸς εὐμεγέθης.”
 Ἀνδροσθένης δ' ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς Παράπλω
 γράφει οὕτως· “τῶν δὲ στρόμβων καὶ χοιρίνων
 καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν κογχυλίων ποικίλαι αἱ ἰδέαι καὶ
 πολὺ διάφοροι τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν· γίνονται δὲ πορ-
 φύραι τε καὶ ὀστρέων πολὺ πλῆθος τῶν λοιπῶν·
 ἐν δὲ ἴδιον ὁ καλοῦσιν ἐκεῖνοι βέρβερι, ἐξ οὗ ἡ
 μαργαρίτις λίθος γίνεται. αὕτη δ' ἐστὶ πολυ-
 τελεὴς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ πωλεῖται περὶ Πέρ-
 σας τε καὶ τοὺς ἄνω τόπους πρὸς χρυσίον. ἐστὶ
 δ' ἡ μὲν τοῦ ὀστρέου ὄψις παραπλησία τῷ κτενί,
 c οὐ διέγλυπται δὲ ἀλλὰ λείον τὸ ὄστρακον ἔχει
 καὶ δασύ, οὐδὲ ὦτα ἔχει δύο ὥσπερ ὁ κτεὶς ἀλλὰ
 ἓν. ἡ δὲ λίθος γίνεται ἐν τῇ σαρκὶ τοῦ ὀστρέου,
 ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς συείοις ἢ χάλαζα, καὶ ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν
 χρυσοειδὴς σφόδρα, ὥστε μὴ ῥαδίως διαγνῶναι
 ὅταν παραπεθῇ παρὰ τὸ χρυσίον, ἡ δὲ ἀργυροειδὴς,
 ἡ δὲ τελέως λευκὴ, ὁμοία τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς τῶν
 ἰχθύων.” Χάρης δ' ὁ Μιτυληναῖος ἐν ἐβδόμῃ
 τῶν περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον ἱστοριῶν φησι· “θηρεύεται
 δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν θάλασσαν, ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ
 κατὰ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν καὶ Περσικὴν καὶ Σουσιανὴν
 d καὶ Βαβυλωνίαν, παρόμοιον ὀστρέω· τὸ δ' ἐστὶν
 ἄδρὸν καὶ πρόμηκες, ἔχον ἐν αὐτῷ σάρκα καὶ
 μεγάλην καὶ λευκὴν, εὐώδη σφόδρα. ἐξ ὧν ἐξ-
 αιροῦντες ὅσα λευκὰ προσαγορεύουσι μὲν μαργα-
 ρίτας, κατασκευάζουσιν δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν ὀρμίσκους τε
 καὶ ψέλια περὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας· περὶ
 α σπουδάζουσιν Πέρσαι καὶ Μῆδοι καὶ πάντες

or pearl, of translucent quality ; with it are made the costliest necklaces. It occurs in a shell-fish similar to the pinna, but smaller, and its size is that of a large fish eye." Androstheneſes, alſo, in the *Voyage round India*,^a writes as follows : " The varieties of ſpiral ſhell-fiſh, ſea-muſſels, and other cockles are numerous, and they differ greatly from thoſe we know at home. Purple-ſhells, and a vaſt number of other ſhell-fiſh as well, occur there. One in particular, which the natives call *berberi*, or mother-of-pearl, is that from which the pearl comes. This is of high value in Asia Minor, and in Persia and Upper Asia is ſold for its weight in gold. This molluſk looks like the ſcallop ; its ſhell, however, is not grooved, but is ſmooth and thick ; unlike the ſcallop, moreover, it has but one auricula, not two. The jewel occurs in the fleſh of the molluſk, like the tubercle in ſwine, and is ſometimes ſo very golden in appearance that when placed ſide by ſide with gold it cannot be readily diſtinguiſhed from it ; ſometimes, again, it is ſilvery, and ſometimes perfectly white, reſembling the eye of a fiſh." And Chares of Mitylene ſays, in the ſeventh part of his *Tales of Alexander*^b : " A creature ſimilar to the oyſter is caught in the Indian Sea, likewise alſo in the waters adjacent to Armenia, Persia, Susa, and Babylon ;^c it is of conſiderable ſize and oblong, and contains within it a fleſh which is plump and white and very fragrant. From it they extract white bones which they call pearls, from which they make necklaces, bracelets, and anklets. The Persians, Medes, and in fact all

^a Frag. 1 Müller.^b Frag. 12 Müller.^c In other words, the Indian Ocean, Black Sea, Persian and Arabian Gulfs.

ἈσIANOI πολὺ μᾶλλον τῶν ἐκ χρυσίου γεγενημέ-
νων."

Ἰσίδωρος δ' ὁ Χαρακηνὸς ἐν τῷ τῆς Παρθίας
e Περιγητικῷ κατὰ τὸ Περσικὸν πέλαγος νῆσόν
φησιν εἶναι τινα, ἔνθα πλείστην μαργαρίτιν εὐρί-
σκεσθαι. διόπερ σχεδίας καλαμῖνας πέριξ εἶναι
τῆς νήσου, ἐξ ὧν καθαλλομένους εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν
ἐπ' ὀργυιάς εἵκοσιν ἀναφέρειν διπλοῦς κόγχους.
φασὶ δ' ὅταν βρονταὶ συνεχεῖς ὦσι καὶ ὄμβρων
ἐκχύσεις, τότε μᾶλλον τὴν πίνναν κύειν, καὶ πλεί-
στην γίνεσθαι μαργαρίτιν καὶ εὐμεγέθη. τοῦ δὲ
χειμῶνος εἰς τὰς ἐμβυθίους θαλάμας δύνειν εἰώ-
f θασιν αἱ πίνναι· θέρους δὲ τὰς μὲν νύκτας κεχή-
νασι διανηχόμεναι, ἡμέρας δὲ μύουσιν. ὅσαι δ'
ἂν πέτραις ἢ σπιλάσι προσφυῶσι, ῥιζοβολοῦσι
κἀνταῦθα μένουσαι τὴν μαργαρίτιν γεννώσι. ζῶο-
γονοῦνται δὲ καὶ τρέφονται διὰ τοῦ προσπεφυκό-
τος τῇ σαρκὶ μέρους. τοῦτο δὲ συμπέφυκε τῷ
τοῦ κόγχου στόματι χηλὰς ἔχον καὶ νομὴν εἰσ-
φέρον. ὁ δὲ ἐστὶν ἐοικὸς καρκίνῳ μικρῷ καλού-
μενον πινοφύλαξ.¹ διήκει δ' ἐκ τούτου ἡ σὰρξ
μέχρι μέσου τοῦ κόγχου οἶονεὶ ῥίζα, παρ' ἣν ἡ
μαργαρίτις γεννωμένη αὖξεται διὰ τοῦ στερεοῦ
τῆς κόγχης καὶ τρέφεται ὅσον ἂν ἡ προσπεφυκυῖα
94 χρόνον. ἐπειδὴν δὲ παρὰ τὴν ἔκφυσιν ὑποδυομένη
ἡ σὰρξ καὶ μαλακῶς ἐντέμνουσα χωρίσῃ τὴν
μαργαρίτιν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόγχου, ἀμπέχουσα μὲν οὐκέτι
τρέφει, λειοτέραν δ' αὐτὴν καὶ διαυγεστέραν ποιεῖ
καὶ καθαρωτέραν. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐμβύθιος πίννα δι-

¹ The text is corrupt. We should expect τῷ καλουμένῳ
πινοφύλακι, but the mention of the pinna-guard is inappro-
priate here.

Asiatics value them far more than articles made of gold."

Isidorus of Charax, in his *Description of Parthia*, says that there is an island in the Persian Gulf where pearls are found in abundance; wherefore the island is surrounded with bamboo rafts from which the natives dive in twenty fathoms of water and bring up bivalves. They say that the mollusk is most apt to teem with pearls when thunderstorms and downpourings of rain are frequent, and the pearls found then are most numerous and of good size. In winter the mollusks have a habit of entering recesses at the bottom of the ocean; but in summer they swim about, with shells open at night but closed by day. Those which cling to rocks or cliffs send forth roots and remain there while they produce the pearls. These are kept alive and nourished through the part which adheres to the flesh, and this part, which grows at the mouth of the shell, has tentacles and introduces the food. It is, in fact, similar to a little crab, and is called pinna-guard ("hermit crab").^a From this opening the flesh projects to the middle of the shell, like a root, and on this the pearl is propagated, and it grows on the tough part of the shell, receiving food so long as the oyster clings to the rock. As growth proceeds, the flesh rises under it and gradually forces its way between so as to separate the pearl from the shell, until it envelops the pearl entirely and ceases to nourish it, making it smoother and more glistening and pure. Now the purest

^a See critical note.

αυγεςτάτην καὶ¹ καθαρωτάτην καὶ μεγάλην γεννᾷ μαργαρίτιν, ἥ δὲ ἐπιπολάζουσα καὶ ἀνωφερῆς διὰ τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ἀκτινοβολεῖσθαι δύσχρους καὶ ἥσων. κινδυνεύουσι δ' οἱ θηρῶντες τοὺς μαργαρίτας, ὅταν εἰς κεχηνότα κόγχον κατ' εὐθὺ ἐκτείνωσι τὴν χεῖρα· μύει γὰρ τότε, καὶ πολλάκις οἱ δάκτυλοι αὐτῶν ἀποπρίνεται· ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ παραχρῆμα ἀποθνήσκουσιν. ὅσοι δ' ἂν ἐκ πλαγίου ὑποθέντες τὴν χεῖρα τύχωσι, ῥαδίως τοὺς κόγχους ἀπὸ τοῦ λίθου ἀποσπῶσιν.

Μαράγδων δὲ μνημονεύει Μένανδρος ἐν Παιδίῳ·

μάραγδον εἶναι ταῦτ' ἔδει καὶ σάρδια.

ἄνευ δὲ τοῦ σ λεκτέον· παρὰ γὰρ τὸ μαρμαίρειν ὠνόμασται τῷ διαυγῆς ὑπάρχειν.

c Μετὰ ταῦτα περιηνέχθησαν πίνακες ἔχοντες ΤΩΝ ΕΞ ΥΔΑΤΟΣ ΚΡΕΩΝ πολλά, πόδας καὶ κεφαλὰς καὶ ὠτία καὶ σιαγόνας, ἔτι δὲ καὶ χορδὰς καὶ κοιλίας καὶ γλώσσας, ὥσπερ ἔθος ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν λεγομένοις ἐφθοπωλίοις. “εἴρηται γάρ, Οὐλπιανέ, καὶ τὸ ἐφθοπώλιον παρὰ Ποσειδίππῳ ἐν Παιδίῳ.” καὶ πάλιν ζητούντων τοὺς ὀνομάσαντάς τι τούτων ὁ μὲν τις ἔλεγε· “τῶν ἐδωδίμων κοιλιῶν μνημονεύει Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ἰππεῦσι· ‘φῆσω σε ἀδεκατεύτους κοιλίας πωλεῖν.’”
d καὶ ἐξῆς·

τί μ', ὦγάθ', οὐ πλύνειν ἔῃς τὰς κοιλίας
πωλεῖν τε τοὺς ἀλλᾶντας, ἀλλὰ καταγελᾶς;

¹ ποιεῖ before καὶ deleted by Kaibel.

pearls, those which are most lustrous and large, are produced in the pinna which remains on the ocean bottom, whereas the pinna which grows at the surface, emerging above the water and receiving the direct rays of the sun, is of inferior colour and of less value. Pearl-fishers run risks when they put their hands straight into an open shell; for in that case it closes up, and often severs the fingers; some even die on the spot. But if they succeed in getting the hand under the shell sideways, they can easily tear it from the rock.

Smaragdi are mentioned by Menander in *The Slave*^a: "These should be an emerald and carnelians." The word should be pronounced without an *s*, because it is derived from *marmairo* ("sparkle"), with reference to its lustre.

Following these viands platters were passed round containing many kinds of *meat prepared with water*,—feet, heads, ears, jawbones, beside guts, tripe, and tongues, in accordance with the custom in shops at Alexandria called "boiled-meat shops." "This word, Ulpian, is found in Poseidippus, in *The Slave*."^b And while the company were further inquiring for authors who had named any of these foods, one of them said: "The edible tripes are mentioned by Aristophanes in *The Knights*,^c 'I will declare that you are selling tripe untithed.' And again he says:^d 'Why, good sir, won't you let me wash the tripe and sell my sausages instead of laughing at

^a Kock iii. 108, Allinson, *Menander* 421. *σμάραγδος* or *μάραγδος* is a name applied apparently to any green crystal. The Sardinian stone is sometimes the carnelian, sometimes the sardine.

^b Kock iii. 341. The speaker is probably Cynulcus.

^c 300.

^d l. 160.

καὶ πάλιν·

ἐγὼ δέ γ' ἥνυστρον βοὸς καὶ κοιλίαν ὑείαν
καταβροχθίσας κατ' ἐκπιὼν τὸν ζωμὸν ἀναπό-
νιπτος

λαρυγγιῶ τοὺς ῥήτορας καὶ Νικίαν ταραξῶ.

καὶ πάλιν·

e ἡ δ' Ὀβριμοπάτρα γ' ἐφθὼν ἐκ ζωμοῦ κρέας
καὶ χόλικος ἥνυστρον τε καὶ γαστρὸς τόμον.
σιαγόνος δὲ Κρατῖνος Πλούτοις·

περὶ σιαγόνος βοείας μαχόμενος.

καὶ Σοφοκλῆς Ἀμύκῳ·

σιαγόνας τε δὴ μαλθακὰς τίθῃσι.

Πλάτων δ' ἐν Τιμαίῳ γράφει· 'καὶ τὰς σιαγόνας
ἄκρας αὐτοῖς συνέδησεν ὑπὸ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ προ-
σώπου.' καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἐν τῷ περὶ ἵππικῆς·
f 'σιαγόνα μικρὰν συνεσταλμένην.' οἱ δὲ διὰ τοῦ
ὑ στοιχείου ἐκφέροντες κατ' ἀναλογίαν λέγουσιν
ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑός·"

Χορδῶν τε μέμνηται Ἐπίχαρμος, ὃς ὀρύας
ὀνομάζει, ἐπιγράψας τι καὶ τῶν δραμάτων Ὀρύαν.
'Αριστοφάνης ἐν Νεφέλαις·

ἔκ μου χορδὴν

τοῖς φροντισταῖς παραθέντων.

Κρατῖνος ἐν Πυτίνῃ·

ὥς λεπτός, ἡ δ' ὄς, ἔσθ' ὁ τῆς χορδῆς τόμος.

καὶ Εὐπολις ἐν Αἰξίν. Ἀλεξίς δ' ἐν Λευκαδίᾳ
ἢ Δραπέταις·

95 χορδαρίου τόμος ἦκεν καὶ περικομμάτιον.

'Αντιφάνης ἐν Γάμοις·

ἐκτεμὼν χορδῆς μεσαῖον.

me?' Still again^a: 'I'll gulp down a beef-gut and a pig's tripe, then drink up the broth, and without stopping to wipe my mouth I'll outbawl the orators and confound Nicias.' Again^b: 'Ay, the daughter^c of a mighty sire gave me a piece of meat cooked in broth, and a slice of guts, of tripe, and of belly.' Cratinus mentions the jawbone in *The Plutus*^d: 'fighting for the jawbone of an ox.' And Sophocles in the *Amycus*^e says, 'makes jawbones soft.' Plato, in the *Timaeus*,^f writes: 'He (God) also joined together the ends of their jawbones under the conformation of the face.' And Xenophon, in the *Art of Horsemanship*^g mentions 'a small, contracted jaw.' Some pronounce the word with a *u* (*suagon*) by analogy with the word for swine (*sus*)."

Epicharmus mentions sausages, calling them *oryae*, a name by which he even entitles one of his plays, the *Orya*.^h Aristophanes says in the *Clouds*ⁱ: "Let them make sausages of me and serve me up to the students." Cratinus in the *Wine-flask*^k: "How thin, said he, is this slice of sausage!" So Eupolis in the *Goats*.^l And Alexis in *Leucadia*, or *The Runaways*^m: "A slice of sausage has arrived, and some mincemeat." Antiphanes in the *Nuptials*ⁿ: "Cutting out the middle slice of a sausage."

^a *Eq.* 356.^b 1178.^c Athena.^d Kock i. 63.^e *T.G.F.*² 154.^f 75 D.^g ch. 1. 8.^h Kaibel 110.ⁱ 455.^k Kock i. 72.^l Kock i. 264.^m Kock ii. 344.ⁿ Kock ii. 40.

Ποδῶν δὲ καὶ ὠτίων, ἔτι δὲ ῥύγχους Ἄλεξις ἐν Κρατεία ἢ Φαρμακοπώλῃ· τὸ δὲ μαρτύριον ὀλίγον ὕστερον ἐκθήσομαι, πολλὰ ἔχον τῶν ζητουμένων ὀνομάτων. Θεόφιλος Παγκρατιαστῇ·

ἔφθῶν μὲν σχεδὸν
 τρεῖς μνᾶς. B. λέγ' ἄλλο. A. ῥυγχίον, κωλῆν, πόδας
 b τέτταρας ὑείους, B. Ἡράκλεις. A. βοὸς δὲ τρεῖς.
 Ἄναξίλας Μαγείροις¹.

τῶν Αἰσχύλου πολὺ μᾶλλον εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ
 ἰχθύδι' ὀπτᾶν. B. τί σὺ λέγεις; ἰχθύδια;
 συσσίτιον μέλλεις νοσηλεύειν. ὅσον
 ἀκροκώλι' ἔψειν . . . ῥύγχῃ, πόδας.

Ἄναξίλας δ' ἐν Κίρκῃ·
 δεινὸν μὲν γὰρ ἔχονθ' ὑὸς
 ῥύγχος, ὦ φίλε Κινησία.
 καὶ ἐν Καλυψοῖ·

c ῥύγχος φορῶν ὕειον ἡσθόμην τότε.

ᾠτάρια δ' ὠνόμασε καὶ Ἀναξανδρίδης ἐν Σατυρίᾳ. Ἀξιόνικος δὲ ἐν Χαλκιδικῇ φησιν·

ζωμὸν ποιῶ
 θερμὸν ἰχθὺν ἐπαναπλάττων, ἡμίβρωτα λείψανα
 συντιθείς, οἶνω διαίνων,² ἔντερ' ἀλὶ καὶ³ σιλφίᾳ
 σφενδονῶν, ἀλλᾶντα τέμνων, παραφέρων χορδῆς
 τόμον,
 ῥύγχος εἰς ὄξος πιέζων, ὥστε πάντας ὁμολογεῖν
 τῶν γάμων κρείττω γεγονέναι τὴν ἑωλον ἡμέραν.

¹ The quotation makes little sense, and the mention of Anaxilas immediately after it raises a suspicion that much has been lost.

² οἶνω διαίνων Emperius: οἰονταιανω A.

³ ἔντερ' ἀλὶ καὶ Seidler: ἐτεράλικα A.

Feet, ears, and the snout are mentioned by Alexis in *Krateia*, or *The Apothecary*; his testimony I will quote a little later,^a since it contains many of the terms under discussion. Theophilus in the *Pancration-Fighter*^b: "A. Of boiled dishes there are nearly three pounds' weight.—B. Tell us more!—A. A snout, a ham, four pigs' feet,—B. Heracles^c!—A. and three ox-feet." Anaxilas in *The Caterers*^d: "A. More satisfactory to me by far than verses from Aeschylus is baking fish."—B. What's that you say, fish? You mean to make your messmates sick. How much better to boil trotters . . . snouts and feet." And Anaxilas in *Circe*^e: "Having the snout of a pig, dear Cinesias; it was awful!" And in *Calypso*^f: "I realized then that I bore a pig's snout."

Ears are mentioned by Anaxandrides in his *Satyrias*,^g and Axionicus in *The Chalcidian*^h says: "I am preparing a stew by warming over a fish until it is hot, putting in morsels that have been left over and moistening them with wine, slashing in some entrails seasoned with salt and silphium, a slice of sausage, and a bit of tripe, with a snout well soused in vinegar; and so you will all agree that the next morning's fare is better than that at the wedding the night before."

^a Below, 107 b.

^b Kock ii. 475. The pancration was a combination of wrestling and boxing.

^c Himself a glutton, invoked for protection against gluttony.

^d Kock ii. 269. See critical note.

^e Kock ii. 267.

^f Kock ii. 266.

^g Kock ii. 155.

^h Kock ii. 415.

d Ἀριστοφάνης Προαγῶνι·

ἐγευσάμην χορδῆς ὁ δύστηνος τέκνων·
πῶς ἐσίδω ῥύγχος περικεκαυμένον;

Φερεκράτης Λήροις·

ὥς οὐχὶ τουτὶ ῥύγχος ἀτεχνῶς ἐσθ' ὑός;

Καὶ τόπος δέ τις οὕτω καλεῖται Ῥύγχος περὶ
Στράτον τῆς Αἰτωλίας, ὥς φησι Πολύβιος ἐν 5'
ιστοριῶν. Στησίχορός τέ φησιν ἐν Συνοθήραις·

κρύψαι δὲ ῥύγχος

ἄκρον γὰρ ὑπένερθεν.

ὅτι δὲ κυρίως λέγεται ῥύγχος ἐπὶ τῶν συῶν προ-
e εἴρηται. ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων ζῴων Ἄρχιππος
Ἀμφιτρύωνι δευτέρῳ κατὰ παιδιὰν εἴρηκε καὶ
ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου οὕτως·

καὶ ταῦτ' ἔχων τὸ ῥύγχος οὕτωςι μακρόν.

καὶ Ἀραρὼς Ἀδώνιδι·

ὁ γὰρ θεὸς τὸ ῥύγχος ὥς ἡμᾶς στρέφει.

Ἀκροκωλίων δὲ μέμνηται Ἀριστοφάνης Αἰολο-
σίκωνι·

καὶ μὴν τὸ δεῖν', ἀκροκώλια δὴ σοι τέτταρα
f ἤψησα τακερά.

καὶ ἐν Γηρυτάδῃ·

ἀκροκώλι', ἄρτοι, κάραβοι.

Ἀντιφάνης Κορινθία·

ἔπειτα κἀκροκώλιον

ὔειον Ἀφροδίτῃ; γελοῖον. β. ἀγνοεῖς·
ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ δ' οὕτω φιληδεῖ ταῖς ὑσίν,
ὦ δέσποθ', ὥστε σκατοφαγεῖν ἀπεῖρξε
τὸ ζῶον, τοὺς δὲ βοῦς ἠνάγκασεν.

Aristophanes in *The Rehearsal*^a: "Alack, I have tasted the entrails of my children; how shall I look upon that scorched snout?" And Pherecrates in *Frills*^b: "For is not this simply a swine's snout?"

There is also a place called by this name, Snout (Beak), near Stratus in Aetolia, according to Polybius in the sixth book of the *Histories*.^c And Stesichorus, in the *Boar Hunters*, has^d: "to hide the tip of the snout underground." That the word "snout" is properly applied only to swine has already been explained^e; but that it may be applied also to other animals, and even be used jocosely of the human face, is shown by Archippus in the second edition of *Amphitryon*^f: "Although he has a snout so long." So Araros, in *Adonis*^g: "For the god is turning his snout toward us."

The word *acrocolia* ("trotters") is used by Aristophanes in the *Aiolosikon*^h: "And what is more—for I had almost forgotten it—I boiled four trotters for you until they were tender." And in the *Gerytades*ⁱ: "Trotters, wheat loaves, and crayfish." Antiphanes in *The Woman of Corinth*^k: "A. And then a pig's foot to Aphrodite? Ridiculous!—B. But you don't know. In Cyprus, my master, the goddess takes such delight in swine that she keeps the beast from feeding on dung, but has forced that

^a Kock i. 510.

^b Kock i. 173.

^c Chap. 59 Hultsch.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 14.

^e Comparing Schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 348, we see that something has been lost.

^f Kock i. 679.

^g Kock ii. 215.

^h Kock i. 393; cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 558.

ⁱ Kock i. 430.

^k Kock ii. 61.

ὅτι δ' ὄντως Ἀφροδίτῃ ὕς θύεται μαρτυρεῖ Καλλί-
 96 μαχος ἢ Ζηνόδοτος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι
 γράφων ὧδε· “Ἀργεῖοι Ἀφροδίτῃ ὕν θύουσι, καὶ
 ἡ ἑορτὴ καλεῖται Ὑστήρια.” Φερεκράτης δ' ἐν
 Μεταλλεύσι·

σχελίδες δ' ὀλόκνημοι πλησίον τακερώταται
 ἐπὶ πινακίσκοις καὶ δῖεφθ' ἀκροκώλια.

Ἀλέξιος Κυβευταῖς·

ἡριστηκότων

σχεδόν τι δ' ἡμῶν ἐξ ἀκροκωλίου τινός.
 καὶ Παννυχίδι ἢ Ἐρίθοισιν·

ἡμίονα μὲν

τὰ κρεάδι' ἐστί, τὸ περίκομμ' ἀπόλλυται,
 b ὁ γόγγρος ἐφθός, τὰ δ' ἀκροκώλι' οὐδέπω.

Τῶν δ' ἐφθῶν ποδῶν μνημονεύει Φερεκράτης ἐν
 Δουλοδιδασκάλῳ·

ὅπως¹ παρασκευάζεται τὸ δεῖπνον εἶπαθ'² ἡμῖν.

B. καὶ δῆθ' ὑπάρχει τέμαχος ἐγ-
 χέλειον ὑμῖν, τευθίς, ἄρ-
 νειον κρέας, φύσκης τόμος,
 πούς ἐφθός, ἡπαρ, πλευρόν, ὀρ-
 νίθεια πλήθει πολλά, τυ-
 ρὸς ἐν μέλιτι, μερὶς κρεῶν.

Ἀντιφάνης Παρασίτῳ·

χοιρίων

σκέλη καπύρ'. B. ἀστεῖόν γε, νῆ τὴν Ἑστίαν,
 ἄριστον. A. ἐφθός τυρὸς ἐπεδόνει πολὺς.

c Ἐκφαντίδης δ' ἐν Σατύροις·

πόδας ἐπεὶ δέοι πριάμενον καταφαγεῖν ἐφθούς ὕος.

¹ ὅπως Bergk: ὡς A.

² τὸ δεῖπνον εἶπαθ' Elmsley: δεῖπνον πῶς ἂν εἶπαθ' A.

job upon the oxen." As a matter of fact Callimachus (or Zenodotus), in *Historical Notes*,^a testifies that the pig is sacrificed to Aphrodite, in these words: "The people of Argos sacrifice swine to Aphrodite, and the festival is called the Feast of Swine." Pherecrates, in *The Miners*,^b has these lines: "There were close at hand, on platters, whole hams with shin and all, most tender, and trotters well boiled." Alexis in *The Dicers*^c: "After we had just finished a luncheon from a bit of trotter." So too, in *The Vigil* (or *Toilers*)^d: "The meat is only half-done, the mince-meat is spoiled, the eel is boiled, but the trotters are not yet ready."

Pherecrates mentions boiled feet in *The Slave-Teacher*^e: A. "Tell us how the dinner is progressing.—B. Well then, you are to have a piece of eel, a squid, some lamb, a slice of sausage, a boiled foot, a liver, a rib, a vast number of birds, cheese with honey sauce, and a portion of beef." Antiphanes in *The Parasite*^f: "A. There are smoked pigs' knuckles.—B. A nice luncheon, by the goddess of home!—A. Yes, and a lot of melted cheese was sizzling over them." Ecphantides, in *The Satyrs*^g: "Whenever he had to buy and eat boiled pigs' feet."

^a Frag. 100 h 1 Schneider; cf. Schol. Aristoph. *Ach.* 793.

^b Kock i. 175.

^c Kock ii. 339.

^d Kock ii. 363.

^e Kock i. 157.

^f Kock ii. 87.

^g Kock i. 9.

Γλώσσης δὲ μέμνηται Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ταγηνισταῖς διὰ τούτων·

ἄλῃς ἀφύης μοι· παρατέταμαι γὰρ τὰ λιπαρὰ
κάπτων.

ἀλλὰ φέρετ' ἀπόβασιν¹ ἡπάτιον ἢ καπριδίου νέου
κόλλοπά τιν'· εἰ δὲ μή, πλευρὸν ἢ γλώτταν ἢ
σπληνὸς ἢ νῆστιν ἢ δέλφακος ὀπωρινῆς
ἡτριάϊαν φέρετε δεῦρο μετὰ κολλάβων
χλιαρῶν.

d Τοσούτων λεχθέντων καὶ περὶ τούτων οὐδὲ τῶν
ιατρῶν οἱ παρόντες ἀσύμβολοι μετειλήφασιν. ἔφη
γὰρ ὁ Διονυσιοκλῆς· “ Μνησίθεος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν
τῷ περὶ ἐδεστών ἔφη· ‘ κεφαλὴ καὶ πόδες ὑὸς οὐ
πολὺ τὸ τρόφιμον καὶ λιπαρὸν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἔχουσι.’ ”
καὶ ὁ Λεωνίδης· “ Δήμων ἐν δ' Ἀτθίδος ‘ Ἀφεί-
δαντα,’ φησί, ‘ βασιλεύοντα Ἀθηνῶν Θυμοίτης ὁ
νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς νόθος ὢν ἀποκτεῖνας αὐτὸς
ἐβασίλευσεν. ἐφ' οὗ Μέλανθος Μεσσήνιος ἐκπεσὼν
e τῆς πατρίδος ἐπήρετο τὴν Πυθίαν ὅπου κατοικήσει.
ἡ δὲ ἔφη, ἔνθα ἂν ξενίοις πρῶτον τιμηθῇ τοὺς
πόδας αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐπὶ τῷ δείπνῳ
παραθέντων. καὶ τοῦτ' ἐγένετο αὐτῷ ἐν Ἐλευσίνι·
τῶν ἱερειῶν γὰρ τότε πάτριόν τινα ἑορτὴν ἐπι-
τελουσῶν καὶ πάντα τὰ κρέα κατανηλωκυῶν, τῶν
δὲ ποδῶν καὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὑπολοίπων ὄντων ταῦτα
τῷ Μελάνθῳ ἀπέστειλαν.’ ”

ΜΗΤΡΑ ἐξῆς ἐπεισηνέχθη, μητρόπολις τις ὡς
ἀληθῶς οὔσα καὶ μήτηρ τῶν Ἱπποκράτους υἱῶν,

¹ A corrupt passage: φέρεται· ἀπόβασιν ACE.

^a Kock i. 522.

^b F.H.G. i. 378.

The tongue is mentioned by Aristophanes in *Masters of the Frying-pan*^a: "No more anchovy for me! I am bursting with the greasy stuff I've eaten. Rather, to take the taste away, bring me a piece of liver or a glandule from a young boar, or failing that, a rib or a tongue or a spleen; or fetch me the paunch of a sucking-pig killed in the autumn, with some hot rolls."

With so much said on these matters, the physicians present did not fail to contribute their share. For Dionysocles said: "Mnesitheus of Athens, in his work on *Victuals*, remarked that the head and feet of a pig contain little nourishment or fat." And Leonidas quoted Demon, who says, in the fourth book of his *Attic History*^b: "Apheidias, when king of Athens, was assassinated by his younger brother Thymoetes, a bastard, who thereupon became king. In his reign Melanthus of Messenia was banished from his native land and asked the Delphic priestess where he should find a home. And she made answer, 'Wherever, on being received as an honoured guest, he should have the feet and the head served to him at dinner.' And this actually happened to him at Eleusis; for when, in the course of the observance of some ancestral festival, the priestesses had consumed all the meat and only the feet and the head were left, these were sent to Melanthus."

Next was brought in a *swine's matrix*, a veritable metropolis and mother to the sons of Hippocrates,^c

^a Nephew of Pericles. There is a pun on *υἱῶν* ("sons") and *ὕων* ("swine"). The mention of *μητρόπολις* is equivalent to saying that the physicians present (referring to the great Hippocrates) will feel at home with the *μήτρα* before them. For the sons of Hippocrates (not the physician) see Aristoph. *Clouds* 1001, and Scholiast.

ἰ οὓς εἰς ὑωδίαν κωμωδουμένους οἶδα. εἰς ἣν ἀπο-
βλέψας ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς “ ἄγε δὴ,” ἔφη, “ ἄνδρες φίλοι,
παρὰ τίνι κεῖται ἡ μήτρα; ἱκανῶς γὰρ γεγαστρί-
σμεθα καὶ καιρὸς ἤδη ὅστις καὶ λέγειν ἡμᾶς. τοῖς
δὲ κυνικοῖς τοῦτο παρακελεύομαι σιωπᾶν κεχορτα-
σμένοις ἀφειδῶς, πλὴν εἰ μὴ καὶ τῶν σιαγόνων καὶ
τῶν κεφαλῶν κατατρῶξαι βούλονται καὶ τὰ ὀστέα,
ὧν οὐδεὶς φθόνος αὐτοῖς ἀπολαύειν ὥς κυσί· τοῦτο
γάρ εἰσι καὶ εὐχονται καλεῖσθαι.

97 νόμος δὲ λείψαν’ ἐκβάλλειν κυσίν,

ἐν Κρήσσαις ὁ Εὐριπίδης ἔφη. πάντα γὰρ ἐσθίειν
καὶ πίνειν θέλουσιν, ἐπὶ νοῦν οὐ λαμβάνοντες ὅπερ
ὁ θεῖος Πλάτων ἔφη ἐν Πρωταγόρᾳ· ‘ τὸ περὶ
ποιήσεως διαλέγεσθαι ὁμοιότατον εἶναι τοῖς συμ-
ποσίοις τοῖς τῶν φαύλων καὶ ἀγοραίων ἀνθρώπων.
καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ἀλλήλοις δι’
αὐτῶν συνεῖναι ἐν τῷ πότῳ μηδὲ διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν
φωνῆς καὶ λόγων τῶν ἑαυτῶν ὑπὸ ἀπαιδευσίας
τιμίας ποιοῦσι τὰς αὐλητρίδας, πολλοῦ μισθοῦ-
μενοι ἀλλοτρίαν φωνὴν τὴν τῶν αὐλῶν, καὶ διὰ
b τῆς ἐκείνων φωνῆς ἀλλήλοις ξύνεισιν. ὅπου δὲ
καλοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ ξυμπόται καὶ πεπαιδευμένοι
εἰσίν, οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις οὔτε αὐλητρίδας οὔτε ὀρχηστρί-
δας οὔτε ψαλτρίδας, ἀλλ’ αὐτοὺς ἑαυτοῖς ἱκανοὺς
ὄντας συνεῖναι ἄνευ τῶν λήρων τε καὶ παιδιῶν
τούτων διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν φωνῆς, λέγοντάς τε καὶ
ἀκούοντας ἐν μέρει ἑαυτῶν κοσμίως, καὶ πάννυ
πολὺν οἶνον πίωσι.’ τοῦτο δ’ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε, ὦ
Κύνουлке· πίνοντες, μᾶλλον δ’ ἐκπίνοντες, αὐλη-
τρίδων καὶ ὀρχηστρίδων δίκην ἐμποδίζετε τὴν διὰ
c τῶν λόγων ἡδονήν, ζῶντες κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν Πλά-

who, as I know, were ridiculed in comedy for swinishness. After glancing at it Ulpian said, "Come now, my friends, in what author is the matrix mentioned? We have filled our bellies full, and it's high time that we do the talking; I urge the Cynics to be still, since they have foddered themselves without stint. But perhaps they would like to gnaw to pieces the bones of the jaw and the head; there is no objection to their enjoying that kind of food, being Dogs. For that is what they are, and they boast of the title. Moreover, 'it is the custom to throw the remnants to the dogs,' as Euripides has said in *The Women of Crete*.^a In fact, they will eat and drink anything, never taking to heart what the divine Plato said in the *Protagoras* ^b: 'To talk about poetry would make our gathering like the symposia of common and vulgar men. For being unable, through lack of cultivation, to amuse one another in company at a symposium, by their own resources or through their own voices and conversation, they raise high the market-price of flute-girls, hiring for a large sum an alien voice—that of the flutes—and for this they come together. But wherever men of gentle breeding and culture are gathered at a symposium, you will see neither flute-girls nor dancing-girls nor harp-girls; on the contrary, they are quite capable of entertaining themselves without such nonsense and child's-play, but with their own voices, talking and listening in their turn, and always decently, even when they have drunk much wine.' That is what you Cynics do, Cynulcus. When you drink—or rather when you drain—you are like flute-girls and dancing-girls in thwarting the pleasure of conversa-

^a *T.G.F.*² 504.^b 347 c.

τωνα, ὃς ἐν τῷ Φιλήβῳ φησίν, οὐκ ἀνθρώπου βίον, ἀλλὰ τινος πλεύμονος ἢ τῶν ὅσα θαλάττια μετ' ὀστρεῖνων ἔμψυχά ἐστι σωμάτων." καὶ ὁ Κύνουλκος ὀργισθεὶς "γάστρων," ἔφη, "καὶ κοιλιόδαιμον ἀνθρωπε, οὐδὲν ἄλλο σὺ οἶσθα, οὐ λόγους διεξοδικοὺς εἰπεῖν, οὐχ ἱστορίας μνησθῆναι, οὐ τῆς ἐν λόγοις χάριτος ἀπάρξασθαι ποτε, ἀλλὰ τὸν χρόνον ἅπαντα περὶ ταῦτα κατετρίβης ζητῶν, κεῖται, οὐ κεῖται; εἴρηται, οὐκ εἴρηται; ἐξονυχίζεις τε πάντα τὰ προσπίπτοντα τοῖς συνδιαλεγομένοις τὰς ἀκάνθας συνάγων,

ὥς ἂν' ἐχινόποδας καὶ ἀνὰ τρηχεῖαν ὄνωνιν αἰεὶ διατρίβων, ἀνθέων τῶν ἡδίστων μηδὲν συναθροίζων. ἢ οὐ σὺ εἰ ὁ καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων καλουμένην στρήναν κατὰ τινα πατρίαν παράδοσιν λεγομένην καὶ διδομένην τοῖς φίλοις ἐπινομίδα καλῶν; καὶ εἰ μὲν τὴν Πλάτωνος ζηλώσας, μαθεῖν βουλόμεθα¹ εἰ δὲ παρά τινι οὕτως εὖρων λεγομένην, ἐμφάνισον τὸν εἰπόντα. ἐγὼ γὰρ οἶδα ἐπινομίδα καλουμένην καὶ μέρος τι τῆς τριήρους, ὥς Ἀπολλώνιος ἐν Τριηρικῷ παρατίθεται. οὐ
 e σὺ εἰ ὁ καὶ τὸν καινὸν καὶ οὐδέπω ἐν χρειᾷ γενόμενον φαινόλην—εἴρηται γάρ, ᾧ βέλτιστε, καὶ ὁ φαινόλης—εἰπὼν 'παῖ Λεῦκε, δός μοι τὸν ἄχρηστον φαινόλην.' εἰς βαλανεῖον δέ ποτε πορευό-

¹ Kaibel marks a lacuna here. He suggests the supplement given in the translation: "scire volumus quid strenum Platonis libro commune habeat."

^a 21 c.

^b Cf. 2 e.

^c From an unknown poet, quoted also by Plutarch, *Mor.* ii. 44 e.

^d A word of three meanings: a present at New Year, the title of a work ascribed to Plato, part of a trireme.

tion, living, as Plato again describes it in the *Philebus*,^a 'the life, not of a human being, but of a mollusk or some other creature of the sea which has breath, and for its body a shell.' " And Cynulcus, in a burst of temper cried out, " You glutton, whose god is your belly, and with no wit for anything else ! You are ignorant of the art of connected discourse, you cannot recall the facts of history, or even so much as make a slight offering with a graceful phrase. No, you have misused your whole time in asking ' is such a word found or not ? ' ^b Is it used or not used ? ' And you test every word that occurs to your companions in talk as one tests a smooth surface by drawing his nail over it, collecting all the thorny places, ' like one making his way through prickly plants and thorny liquorice, ' ^c for ever wasting time, but never gathering the flowers that are sweetest. You are the one who tells us that what the Romans call *strena* (' New Year's gift '), a name and a custom of friendly giving handed down by ancient tradition, is the *epinomis*.^d Now if you call it that in competition with Plato, we should like to know [what the one has to do with the other].^e But if you have found it in any author, tell us who he is. For myself, I know that a certain part of the trireme is called *epinomis*, according to citations given by Apollonius in his book *On the Trireme*. You are the one who uttered that new word *phainoles*,^f not yet accepted in good use—yes, sir, *phainoles* has become masculine !—when you said, ' Slave, Leucus ! give me that useless *phainoles* ' ^g ! ' Once, when you

^a See critical note.

^f Lat. *paenula*, " cloak," became masculine in Greek.

^g For a cloak which he had never worn he used a word (*ἄχρηστον*) which also means " useless."

μενος οὐκ ἔφησ' πρὸς τὸν πυνθανόμενον 'ποῖ δὴ;' 'ἀπολούμενος, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἐπείγομαι;' κακείνης σοι τῆς ἡμέρας ὁ καλὸς κανυσῖνος ὑπὸ λωποδυτῶν ἀντηρπάσθη, ὡς γέλωτα πάμπολυν ἐν τῷ βαλανείῳ γενέσθαι ἀχρήστου ζητουμένου φαινόλου. ἄλλοτε δέ, ὦ ἑταῖροι φίλτατοι—πρὸς γὰρ ὑμᾶς εἰρήσεται ἡ τάληθῇ—προσέπταισε λίθῳ καὶ τὴν κνήμην ἔλυσεν· θεραπευθεὶς οὖν προῆι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πυνθανομένους 'τί τοῦτο, Οὐλπιανέ;' 'ὑπώπιον' ἔλεγε. καὶ γὰρ—ξυνῆν γὰρ αὐτῷ—τότε τὸν γέλωτα φέρειν οὐ δυνάμενος παρά τινι τῶν φίλων ἰατρῷ ὑπαλειψάμενος τὰ ὑπὸ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς παχεῖ φαρμάκῳ πρὸς τοὺς πυνθανομένους 'τί δὲ σύ;' 'πρόσκομμα' ἔφασκον.

98 "Τῆς δ' αὐτῆς ταύτης σοφίας καὶ ἕτερός ἐστι ζηλωτής, Πομπηϊανὸς ὁ Φιλαδελφεύς, ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἀπάνουργος, ὀνοματοθήρας δὲ καὶ αὐτός. ὅστις πρὸς τὸν οἰκέτην διαλεγόμενος μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ καλέσας τοῦνομα 'Στρομβιχίδη,' ἔφη, 'κόμιζέ μοι ἐπὶ τὸ γυμνάσιον τὰς βλαύτας τὰς ἀφορήτους καὶ τὴν ἐφεστρίδα τὴν ἀχρηστον. ἐγὼ γὰρ ὑποδησάμενος τὸν πύγωνα προσαγορεύσω τοὺς ἑταίρους· ὅππότες γὰρ ἐστί μοι Λάριχος. κόμιζε δὲ τοῦ ἐλαίου τὴν λήκυθον· πρότερον γὰρ συντριβησόμεθον, ἔπειθ' οὕτως ἀπολούμεθον.' ὁ δ'

^a Quoting an anonymous line, he used an archaic form for "wash myself," as though from ἀπόλλυμαι, "be destroyed."

^b The point is that ὑπώπιον is properly a bruise on the eye (Aristoph. *Ach.* 551), πρόσκομμα a bruise on the foot (Eustathius 914. 40).

^c He uses ἀφόρητος ("unworn") and ἀχρηστος in the sense of "new," whereas they mean "intolerable" and "useless."

were on your way to a public bath, did you not answer somebody who asked where you were going, 'I am hurrying, said I, to mash^a myself'? On that same day your fine Canusian coat was stolen by sneak-thieves, and loud mirth arose in the bath when the 'useless *phainoles*' could not be 'found.' And on another occasion, dear mates (for to you shall be told the truth), he stumbled on a stone and wrenched his ankle. After having it attended to, he went on his way, and to all who asked, 'What ails you, Ulpian?' he would say, 'a black eye.'^b I happened to be with him and could not restrain my laughter on the occasion. Later I was visiting a friend, a physician, and I got him to smear my eyes thickly with a salve; and then, when people asked me, 'What's the matter with you?' I would reply, 'I sprained my eye.'

"Now there is also another devotee of this same pedantry, Pompeianus of Philadelphia, a man not without guile, and a word-chaser on his own account. Why! Talking to his slave he would call out his name in loud tones and say, 'Strombichides, carry my intolerable^c pumps and my useless^c mantle to the gymnasium. For after I have laced up^d my beard I am going to address the brethren. For I must cook up Larichus.^e Fetch, too, the oil jug; for we twain will first have a drub down,^f and then we will mash ourselves.'^g This same wiseacre once remarked

^a Properly used of buckling a sandal, and thus derisively calling attention to the length of his beard.

^c The pretentious expression for "he must be visited" also means "he is in the oven."

^f Instead of the simple *τριβω*, "rub down." The pedantic use of the obsolete dual is to be noted, especially in the first person, which was very rare even in classical times.

^g Also, "go to the devil," as in 97 e.

αὐτὸς οὗτος σοφιστῆς Φεβρουαρίῳ μηνί, ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι λέγουσι—τὸν δὲ μῆνα τοῦτον κληθῆναί φησιν ὁ Μαυρούσιος Ἰόβας ἀπὸ τῶν κατουδαίων φόβων κατ' ἀναίρεσιν τῶν δειμάτων—ἐν ᾧ τοῦ χειμῶνός ἐστι τὸ ἀκμαιότατον, καὶ ἔθος τότε τοῖς κατοικομένοις τὰς χοὰς ἐπιφέρειν πολλαῖς ἡμέραις, πρὸς τινα τῶν φίλων ‘οὐκ εἶδές με,’ ἔφη, ‘πολλῶν ἡμερῶν διὰ τὰ καύματα.’ τῆς δὲ τῶν Παναθηναίων ἑορτῆς ἐπιτελουμένης, δι’ ἧς καὶ τὰ δικαστήρια οὐ συνάγεται, ἔφη ‘γενέθλιός ἐστι τῆς ἀλέκτορος Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ ἄδικος ἡ τῆτες ἡμέρα.’ ἐκάλεσε δέ ποτε καὶ τὸν ἐκ Δελφῶν ἐπανελθόντα ἡμῶν ἑταῖρον οὐδὲν αὐτῷ χρήσαντος τοῦ θεοῦ ἄχρηστον. δείξιν δέ ποτε λόγων δημοσίᾳ ποιούμενος καὶ ἐγκώμιον διεξερχόμενος τῆς βασιλευούσης πόλεως ἔφη ‘θαυμαστὴ δ’ ἡ Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴ ἡ ἀνυπόστατος.’

“Τοιοῦτοί τινές εἰσιν, ᾧ ἑταῖροί, οἱ Οὐλπιάνειοι σοφισταί, οἱ καὶ τὸ μυριάριον καλούμενον ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων, τὸ εἰς¹ θερμοῦ ὕδατος κατεργασίαν κατασκευαζόμενον, ἱππολέβητα ὀνομάζοντες, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων ποιηταί καὶ πολλοῖς παρασάγγαις ὑπερδραμόντες τὸν Σικελιώτην Διονύσιον, ὃς τὴν μὲν παρθένον ἐκάλει μένανδρον, ὅτι μένει τὸν

¹ A (not CE) adds τοῦ.

^a F.H.G. iii. 470.

^b i.e. Φεβρουάριος, quasi φόβους οὐδαίους αἶρειν, “dispelling fears of the underworld.”

^c Accompanied with incense and burnt offerings (καύματα), which he substitutes for “heat.”

to one of his friends (it was in the month of February, which, according to Juba,^a king of Mauretania, received its name from the spirits of the underworld and the ritual of dispelling the fears they inspired ;^b in this month winter is at its height, and it is customary at this season to offer libations^c to the departed for several days), ' You have not seen me for many days on account of the burnt-offerings.'^c During the celebration of the Panathenaea, when the courts do not convene, he said, ' It is the natal day of Athena Pullet^d and to-day is an "unjust"^e day.' And on one occasion he even called a friend of ours 'useless' when he returned from Delphi without receiving an oracle from the god.^f Once, when he was delivering in public a show speech, expatiating on the glories of the Imperial City, he said, ' Marvellous is the unstable^g empire of the Romans.'

" This, my friends,^h is the kind of men who form Ulpian's learned coterie, men who actually give the name 'oven-cauldron' to what the Romans call a *miliarium*, a contrivance for making hot water. They are the inventors of many strange terms, out-running by many leagues the Sicilian Dionysius, who used to call a maiden 'wait-man' because she waits for a

^a Alector, "cock," is used of the Virgin Goddess. It suggests 'Αλεξίκακος, "averted of evil." The translation "pullet" is meant to recall Athena Polias, "guardian of the city."

^e For "unholy," *μιαρὰ ἡμέρα*, on which it was unlawful to do business.

^f ἄχρηστος from *χρῶμαι*, "use," instead of from *χράω*, "deliver an oracle," which the pedant intended.

^g ἀνυπόστατος in classical authors meant "unshakable," but later "without solid foundation."

^h Cynulcus continues to 99 e.

ἄνδρα, καὶ τὸν στῦλον μενεκράτην, ὅτι μένει καὶ κρατεῖ, βαλάντιον δὲ τὸ ἀκόντιον, ὅτι ἐναντίον βάλλεται, καὶ τὰς τῶν μυῶν διεκδύσεις μυστήρια ἐκάλει, ὅτι τοὺς μῦς τηρεῖ. "Αθανισ δ' ἐν α' Σικελικῶν τὸν αὐτὸν φησι Διονύσιον καὶ τὸν βοῦν γαρόταν καλεῖν καὶ τὸν χοῖρον ἱακχον. τοιοῦτος ἦν καὶ Ἀλέξαρχος ὁ Κασσάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδονίας βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφός, ὁ τὴν Οὐρανόπολιν καλουμένην κτίσας. ἱστορεῖ δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ ἐβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν λέγων οὕτως· "Ἀλέξαρχος ὁ τὴν Οὐρανόπολιν κτίσας διαλέκτους ἰδίας εἰσήνεγκεν, ὀρθροβόαν μὲν τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνα καλέων καὶ βροτοκέρτην τὸν κουρέα καὶ τὴν δραχμὴν ἀργυρίδα, τὴν δὲ χοίνικα ἡμεροτροφίδα καὶ τὸν κήρυκα ἀπύτην. καὶ τοῖς Κασσανδρέων δὲ ἄρχουσι τοιαῦτά ποτ' ἐπέστειλε· "Ἀλέξαρχος Ὁμαιμέων¹ πρόμοις γαθεῖν. τοὺς ἡλιοκρεῖς οἰῶν οἶδα λιπουσαθεωτων ἔργων κρατιτορας μορσίμῳ τύχα κεκυρωμένας θεουπογαις f χυτλώσαντες αὐτοὺς καὶ φύλακας ὀριγενεῖς." τί δὲ ἡ ἐπιστολὴ αὕτη δηλοῖ νομίζω γὰρ μηδὲ τὸν Πύθιον ἂν² διαγνῶναι. κατὰ γὰρ τὸν Ἀντιφάνους Κλεοφάνη·

τὸ δὲ τυραννεῖν ἐστίν;
ἢ τί ποτε τὸν³ σπουδαῖον ἀκολουθεῖν ἐρεῖς

¹ Wilamowitz: ὁμαρμων A: Ὁμαιμων Usener. Since the message was unintelligible to Heracleides, it is futile to attempt a restoration of the text.

² ἂν added by Meineke.

³ Kaibel: τὸ A.

^a μένω, "await," ἀνὴρ, "man." The other fantastic terms are similarly derived. Thus μένειν, "wait," κρατεῖν, "hold," give *menekrates*; βαλεῖν, "throw," ἐναντίον, "against,"

husband,^a or a pillar 'stand-hold' because it stands and holds, or a javelin 'hurl-against' because it is hurled against one, or mouse-holes 'mice-keepers' because they guard mice. Speaking of this same Dionysius, Athanis, in the first book of his *Sicilian History*,^b says that he called the ox 'earth-earer' and the pig *iacchos*.^c Like him also was Alexarchus (brother of Cassander, once king of Macedonia), the founder of the city named Uranopolis. Concerning him Heracleides Lembus, in the thirty-seventh book of his *Histories*, narrates the following:^d 'Alexarchus, founder of Uranopolis, introduced peculiar expressions, calling the cock "dawn-crier," the barber "mortal-shaver," the drachma "a silver bit," the quart-measure "daily feeder," the herald "loud bawler."'^e And on one occasion he sent this strange message to the authorities of Cassandreia^f: 'Alexarchus, to the Primipiles of Brother's Town, joy: Our sun-fleshed yeans, I wot, and dams thereof which guard the braes whereon they were born, have been visited by the fateful dome of the gods in might, fresheting them hence from the forsaken fields.' What this letter means, I fancy, not even the god of Delphi could make out.' It is like what Antiphanes makes his Cleophanes say:^g 'But is that "being your own master"?'—or what shall you say of a respectable man who follows the sophists about in *balantion*, with play on *ballantion*, "purse"; *cf.* "purser," and "piercer"; *μῦς*, "mice," *τηρεῖν*, "keep," with play on *mysteria*, "mysteries"; *γᾶ* or *γῆ*, "earth," *ἀροῦν*, "plough," Old Eng. "ear," *garotas*.^b *F.H.G.* ii. 82.

^c Properly a name of Bacchus, here "squealer," *cf.* *ιάκχω*, "cry out."

^d *F.H.G.* iii. 169.

^e But this last is Homeric, *Iliad* vii. 384, at least as adjective.

^f Named after his brother Cassander.

^g Kock ii. 58, a satire on the Eleatic metaphysics.

- ἐν τῷ Λυκείῳ μετὰ σοφιστῶν, νῆ Δία,
 λεπτῶν, ἀσίτων, συκίνων, λέγονθ' ὅτι
 τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτ' οὐκ ἔστιν, εἶπερ γίνεται,
 99 οὐδ' ἔστι γάρ πω γινόμενον ὃ γίνεται,
 οὗτ' εἰ πρότερον ἦν, ἔστιν ὃ γε νῦν γίνεται,
 ἔστιν γὰρ οὐκ ὄν οὐδέν· ὃ δὲ μὴ γέγονέ πω,
 οὐκ ἔσθ' ἕωσπερ γέγονε, ὃ γε μὴ γέγονέ πω.
 ἐκ τοῦ γὰρ εἶναι γέγονεν· εἰ δ' οὐκ ἦν ὅθεν,
 πῶς ἐγένετ' ἐξ οὐκ ὄντος; οὐχ οἷόν τε γάρ.
 εἰ δ' αὖ ποθέν ποι γέγονεν, οὐκ ἔσται
 κηποι δεποτις εἴη,¹ πόθεν γενήσεται
 τοῦκ ὄν εἰς οὐκ ὄν· εἰς οὐκ ὄν γὰρ οὐ δυνήσεται.
 b ταυτὶ δ' ὃ τι ἔστιν οὐδ' ἂν Ἀπόλλων μάθοι.

“Οἶδα δ' ὅτι καὶ Σιμωνίδης που ὁ ποιητῆς ἀρίστ-
 αρχον εἶπε τὸν Δία καὶ Αἰσχύλος τὸν Ἄϊδην
 ἀγησίλαον, Νίκανδρος δὲ ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἰοχέαιραν
 τὴν ἀσπίδα τὸ ζῶον. διὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα
 ὁ θαυμασιώτατος Πλάτων ἐν τῷ Πολιτικῷ εἰπὼν
 ξηροβατικά τινα ζῶα καὶ ἀεροβατικά . . . ἄλλα,
 ξηροτροφικὸν τε καὶ ὑδροτροφικὸν καὶ ἀερονομι-
 κὸν ἐπὶ ζώων χερσαίων καὶ ἐνύγρων καὶ ἐναερίων
 c ἐπιλέγει, ὥσπερ παρακελευόμενος τούτοις τοῖς
 ὀνοματοποιοῖς φυλάττεσθαι τὴν καινότητα, γρά-
 φων καὶ κατὰ λέξιν τάδε· ‘καὶ διαφυλάξης τὸ μὴ
 σπουδάζειν ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀνόμασι, πλουσιώτερος καὶ
 εἰς γῆρας ἀναφανήσῃ φρονήσεως.’ οἶδα δὲ
 καὶ Ἡρώδην τὸν Ἀττικὸν ῥήτορα ὀνομάζοντα
 τροχοπέδην τὸ διαβαλλόμενον ξύλον διὰ τῶν τρο-

¹ Corrupt.

^a P.L.G.⁴ frag. 231.

^b T.G.F.² 116.

^c Frag. 33 Schneider; properly of Artemis, “arrow-shooter.”

the Lyceum—thin, worthless starvelings—declaring that “this thing has no being because it is becoming, and what is becoming cannot yet be said to have become; nor, supposing that it once had being, can that which is now becoming be, for nothing that is not, is. Again, that which has not yet become cannot be until it has become, seeing that it has not yet become; for it has become from that which is; but if it had not had being from something how could it have become out of what is not? That were impossible. But if it has had birth from something somewhere, then it cannot be that what is not shall be born into what is not; for into what is not it cannot pass.” What all this means not Apollo himself could understand.’

“But I am aware that even Simonides the poet ^a somewhere calls Zeus Aristarchus (‘noblest ruler’), and that Aeschylus ^b called Hades Agesilaus (‘lord of the folk’), while Nicander of Colophon ^c called the creature known as the asp ‘poison-shooter.’ Moved by these and similar fantastic usages the most admirable Plato, speaking in the *Politicus* ^d of certain animals which traverse dry land, and of others which traverse the air, applies the terms ‘walking on dry land,’ ‘walking in water,’ and ‘walking in the air’ to land animals, water animals, and birds, by way of exhorting these word-fanciers to avoid strange novelties. His words literally quoted are: ^e ‘If you will take care not to be too particular about mere names, you will end in being richer in wisdom when old age comes on.’ I am aware, too, that Herodes Atticus, the orator, denominated the block of wood which is thrust between the spokes of a wheel ‘a

^a 264 D.

^e 261 E.

χῶν, ὅτε κατάντεις ὁδοὺς ὀχούμενος ἐπορεύετο, καίτοι Σιμαρίστου ἐν τοῖς Συνωνύμοις ἐποχέα τὸ ξύλον τοῦτο ἐπονομάσαντος. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς δὲ
 d που ὁ ποιητῆς τὸν φύλακα μοχλὸν φόβου ὠνόμασεν ἐν τούτοις·

θάρσει, μέγας σοι τοῦδ' ἐγὼ φόβου μοχλός.
 καὶ ἄλλοις δὲ τὴν ἄγκυραν ἰσχάδα κέκληκεν διὰ τὸ κατέχειν τὴν ναῦν·

ναῦται δ' ἐμηνύσαντο νηὸς ἰσχάδα.

καὶ Δημάδης δὲ ὁ ῥήτωρ ἔλεγε τὴν μὲν Αἴγιναν εἶναι λήμνην τοῦ Πειραιῶς, τὴν δὲ Σάμον ἀπορῶγα τῆς πόλεως, ἔαρ δὲ τοῦ δήμου τοὺς ἐφήβους, τὸ δὲ τεῖχος ἐσθῆτα τῆς πόλεως, τὸν δὲ σαλπικτὴν κοινὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀλέκτορα. ὁ δ' ὀνοματοθήρας οὗτος σοφιστῆς καὶ ἀκάθαρτον ἔφη γυναῖκα ἧς
 e ἐπεσχημένα ἦν τὰ γυναικεῖα. πόθεν δέ σοι, ὦ Οὐλπιανέ, καὶ κεχορτασμένοι εἰπεῖν ἐπῆλθε, δέον τῷ κορεσθῆναι χρήσασθαι; ”

Πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς πως ἠδέως γελάσας “ ἀλλὰ μὴ βάνζε, ” εἶπεν, “ ὦ ἑταῖρε, μηδὲ ἀγριαίνου τὴν κυνικὴν προβαλλόμενος λύσσαν τῶν ὑπὸ κύνα οὐσῶν ἡμερῶν, δέον αἰκάλλειν μᾶλλον καὶ προσ-
 σαίνειν τοῖς συνδείπνοις, μὴ καὶ τινα Κυνοφόντιν
 f ἑορτὴν ποιησώμεθα ἀντὶ τῆς παρ' Ἀργείοις ἐπιτελουμένης. χορτασθῆναι εἴρηται, ὦ δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, παρὰ μὲν Κρατίνῳ ἐν Ὀδυσσεύσιν οὕτως·

ἦσθε πανημέριοι χορταζόμενοι γάλα λευκόν.
 καὶ Μένανδρος δὲ ἐν Τροφωνίῳ ἔφη χορτασθεῖς.
 Ἀριστοφάνης δ' ἐν Γηρυτάδῃ·

θεράπευε καὶ χόρταζε τῶν μονωδιῶν.

wheel-shackle' on the occasion when he was driving down steep roads, and indeed Simaristus, in his *Synonyms*, called this block a 'check'; and Sophocles, too, somewhere names the watchman 'a bar to fear' in this verse^a: 'Have courage! I am thy mighty bar against this fear.' In another passage^b he calls the anchor a 'stay'^c because it holds back the vessel: 'The sailors drew up the stay of the ship.' Demades, also, the orator, used to say^d that Aegina was 'the eyesore' of Peiraeus, that Samos was a 'fragment' broken from the empire, that young men are 'the spring-time' of the people, the walls of a city are its 'garb,' and a trumpeter was the 'public cock' of Athens. And this same word-chasing sophist used to speak of a woman whose menses had been checked as 'uncleansed.' When it comes to yourself, Ulpian, how did it occur to you to say 'foddered themselves' when you should have used the word 'satisfied'?"

To this Ulpian, with a pleasant smile, replied: "Nay, do not bark, comrade, nor grow savage, shooting forth canine^e madness during the dog-days; rather, you should fawn on and wag your tail at your convives, lest we turn our holiday into a dog-slaughter like the one celebrated at Argos. 'Foddered,' my good sir, is a word used as I have used it by Cratinus in the *Odysseis*^f: 'All day long ye sat and foddered yourselves with pure milk.' Again, Menander^g in *Trophonius* used the past participle 'foddered'; and Aristophanes in *Gerytades*^h: 'Take care of her and fodder her with monodies.' So, too,

^a *T.G.F.*² 295.

^c Properly "dried fig."

^e With a pun on "cynic."

^g Kock iii. 133.

^b *T.G.F.*² 296.

^d Frag. 4 Tur.

^f Kock i. 57.

^h Kock i. 429.

Σοφοκλῆς τε ἐν Τυροῖ·

σίτοισι παγχόρτοισιν ἐξενίζομεν.

100 Εὐβουλος δ' ἐν Δόλωνι·

ἐγὼ κεχόρτασμαι μὲν, ἄνδρες, οὐ κακῶς,
ἀλλ' εἰμὶ πλήρης, ὥστε καὶ μόλις πάνυ
ὑπεδησάμην ἅπαντα δρῶν τὰς ἐμβάδας.

Σώφιλος δ' ἐν Φυλάρχῳ·

γαστρισμός ἐσται δαιψιλής· τὰ προοίμια
ὀρῶ χορτασθήσομαι.
νῆ τὸν Διόνυσον, ἄνδρες, ἤδη στρηνιῶ.

καὶ Ἀμφίς ἐν Οὐρανῳ·

εἰς τὴν ἐσπέραν χορτάζομαι
ἐν ἅπασιν ἀγαθοῖς.

ἡ ταῦτα μὲν οὖν, ὦ Κύνουλκε, εἰπεῖν προχείρως ἔχω
σοι τὰ νῦν, αὐριον δὲ ἢ ἔνηφι—τὴν γὰρ εἰς τρίτην
Ἡσίοδος εἴρηκεν οὕτως—πληγαῖς σε χορτάσω,
ἐάνπερ μὴ εἴπῃς ὁ κοιλιοδαίμων παρὰ τίνι κεῖται.”
σιωπήσαντος δ' ἐκείνου “ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τοῦτο
αὐτός σοι, ὦ κύον, ἐρῶ ὅτι Εὐπολὶς τοὺς κόλακας
ἐν τῷ ὁμωνύμῳ δράματι οὕτω κέκληκε· τὸ δὲ
μαρτύριον ἀναβαλοῦμαι, ἔστ' ἂν ἀποδῶ σοι τὰς
πληγὰς.”

Ἡσθέντων οὖν ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπαιγμένοις ἀπάντων
“ἀλλὰ μὴν,” ἔφη ὁ Οὐλπιανός, “καὶ τὸν περὶ τῆς
c ΜΗΤΡΑΣ λόγον ἀποδώσω. Ἀλεξίς γὰρ ἐν τῷ
Ποντικῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ δράματι Καλλιμέδοντα τὸν
ρήτορα, Κάραβον δὲ ἐπικαλούμενον κωμῳδῶν—ἦν
δ' οὗτος εἰς τῶν κατὰ Δημοσθένη τὸν ρήτορα
πολιτευομένων—φησίν·

Sophocles in *Tyro*^a says: 'With food of every fodder we entertained our guests'; and Eubulus in *Dolon*^b: 'Gentlemen, I have foddered myself not badly, nay, I am full, and so, try as hard as I might, with all my efforts I could scarcely lace my shoes.' Sophilus, also, in *The Colonel of Horse*^c: 'There is going to be gluttony at large expense; I can see its beginnings. I shall fodder myself to the full. By Dionysus, gentlemen, I am in clover already.' And Amphis in *The Sky*^d: 'When evening comes I fodder myself on everything that's good.' These examples then, I can readily cite now for your benefit, Cynulcus, but to-morrow, or on the morrow's morrow, —Hesiod^e speaks of the second day hence in this way—I'll fodder you with blows if you don't tell me where the word 'belly-god' is found." When Cynulcus made no answer he resumed: "Very well, my Dog-sage, I will tell you this myself—that Eupolis denotes flatterers by that word in the play of that name^f; but I will postpone the proof until I pay you the beating I owe you."

They were all delighted with these jests, and Ulpian continued: "What is more, I will render an account of the word *mêtra* ('swine's paunch'). Alexis, in the play entitled *The Man from Pontus*, by way of ridiculing the orator Callimedon, surnamed 'crayfish,' who was active in politics in Demosthenes' time, says:^g 'Every man is willing to die

^a *T.G.F.*² 276.

^b Kock ii. 175.

^c Kock ii. 446.

^d Kock ii. 244.

^e *Op.* 410.

^f *Flatterers*, Kock i. 306; *cf.* 97 c.

^g Kock ii. 368.

ὑπὲρ πάτρας μὲν πᾶς τις ἀποθνήσκειν θέλει,
ὑπὲρ δὲ μήτρας Καλλιμέδων ὁ Κάραβος
ἐφθῆς ἴσως προσεῖτ' ἂν ἀποθανεῖν.

ἦν δὲ ὁ Καλλιμέδων καὶ ἐπὶ ὀψοφαγία διαβόητος.
d μνημονεύει τῆς μήτρας καὶ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Φιλο-
μήτορι οὕτως·

ἔμμητρον ἂν ἦ τὸ ξύλον, βλάστην ἔχει·
μητρόπολις ἐστίν, οὐχὶ πατρόπολις πόλις¹.
μήτραν τινὲς πωλοῦσιν ἡδιστον κρέας·
Μητρᾶς ὁ Χίος ἐστὶ τῷ δήμῳ φίλος.

Εὐφρων δ' ἐν Παραδιδομένη·

οὐμὸς διδάσκαλος δὲ μήτραν σκευάσας
παρέθηκε Καλλιμέδοντι κάσθιονθ' ἅμα
ἐποίησε πηδᾶν, ὅθεν ἐκλήθη Κάραβος.

e Διώξιππος δ' ἐν Ἀντιπορνοβοσκῷ·

οἶων δ' ἐπιθυμεῖ βρωμάτων, ὥς μουσικῶν·
ἦνυστρα, μήτρας, χόλικας.

ἐν δὲ Ἱστοριογράφῳ·

τὴν στοὰν διεξέπαιεν Ἀμφικλῆς· μήτρας δύο
κρεμαμένας δείξας ἐκείνον πέμπε, φησὶν, ἂν ἴδης.

Εὐβουλος δ' ἐν Δευκαλίωνι·

ἡπάτια, νῆστις, πλεύμονες, μήτρα.

“ Λυγκεὺς δ' ὁ Σάμιος, ὁ Θεοφράστου γνώριμος,
καὶ τὴν σὺν ὁπῷ χρήσιν αὐτῆς οἶδεν. ἀναγράφων
f γοῦν τὸ Πτολεμαίου συμπόσιόν φησιν οὕτως·
‘μήτρας τινὸς περιφερομένης ἐν ὄξει καὶ ὁπῷ.’
τοῦ δὲ ὁποῦ μένηται Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Δυσέρωσι
περὶ Κυρήνης τὸν λόγον ποιούμενος·

¹ Meineke adds πόλις.

for his country, but Callimedon the Crayfish would doubtless submit to death for a boiled sow's paunch.' Now Callimedon was a notorious gourmand. The paunch is mentioned also by Antiphanes in *Fond of his Mother*, thus: ^a 'If the wood has pith in it, it can put forth a sprout; a town is a mother-city, not a father-city; the matrix is a delectable meat sold by some; Metras the Chian is one whom the people love.' So Euphron in *The Surrendered Girl* ^b: 'My teacher prepared a paunch and served it to Callimedon; and while he ate it, it made him jump, whence he got the name of crayfish.' And Dioxippus in *A Foe to Pimps* ^c: 'What dishes he hankers after! how refined they are! sweet-breads, paunches, entrails.' And in *The Historian* ^d: 'Through the portico burst Amphicles, and pointing to two paunches hanging there he cried, Send Callimedon here if you see him.' So Eubulus in *Deucalion* ^e: 'Chicken-livers, a jejunum, and a haggis and paunch.'

"Lynceus of Samos, intimate friend of Theophrastus, also knows of the use of the paunch with silphium extract. At any rate, in his description of Ptolemy's symposium his words are: 'A paunch was passed round, served in vinegar and silphium juice.' This juice is mentioned by Antiphanes in *Unhappy Lovers*, speaking of Cyrene ^f: 'I will not sail back

^a Kock ii. 108. The first word in each line puns on the word "mother," μήτηρ.

^b Kock iii. 322. The title may have been Παρεκδιδομένη, *Wrongly Wedded*.

^c Kock iii. 358. ^d Kock iii. 359. ^e Kock ii. 173.

^f Kock ii. 46. The speaker is bored by the Cyrenaic boast of producing the best horses and silphium. Hence the repetition.

ἐκείσε δ' οὐ πλέω

ὄθεν διεσπάσθημεν, ἐρρώσθαι λέγων
ἅπασιν, ἵπποις, σιλφίῳ, συνωρίσιν,
καυλῶ, κέλησι, μασπέτοις, πυρετοῖς, ὀπῶ.

- 101 “ Τῆς δὲ διαφορᾶς τῆς περὶ τὴν ἐκτομίδα μνημο-
νεύει Ἰππαρχος ὁ τὴν Αἰγυπτιακὴν Ἰλιάδα συνθεὶς
ἐν τούτοις·

ἀλλὰ λόπας μ' εὐφραιν' ἢ μήτρης καλὰ πρόσωπα
ἐκβολάδος, δέλφαξ δ' ἐν κλιβάνῳ ἡδέα ὄζων.

Σώπατρος δ' ἐν μὲν Ἱππολύτῳ φησίν·

ἀλλ' οἶα μήτρα καλλίκαρπος¹ ἐκβολὰς
διέφθα² λευκανθείσα τυροῦται δέμας.

ἐν δὲ Φυσιολόγῳ·

- b μήτρας υἱίας οὐκ ἀφειψηθεὶς τόμος,
τὴν δηξίθυμον ἐντὸς ὀξάλμην ἔχων.

ἐν δὲ Σίλφαις·

μήτρας υἱίας ἐφθὸν ὡς φάγης τόμον,
δριμεῖαν ὠθῶν πηγανῖτιν εἰς χολήν.

“ Οἱ μέντοι ἀρχαῖοι πάντες πρὸ τοῦ δειπνεῖν οὐ
παρέφερον οὔτε μήτρας οὔτε θρίδακας οὔτ' ἄλλο
τι τῶν τοιούτων, ὥσπερ νῦν γίνεται. Ἀρχέ-
στρατος γοῦν ὁ ὀψοδαίδαλος μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον καὶ
τὰς προπόσεις καὶ τὸ μύροις χρήσασθαι φησιν·

- c αἰεὶ δὲ στεφάνοισι κᾶρα παρὰ δαῖτα πυκάζου
παντοδαποῖς, οἷς ἂν γαίας πέδον ὄλβιον ἀνθῆ,
καὶ στακτοῖσι μύροις ἀγαθοῖς χαίτην θεράπευε
καὶ σμύρναν λίβανόν τε πυρὸς μαλακὴν ἐπὶ τέφραν
βάλλε πανημέριος, Συρίης εὐώδεα καρπὸν.

¹ A: καλλιπάρητος Kaibel.

² The quotation is so incomplete that διέφθα (“well boiled”) is not wholly intelligible.

to the place from which we were carried away, for I want to say good-bye to all—horses, silphium, chariots, silphium stalks, steeple-chasers, silphium leaves, fevers, and silphium juice.'

"The special excellence of the *vulva eiectitia*^a is mentioned by Hipparchus, author of the *Egyptian Iliad*, in these lines: 'Rather, let me be cheered by a casserole or the lovely countenance of a miscarried matrix, or a sucking pig whose smell comes deliciously from the oven.' And Sopater says in his *Hippolytus*^b: 'How the fecund miscarried matrix rounds out cheese-like in the stew, covered with white sauce!' In the *Man of Science* he says:^c 'A slice of sow's matrix not over-cooked, with pungent brine-and-vinegar sauce inside.' And in *Bookworms*^c: ' . . . That you may eat a slice of sow's matrix boiled, dipping it into the bitter gall of rue.'

"As to the ancients, however, none of them had the custom of serving swine's paunches or lettuce or any other like relish before a banquet, as is done to-day. Archestratus, at any rate, the inventive genius of cookery, speaks^d of it after the dinner, the toasts, and the smearing with perfumes: 'Always crown the head at a banquet with chaplets of all the myriad flowers wherewith earth's happy floor doth bloom, and dress the hair with fragrant, distilled unguents, and on the soft ashes of the fire throw myrrh and frankincense, Syria's redolent fruit, all the livelong

^a Of a sow which has miscarried.

^b Kaibel 194.

^c *Ibid.* 196.

^d Frag. 62 Ribbeck.

ἐμπίνοντι δέ σοι φερέτω τοιόνδε τράγημα,
 γαστέρα καὶ μήτραν ἐφθὴν υἱὸς ἔν τε κυμίνῳ
 ἔν τ' ὄξει δριμεῖ καὶ σιλφίῳ ἐμβεβαῶσαν
 ὀρνίθων τ' ὀπτῶν ἀπαλὸν γένος, ὧν ἂν ὑπάρχη
 ὥρη. τῶν δὲ Συρακοσίων τούτων ἀμέλησον,
 d οἱ πίνουσι μόνον βατράχων τρόπον οὐδὲν ἔδοντες.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴ πείθου κείνοις, ἃ δ' ἐγὼ λέγω ἔσθε
 βρωτά. τὰ δ' ἄλλα γ' ἐκεῖνα τραγήματα πάντα
 πέφυκε

πτωχείας παράδειγμα κακῆς, ἐφθοί τ' ἐρέβινθοι
 καὶ κύαμοι καὶ μῆλα καὶ ἰσχάδες. ἀλλὰ πλακοῦντα
 αἶνει Ἀθήνησιν γεγεννημένον· εἰ δὲ μή, ἂν που
 αὐτὸν ἔχῃς ἐτέρωθι, μέλι ζητήσων ἀπελθὼν
 e Ἀττικόν, ὡς τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ὁ ποιεῖ κεῖνον ὑβριστήν.
 οὕτω τοι δεῖ ζῆν τὸν ἐλεύθερον ἢ κατὰ τῆς γῆς
 καὶ κατὰ τοῦ βαράθρου καὶ Ταρτάρου ἐς τὸν ὄλεθρον
 ἦκειν καὶ κατορωρύχθαι σταδίους ἀναρίθμους.

“Λυγκεὺς δὲ διαγράφων τὸ Λαμίας τῆς αὐλητρίδος
 δεῖπνον, ὅτε ὑπεδέχετο Δημήτριον τὸν Πολι-
 ορκητήν, εὐθέως τοὺς εἰσελθόντας ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον
 ἐσθίωντας ποιεῖ ἰχθῦς παντοίους καὶ κρέα. ὁμοίως
 f καὶ τὸ Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως δεῖπνον διατιθεῖς
 ἐπιτελοῦντος Ἀφροδίσια καὶ τὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ
 βασιλέως ἰχθῦς πρῶτον παρατίθῃσι καὶ κρέα.

“Θαυμάζειν δ' ἐστὶν ἄξιον τοῦ τὰς καλὰς ὑπο-
 θήκας παραδιδόντος ἡμῖν Ἀρχεστράτου, ὃς Ἐπι-
 κούρῳ τῷ σοφῷ τῆς ἡδονῆς καθηγεμὼν γενόμενος
 κατὰ τὸν Ἀσκραῖον ποιητὴν γνωμικῶς καὶ ἡμῖν
 συμβουλεύει τισὶ μὲν μὴ πείθεσθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ προσ-
 ἔχειν τὸν νοῦν, καὶ ἐσθίειν παρακελεύεται τὰ καὶ
 τά, οὐδὲν ἀποδέων τοῦ παρὰ Δαμοξένῳ τῷ κωμω-
 διοποιῶ μαγείρου, ὃς ἐν Συντρόφοις φησιν·

day. And as you sip your wine let these relishes be brought to you—pig's belly and boiled sow's matrix floating in cummin and vinegar and silphium; also the tender tribe of birds roasted, such as the season affords. But disregard those Syracusans, who drink frog-fashion without eating anything; nay, yield not to them, but eat the food I tell you. All the other common desserts are a sign of dire poverty—boiled chick-peas, beans, apples, and dried figs. Yet accept a cheese-cake made in Athens; or failing that, if you get one from somewhere else, go out and demand some Attic honey, since that will make your cheese-cake superb. This is the way in which a freeborn man should live, else down below the earth, even below the pit and Tartarus, he should go to his destruction and lie buried countless fathoms deep.'

"Lynceus, however, in his description of the dinner given by the flute-girl Lamia in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes represents the guests as eating all sorts of fish and flesh the moment they entered the dining-room. Similarly, in describing the arrangements for King Antigonus's dinner, when he celebrated the festival of Aphrodite, as well as the dinner given by King Ptolemy, he says that fish and meat were served first.

"We may well admire Archestratus, therefore, the author of the excellent admonitions just quoted. Anticipating the philosopher Epicurus in his doctrine of pleasure, he gives us advice in wise sayings after the manner of the poet of Ascera,^a telling us not to follow certain persons, but rather to heed only himself, and urging us to eat this and that; precisely like the cook in the comic poet Damoxenus, who says, in

^a Hesiod.

Ἐπικούρου δέ με

ὄρᾱς μαθητὴν ὄντα τοῦ σοφοῦ, παρ' ᾧ
 ἐν δὺ' ἔτεσιν καὶ μηνὶν οὐχ ὅλοις δέκα
 τάλαντ' ἐγὼ σοι κατεπύκνωσα τέτταρα.
 B. τοῦτο δὲ τί ἐστίν, εἰπέ μοι. A. καθήγισα.

μάγειρος ἦν κακεῖνος, οὐκ ἦδει, θεοί,
 ποῖος μάγειρος. ἡ φύσις πάσης τέχνης
 ἀρχέγονόν ἐστ', ἀρχέγονον, ὦλιτήριε.
 οὐκ ἐστίν οὐδὲ ἐν νοεῖν¹ σοφώτερον,
 πᾶν² τ' εὐχερές τὸ πρᾶγμα, τοῦ λόγου τριβὴν

b ἔχοντι τούτου· πολλὰ γὰρ συμβάλλεται.
 διόπερ μάγειρον ὅταν ἴδῃς ἀγράμματον
 μὴ Δημόκριτόν τε πάντα διανεγνωκότα,
 μᾶλλον δὲ κατέχοντα καταγέλα ὥς κενοῦ³.
 καὶ τὸν Ἐπικούρου κανόνα, μινθώσας ἄφες⁴
 ὥς ἐκ διατριβῆς. τοῦτο δεῖ γὰρ εἰδέναι,
 τίν' ἔχει διαφορὰν πρῶτον, ᾧ βέλτιστε σύ,
 γλαυκίσκος ἐν χειμῶνι καὶ θέρει· πάλιν

c ποῖος περὶ δύσιν Πλειάδος συνειδέναι
 ἰχθὺς ὑπὸ τροπᾶς τ' ἐστὶ χρησιμώτατος.
 αἱ μεταβολαὶ γὰρ αἷ τε κινήσεις, κακὸν
 ἡλίβατον ἀνθρώποισιν, ἀλλοιώματα
 ἐν ταῖς τροφαῖς ποιοῦσι, μανθάνεις; τὸ δὲ
 ληφθὲν καθ' ὥραν ἀποδίδωσι τὴν χάριν.

τίς παρακολουθεῖ ταῦτα; τοιγαροῦν στρόφοι
 καὶ πνευμάτια γινόμενα τὸν κεκλημένον
 d ἀσχημονεῖν ποιοῦσι. παρὰ δ' ἐμοὶ τρέφει
 τὸ προσφερόμενον βρῶμα καὶ λεπτύνεται
 ὀρθῶς τε διαπνεῖ. τοιγαροῦν εἰς τοὺς πόρους

¹ οὐδὲ ἐν νοεῖν Herwerden: οὐδὲν τοῦ πονεῖν A.

² Reisig: ἦν A.

³ The unmetrical verse is corrupt.

⁴ Hermann (cum comminueris, dimitte): μισθωσα σαφές

Foster Brothers^a : ‘A. In me you see a disciple of the sage Epicurus, in whose house, let me tell you, I “condensed”^b four talents in less than two years and ten months.—B. What does that mean? Explain!—A. I “consecrated” them. That fellow, too, was a cook—ye gods, he knew not what a cook he was! Nature is the primal source of every art, the primal, you sinner! You cannot imagine anything cleverer than she, and every undertaking is easy to one who is versed in this doctrine, since much conspires to help him. Wherefore, when you see an illiterate cook, one who has not read Democritus entire or rather does not know him by heart, spurn him as an empty fool; and if he knows not the *Rule* of Epicurus, dismiss him with contempt, as being outside the pale of philosophy.^c For you have got to know, good sir, the difference between a sea-lizard in winter and one in summer; next, what fish is most useful at the time the Pleiad sets, and at the solstice. For mutations and movements, to men abysmal evil, work changes in their food, you understand; but that which is eaten in proper season yields gratification. But how many can follow all this with understanding? As a result, colic and winds arise, and make the guest behave with impropriety. But with my cooking, the food that is eaten nourishes, is properly digested and—exhaled. Hence the juices

^a Kock iii. 349.

^b Philosopher’s word, used as slang for “made my pile.”

^c For διατριβή, “philosophic school,” see 211 c, 350 a.

ὁ χυμὸς ὁμαλῶς πανταχοῦ συνίσταται.
χυμὸς, λέγει Δημόκριτος, οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα· τὰ
γινόμενα ποιεῖ τὸν φαγόντ' ἄρθριτικόν.

B. καὶ τῆς ἱατρικῆς τι μετέχειν μοι δοκεῖς.

- A. καὶ πᾶς ὁ φύσεως ἐντός. ἡ δ' ἀπειρία
e τῶν νῦν μαγείρων κατανόει πρὸς τῶν θεῶν
οἷα ὅτιν. ἄλμην ὅταν ἴδῃς ἐξ ἰχθύων
ὑπεναντίων αὐτοῖσι ποιούντας μίαν
καὶ σήσαμ' ὑποτρίβοντας εἰς ταύτην, λαβὼν
ἕκαστον αὐτῶν κατὰ μέρος προσπαρδέτω.
B. ὥς μοι κεχάρισαι.¹ A. τί γὰρ ἂν εὖ γένοιτ' ἔτι
τῆς ιδιότητος πρὸς ἑτέραν μεμιγμένης
καὶ συμπλεκομένης οὐχὶ συμφώνους ἀφάς;
f τὸ ταῦτα διορᾶν ἔστιν ἐμψύχου τέχνης,
οὐ τὸ διανίζειν λοπάδας οὐδ' ὄξειν καπνοῦ.
ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰς τοῦπτάνιον οὐκ εἰσέρχομαι.
B. ἀλλὰ τί; A. θεωρῶ πλησίον καθήμενος,
πονοῦσιν ἕτεροι δ', οἷς² λέγω τὰς αἰτίας
καὶ τὰποβαῖνον· 'ὄξυ τὸ περίκομμ', ἄνες.³
B. ἁρμονικός, οὐ μάγειρος. A. 'ἐπίτεινον τὸ πῦρ.
ὁμαλιζέτω τις τὸ τάχος· ἡ⁴ πρώτη λοπὰς
103 ζεῖ ταῖς ἐφεξῆς οὐχὶ συμφώνως.' νοεῖς
τὸν τύπον; B. Ἀπολλόν. A. καί τι φαίνεται τέχνη;
εἴτ' οὐδὲν εἰκῇ παρατίθημι, μανθάνεις,
βρῶμ', ἀλλὰ μείξας πάντα κατὰ συμφωνίαν.
B. πῶς; A. ἔστιν αὐτοῖς ἅ διὰ τεττάρων ἔχει
κοινωνίαν, διὰ πέντε, διὰ πασῶν πάλιν·
ταῦτα προσάγω πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ διαστήματα
καὶ ταῖς ἐπιφοραῖς εὐθὺς οἰκείως πλέκω.

¹ Meineke and Dobree: κέχρησαι A.

² Casaubon and Kock: ποιοῦσι δ' ἑτέροιςιν A.

³ Meineke: ἄφες A.

⁴ τις τὸ τάχος· ἡ Kaibel: τοῖς στάχεσιν A.

are distributed evenly in all the passages. The juice, says Democritus, causes no trouble; it is what subvenes that makes the eater gouty.—B. It looks to me as if you knew something of medicine also.—A. Yes, and so does anyone else who penetrates Nature. But observe, in the gods' name, the ignorance of modern cooks. When you see them making a pickled sauce out of fish of contradictory qualities, and grating a dash of sesame into it, take them in turn and—tweak their noses!—B. How delightful!—A. Ay, for what possible good can come when one individual quality is mixed with another and twisted together in a hostile grip? Distinguishing these things clearly is a soulful art, not washing dishes or reeking with smoke. For myself, I never enter the kitchen.—B. Why, what do you do?—A. I sit near by and watch, while others do the work; to them I explain the principles and the result. "Softly! the mincemeat is seasoned highly enough."^a—B. You must be a musician, not a cook! A. "Play fortissimo with the fire. Make the tempo even. The first dish is not simmering in tune with the others next it." Do you catch my drift?—B. Save us!—A. It's beginning to look like an art to you, what? You see, I serve no course without study, I mingle all in a harmonious scale.—B. What does that mean?—A. Some things are related to each other by fourths, by fifths, or by octaves. These I join by their own proper intervals, and weave them in a series of appropriate courses. Sometimes I

^a *περίκομμα* also suggests *περικοπή*, a musical passage or phrase; and *ὀξύ*, "sharp," also has a musical sense. Hence "you have pitched it high enough."

b ἐνίολ¹ ἐφεστῶς¹ παρακελεύομαι ἴ πόθεν
 ἄπτει; τί τούτῳ μιγνύειν μέλλεις; ὄρα·
 διάφωνον ἔλκεις· οὐχ ὑπερβήσῃ; σοφὸν
 Ἐπίκουρος οὕτῳ κατεπύκνου τὴν ἡδονήν·
 ἐμασᾶτ' ἐπιμελῶς. οἶδε τὰγαθὸν μόνος
 ἐκείνος οἶόν ἐστιν· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ στοᾷ
 ζητοῦσι συνεχῶς, οἶόν ἐστ' οὐκ εἰδότες.
 οὐκοῦν ὃ γ' οὐκ ἔχουσιν, ἀγνοοῦσι δέ,
 οὐδ' ἂν ἐτέρῳ δοίησαν. B. οὕτῳ συνδοκεῖ.
 ἀφῶμεν οὖν τὰ λοιπά· δηλα δὴ πάλοι.

“ Καὶ Βάτων δ' ἐν Συνεξαπατῶντι δυσχεραίνοντα
 ποιήσας μειρακίου πατέρα ὡς διαφθαρέντος κατὰ
 c τὴν δίαίταν ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδαγωγοῦ φησίν·

ἀπολώλεκας τὸ μειράκιόν μου παραλαβών,
 ἀκάθαρτε, καὶ πέπεικας ἐλθεῖν εἰς βίον
 ἀλλότριον αὐτοῦ· καὶ πότους ἐώθινους
 πίνει διὰ σέ νῦν, πρότερον οὐκ εἰθισμένος.
 B. εἴτ' εἰ μεμάθηκε, δέσποτα, ζῆν, ἐγκαλεῖς;
 A. ζῆν δ' ἐστὶ τὸ τοιοῦθ'; B. ὡς λέγουσιν οἱ
 σοφοί.

d ὁ γοῦν Ἐπίκουρός φησιν εἶναι τὰγαθὸν
 τὴν ἡδονὴν δῆπουθεν· οὐκ ἔστιν δ' ἔχειν
 ταύτην ἐτέρῳθεν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ζῆν δὴ καλῶς
 εὖ ζῶσ' ἅπαντες. ἡ² τυχὸν δώσεις ἐμοί;
 A. ἐόρακας οὖν φιλόσοφον, εἰπέ μοι, τινὰ
 μεθύοντ' ἐπὶ τούτοις θ' οἷς λέγεις κηλούμενον;
 B. ἅπαντας· οἱ γοῦν τὰς ὀφρῦς ἐπηρκότες
 καὶ τὸν φρόνιμον ζητοῦντες ἐν τοῖς περιπάτοις
 καὶ ταῖς διατριβαῖς ὥσπερ ἀποδεδρακότα

¹ ἐνίολ¹ ἐφεστῶς G. Hermann: ἐνίολτε δ' ἐφεστῶς A.

² Schweighäuser: εὐσωσιαπαντη A.

superintend with admonitions like "What are you joining that to?" "What are you going to mix with that?" "Look out! You are pulling a discordant string." "Leave that out, won't you?" Even so did Epicurus condense pleasure into the sum of wisdom. He could masticate with care. He is the only one who knows what the Good is. They of the Porch^a are always seeking for it, but they don't know what its nature is. What, therefore, they have not got and do not know, they cannot impart to anyone else. B. I quite agree. Let us, then, dismiss the rest of your story; it has long been plain what it is.'

"Baton, also, in *The Fellow-Cheater*, portrays a father in distress over his young son, whose manners have been spoiled by his nurse.^b He says:^c 'You have taken my boy and ruined him, you foul wretch, and have lured him into a life foreign to his nature. He now takes a morning cup through your influence, something he never did before.—NURSE: And so, master, you blame me if he has seen a bit of life?—FATHER: Life, do you call that life?—NURSE: Yes, the wise so call it. Epicurus, anyhow, says that pleasure is the highest Good; everybody knows that. You cannot have it in any other way, whereas by living well, of course, all live rightly. Perhaps you will grant me that?—FATHER: Tell me then, have you ever seen a true philosopher drunk, or beguiled by the doctrines you preach?—NURSE: Aye, every mother's son of them. At any rate, those who walk with eyebrows uplifted, and seek in their discussions and discourses for "the wise man," as if he

^a The Stoics.

^b The old male slave appointed to attend little boys.

^c Kock iii. 328. The quotation recurs 279 a.

οὕτως, ἐπὰν γλαυκίσκος αὐτοῖς παρατεθῇ,
 ἴσασιν οὐδεὶς πρῶτον ἄψασθαι τόπου
 e καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ζητοῦσιν ὥσπερ πράγματος,
 ὥστ' ἐκπεπλήχθαι πάντας.

“Καὶ παρ' Ἀντιφάνει δ' ἐν Στρατιώτῃ ἢ Τύχωνι
 παραινέσεις εἰσφέρων ἄνθρωπος τοιοῦτός ἐστιν,
 ὅς φησιν·

ὅστις ἄνθρωπος δὲ φύς
 ἀσφαλές τι κτῆμ' ὑπάρχειν τῷ βίῳ λογίζεται,
 πλείστον ἡμάρτηκεν. ἢ γὰρ εἰσφορά τις ἤρπακεν
 τᾶνδοθεν πάντ' ἢ δίκη τις περιπεσὼν ἀπώλετο
 f ἢ στρατηγήσας προσῶφλεν ἢ χορηγὸς αἰρεθεὶς
 ἱμάτια χρυσᾶ παρασχὼν τῷ χορῷ ῥάκος φορεῖ
 ἢ τριηραρχῶν ἀπήγξατ' ἢ πλέων ἡλωκέ ποι
 ἢ βαδίζων ἢ καθεύδων κατακέκοφθ' ὑπ' οἰκετῶν.
 οὐ βέβαιον οὐδέν ἐστι, πλὴν ὅς' ἂν καθ' ἡμέραν
 104 εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἡδέως τις εἰσαναλίσκων τύχῃ,
 οὐδὲ ταῦτα σφόδρα τι καὶ γὰρ τὴν τράπεζαν
 ἀρπάσαι
 κειμένην ἂν τις προσελθὼν· ἀλλ' ὅταν τὴν ἔνθεσιν
 ἐντὸς ἤδη τῶν ὀδόντων τυγχάνῃς κατεσπακῶς,
 τοῦτ' ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ νόμιζε τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μόνον.

τὰ αὐτὰ εἶρηκε καὶ ἐν Ὑδρίᾳ.

h “Εἰς ταῦτ' οὖν τις ἀποβλέπων, ἄνδρες φίλοι,
 εἰκότως ἂν ἐπαινέσειεν τὸν καλὸν Χρῦσιππον κατ-
 έχοντα¹ ἀκριβῶς τὴν Ἐπικούρου φύσιν καὶ εἰπόντα
 μητρόπολιν εἶναι τῆς φιλοσοφίας αὐτοῦ τὴν Ἀρ-
 χεστράτου Γαστρολογίαν, ἣν πάντες οἱ τῶν φιλο-

¹ Meyer: κατιδόντα ACE; cf. 102 b.

were a runaway slave, once you set a sea-lizard before them, know so well what "topic" to attack first, seek so skilfully for the "gist or head of the matter," that everybody is amazed at their knowledge.'

"Then, too, in *The Soldier*, or *Tychon*, by Antiphanes, there appears a fellow who gives this advice, saying: ^a 'Any mortal man who counts on having anything he owns secure for life is very much mistaken. For either a war-tax snatches away all he has saved, or he becomes involved in a lawsuit and loses all, or he is fined after serving in the War Office, or is chosen to finance a play, and after supplying golden costumes for the chorus ^b he has to wear rags himself; or called to serve as trierarch, ^b he hangs himself, or sailing in his ship he is captured somewhere, or as he takes a walk or a nap he is murdered by his slaves. No, nothing is certain, except what one may chance to spend happily upon himself day by day. And even that is not so very certain. Somebody might come and carry off the very table spread with food. Rather, it's only when you've got your mouthful past your teeth and have swallowed it down that you can count it the one thing safe among your possessions.' The same lines occur also in *The Water Jar*.

"So then, my friends, when one considers these facts, he must with good reason approve the noble Chrysippus for his shrewd comprehension of Epicurus's 'Nature,' and his remark that the very centre of the Epicurean philosophy is the *Gastrology* of Archestratus, that noble epic which all philoso-

^a Kock ii. 98.

^b The *χορηγία* and *τριηραρχία* were state services ("liturgies"). In the latter a citizen helped to equip a trireme, the expenses of which were heavy.

σόφων γαστρίμαργοι Θεογνίν τινα αὐτῶν εἶναι λέγουσι τὴν καλὴν ταύτην ἐποποιίαν. πρὸς οὓς καὶ Θεόγνητος ἐν Φάσματι ἢ Φιλαργύρῳ φησίν·

. ἐκ τούτων

ἄνθρωπ', ἀπολείς με. τῶν γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ποικίλης στοᾶς λογαρίων ἀναπεπλησμένος νοσεῖς·

c ' ἄλλότριόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦτος ἀνθρώπων, πάχνη·
σοφία δ' ἴδιον, κρύσταλλος. οὐδεὶς πώποτε
ταύτην λαβὼν ἀπώλεσ'. ὦ τάλας ἐγώ,
οἶω μ' ὁ δαίμων φιλοσόφῳ συνώκισεν.
ἐπαρίστερ' ἔμαθες, ὦ πόνηρε, γράμματα·
ἀνέστροφέν¹ σου τὸν βίον τὰ βιβλία·
πεφιλοσόφηκας γῇ τε κούρανῳ λαλῶν,
οἷς οὐδέν ἐστιν ἐπιμελὲς τῶν σῶν² λόγων."

"Ἐτι τοῦ Οὐλπιανοῦ διαλεγομένου παῖδες ἐπεισ-
ῆλθον φέροντες ἐπὶ δίσκων ΚΑΡΑΒΟΥΣ μερίζονας Καλ-
d λιμέδοντος τοῦ ῥήτορος, ὃς διὰ τὸ φιληδεῖν τῷ
βρώματι Κάραβος ἐπεκλήθη. "Ἀλέξις μὲν οὖν αὐτὸν
ἐν Δορκίδι ἢ Ποππυζούσῃ φίλιχθον εἶναι κοινῶς
παραδίδωσι καθάπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν κωμωδιο-
ποιῶν, λέγων οὕτως·

τοῖς ἰχθυοπώλαις ἐστὶν ἐψηφισμένον,
ὥς φασι, χαλκῇν Καλλιμέδοντος εἰκόνα
στήσαι Παναθηναίοισιν ἐν τοῖς ἰχθύσιν,
ἔχουσιν ὁπτὸν κάραβον ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ,
ὥς αὐτὸν ὄντ' αὐτοῖσι τῆς τέχνης μόνον
e σωτήρα, τοὺς ἄλλους δὲ πάντας ζημίαν.

περισπούδαστος δὲ ἦν πολλοῖς ἢ τοῦ καράβου
βρώσις, ὥς ἔστι δεῖξαι διὰ πολλῶν τῆς κωμωδίας

¹ ἀνέστροφεν 671 c (so Porson) : ἀντέστροφεν AC.

² Musurus adds σῶν.

phers given to hearty eating claim as their Theognis.^a It is against these also that Theognetus pronounces in *The Ghost or Miser* ^b: ' You'll be the death of me, fellow, with all this ! You have stuffed yourself sick with the puny dogmas of the Painted Porch, that " wealth is not man's concern, wisdom is his peculiar possession, being as solid ice to thin frost ; once obtained it is never lost." Unlucky wretch that I am, to be compelled by fate to live with such a philosopher ! You, poor fool, must have learned your letters backwards ; books have turned your life upside down. You have gabbled your silly philosophy to earth and heaven, which pay no heed whatever to your words.' "

While Ulpian was still talking, slaves entered, carrying on platters some crayfish larger than the orator Callimedon, who, because of his fondness for this viand, was called " Crayfish." Alexis, to be sure, writing in *Dorcis*, or *The Woman Who Smacks*, calls ^c him fish-lover, following a tradition common to other comic poets as well : " The fishmongers have voted, so people say, to raise a bronze statue of Callimedon in the fish-market at the next Panathenaea,^d holding in his right hand a crayfish ; for they regard him as the sole saviour of their business, all other customers being a loss." Yet the eating of crayfish was extremely popular, as may be shown by many

^a Equivalent to a *Book of Proverbs*. The second book of the Theognidean collection contains verses suitable for reciting at dinner-parties.

^b Kock iii. 364.

^c Kock ii. 316.

^d Quadrennial festival to Athena at Athens.

μερῶν· ἀρκέσει δὲ τὰ νῦν Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν ταῖς
Θεοδοφοριαζούσαις οὕτως λέγων·

ἰχθὺς ἐώνηται τις ἢ σηπίδιον

ἢ τῶν πλατειῶν καρίδων ἢ πουλύπους

ἢ νῆστις ὀπτᾶτ' ἢ γαλεὸς ἢ τευθίδες;

B. μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ δῆτ'. A. οὐδὲ βατίς; B. οὐ

f φημ' ἐγώ.

A. οὐ χόριον¹ οὐδὲ πυὸς οὐδ' ἥπαρ κάπρου

οὐδὲ σχαδόνες οὐδ' ἡτριάων δέλφακος

οὐδ' ἐγγέλειον οὐδὲ κάραβον μέγαν²

γυναιξὶ κοπιώσαις ἐπεχορηγήσατε³;

Πλατείας δὲ καρίδας ἂν εἴη λέγων τοὺς ἀστα-
κοὺς καλουμένους, ὧν μνημονεύει Φιλύλλιος ἐν
Πόλεσι. καὶ Ἀρχέστρατος γὰρ ἐν τῷ διαβοήτῳ
ποιήματι οὐδ' ὅλως που κάραβον ὀνομάζων ἀσ-
τακὸν προσαγορεύει, ὥσπερ καὶ τούτοις·

105 ἀλλὰ παρεῖς λῆρον πολὺν ἀστακὸν ὠνοῦ
τὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἔχοντα μακρὰς ἄλλως τε βαρείας,
τοὺς δὲ πόδας μικροὺς, βραδέως δ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν
ὀρούει.

εἰσὶ δὲ πλείστοι μὲν πάντων ἀρετῇ τε κράτιστοι
ἐν Λιπάραις· πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ Ἑλλήσποντος
ἀθροίζει.

καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος δ' ἐν Ἡβας γάμῳ τὸν προειρη-
μένον ἀστακὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀρχεστράτου δηλοῖ ὅτι
κάραβός ἐστι λέγων οὕτως·

b ἐντὶ δ' ἀστακοὶ κολύβδαιναί τε ὥς τὰ⁴ πόδι' ἔχει
μικρά, τὰς χεῖρας δὲ μακράς, κάραβος δὲ τῶνυμα.

¹ οὐ χόριον Porson: οὐδὲ χόρι' A.

² Kock: μέγα A.

³ Meineke: ἐπεκουρήσατε A.

passages in comedy. For the present it will suffice to quote Aristophanes, who says, in the *Thesmophoriasusae*^a: "A. Hasn't anybody bought a fish? a squid, may be, or some broad prawns, or a polyp? Is there no broiled faster or salmon, and no squids?—B. No, Zeus help us, none at all.—A. Not even a ray?—B. No, I tell you!—A. No haggis or beestings or boar's liver, not even honey or pig's paunch? Have you not even supplied the weary women with an eel or a large crayfish?"

By "broad prawns" he must mean lobsters, as we call them, mentioned by Philyllius in *The Island-Towns*.^b And this may be inferred from the fact that Archestratus, in his famous poem, does not even mention the word crayfish, but speaks of it as lobster, as in the following^c: "But letting a lot of trash go, buy yourself a lobster, the kind which has long claws, and heavy withal, with feet that are small, and but slowly crawls he upon the land. Most of them, and the best of all in quality, are in the Liparae Islands; yet the Hellespont also gathers many." Further, Epicharmus, in *The Marriage of Hebe*, makes clear that the lobster mentioned above by Archestratus is the same as the cray, when he says:^d "There are lobsters and crabs as well, and the creature with small feet and long claws, and its name is cray."

^a Women celebrating the festival of Demeter, Founder of Law. The passage is from the second (lost) play of this title, not from the extant play; Kock i. 473.

^b Kock i. 785; cf. 86 e.

^c Frag. 8 Ribbeck.

^d Kaibel 101.

⁴ τε χῶς τὰ Porson and Dindorf; τ' ἐχόστα A, τε τὰ πόδι' ἐχουσαι CE.

Ἰδιον δ' ἐστὶ γένος καράβων τε καὶ ἀστακῶν ἄλλο, ἔτι δὲ καρίδων. τὸν δ' ἀστακὸν οἱ Ἀττικοὶ διὰ τοῦ ὀ ἀστακὸν λέγουσι, καθάπερ καὶ ὀσταφίδας. Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ ἐν Γᾷ καὶ Θαλάσσᾳ φησίν·

κάστακοὶ γαμφώνυχιοι.

Σπεύσιππος δὲ ἐν β' Ὀμοίων παραπλήσιά φησιν εἶναι τῶν μαλακοστράκων κάραβον, ἀστακόν, νύμφην, ἄρκτον, καρκίνον, πάγουρον. Διοκλῆς δ' ὁ Καρύστιός φησι· “καρίδες, καρκίνοι, κάραβοι, ἀστακοὶ εὖστομα καὶ διουρητικά.” κολύβδαιναν δ' εἶρηκεν Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν τοῖς προεκκειμένοις, ὡς μὲν Νίκανδρός φησι, τὸ θαλάσσιον αἰδοῖον, ὡς δ' ὁ Ἡρακλείδης ἐν Ὀψαρτυτικῷ, τὴν καρίδα. Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐν πέμπτῳ ζώων μορίων “τῶν μαλακοστράκων ὀχεύονται, φησί, κάραβοι, ἀστακοί, καρίδες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ ὀπισθοιουρητικά τῶν τετραπόδων. ὀχεύονται δὲ τοῦ ἔαρος ἀρχομένου πρὸς τῇ γῇ (ἤδη γὰρ ὥπται ἡ ὀχεία πάντων τῶν τοιούτων), ἐνιαχοῦ δὲ ὅταν τὰ σῦκα ἄρχηται πεπαίνεσθαι. γίνονται δ' οἱ μὲν κάραβοι ἐν τοῖς τραχέσι καὶ πετρώδεσιν, οἱ δ' ἀστακοὶ ἐν τοῖς λείοις, ἐν δὲ τοῖς πηλώδεσιν οὐδέτεροι. διὸ καὶ ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ μὲν καὶ περὶ Θάσον ἀστακοὶ γίνονται, περὶ δὲ τὸ Σίγειον καὶ τὸν Ἀθῶ κάραβοι. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ κάραβοι μακρόβιοι πάντες.” Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν φωλεόντων τοὺς ἀστακοὺς καὶ καράβους καὶ καρίδας ἐκδύεσθαι φησι τὸ γῆρας.

Περὶ δὲ τῶν ΚΑΡΙΔΩΝ, ὅτι καὶ πόλις ἦν Καρί-

^a *ostaphides* for *astaphides*.

^b Kaibel 95.

^c Frag. 139 Schneider.

But the crayfish variety is quite distinct from that of the lobster, and shrimps, again, are different. Those who speak Attic Greek pronounce the word for lobster with an *o* (*ostakos*), like the word for raisins.^a But Epicharmus, in *Earth and Sea*,^b has the form with *a*, "lobsters (*astakoi*) with crooked claws." Speusippus, in the second book of *Similar*s, says that among the soft-shell crustaceans the crayfish, lobster, nympha, bear-crab, common crab, and pagurus crab are alike. Further, Diocles of Carystus says that shrimps, crabs, crayfish, and lobsters are well-flavoured and diuretic. According to Nicander,^c another kind of crab, the *colybdæna*, is mentioned by Epicharmus in the play cited above, under the name of "sea-phallus;" but Heracleides, in his *Art of Cookery*, says that he means the shrimp. Aristotle, in the fifth book of *The Parts of Animals*,^d says: "Of the soft-shelled crustaceans, the crayfish, lobsters, shrimps, and the like copulate from the rear, like the retromingent quadrupeds. Coition takes place at the beginning of spring near the shore (it has long since been observed in the case of all these creatures), but in some regions it occurs later, when the figs begin to ripen. The crayfish, he adds,^e multiply in rough, rocky places, the lobsters in smooth, but neither occur on muddy grounds. Hence we find lobsters in the Hellespont and off the coast of Thasos, but crayfish off Sigeium and Mount Athos. All crayfish, moreover, are long-lived." Theophrastus, too, in his tract on *Animals which live in holes*,^f asserts that lobsters, crayfish, and shrimps slough off old age.

Speaking of shrimps (*karides*), Ephorus in Book iii.

^a *Hist. An.* v. 541 b 19; *cf.* Athen. 319 d.

^e 549 b 13.

^f *Frag.* 177 Wimmer.

ATHENAEUS

δες περὶ Χίον τὴν νῆσον Ἐφορος ἐν τῇ γ' ἱστορεῖ,
κτίσαι φάσκων αὐτὴν τοὺς διασωθέντας ἐκ τοῦ
ἐπὶ Δευκαλίωνος γενομένου κατακλυσμοῦ μετὰ
Μάκαρος, καὶ μέχρι νῦν τὸν τόπον καλεῖσθαι
e Καρίδας. ὁ δὲ ὀψοδαίδαλος Ἀρχέστρατος παρ-
αιεῖ τάδε·

ἦν δέ ποτ' εἰς Ἴασον Καρῶν πόλιν εἰσαφίκηαι,
καρῖδ' εὐμεγέθη λήψῃ· σπανία δὲ πρίασθαι·
ἐν δὲ Μακεδονίᾳ τε καὶ Ἀμβρακίᾳ μάλα πολλαί.
Ἐκτεταμένως δ' εἴρηκε καρῖδα Ἀραρῶς μὲν ἐν
Καμπυλίῳ.

a ἃ τε καμπύλαι
καρῖδες ἐξήλλοντο δελφίνων δίκην
f εἰς σχοινόπλεκτον ἄγγος.
καὶ Εὐβουλος ἐν Ὀρθάννῃ·
καρῖδα καθῆκα κάτω¹ κἀνέσπασ' αὖθις.

Ἀναξανδρίδης Λυκούργω·
καὶ συμπαίζει καριδαρίοις
μετὰ περκιδίων καὶ θραττιδίων
καὶ ψητταρίοις μετὰ κωθαρίων
καὶ σκινδαρίοις μετὰ κωβιδίων.

ὁ δ' αὐτὸς κἀν Πανδάρῳ φησίν·
106 οὐκ ἐπικεκυφῶς ὀρθός, ὦ βέλτιστ', ἔση·
αὕτη δὲ καριδοῖ² τὸ σῶμα καμπύλη,
ἄγκυρά τ' ἐστὶν ἀντικρυς τοῦ σώματος.

ἐν δὲ Κερκίῳ·
ἐρυθρότερον καρίδος ὀπτῆς σ' ἀποφανῶ.

Εὐβουλος Τιτθαῖς·

καριδάς τε τῶν
κυφῶν.

records^a that there was a town of that name near the island of Chios, and he declares that it was founded by the survivors of the flood, led by Macar, in Deucalion's time; and even to his day the place was called Karides (Crayville). That artificer of fancy dishes, Archestratus, gives this advice:^b "If ever you go to Iasus, city of the Carians, you will get a good-sized shrimp. But it is rare in the market, whereas in Macedonia and Ambracia there are plenty."

The word *karis* is used with a long *i* by Araros in *The Hunchback*^c: "The squirming shrimps leaped forth like dolphins into the rope-twined pot." Also by Eubulus in *Orthannes*^d: "I let down a shrimp and pulled it up again." Anaxandrides in *Lycurgus*^e: "He sports with the shrimplets among the perchlets and whitebait, with the sole among the gobios, and with the shiners among the gudgeon." The same writer says, in *Pandarus*^f: "You can't be straight, good friend, when you are bending over: and so this woman twists and squirms like a shrimp anchored fast to your body." Likewise in *The Tail*^g: "I'll make you redder than a broiled shrimp." Eubulus, in *The Nurses*,^h has the phrase "shrimps, among creatures that have arched backs." And Ophelion, in

^a *F.H.G.* i. 242.

^b *Frag.* 24 Ribbeck.

^c Kock ii. 217; *cf.* 86 d.

^d Kock ii. 192.

^e Kock ii. 144. All the names of the fish mentioned are in diminutive forms; for *κωθάρια*, apparently the same as *κωβίδια*, *cf.* 304 e.

^f Kock ii. 149.

^g Kock ii. 143.

^h Kock ii. 204.

¹ Musurus: *καθηκατω* ACE. The verse is corrupt.

² Kock: *καριδοι* A. But the verse is corrupt.

καὶ Ὀφελίων Καλλαίσχρω·

κυρταὶ δ' ὁμοῦ καρίδες ἐν ξηρῷ πέδῳ.

καὶ ἐν Ἰαλέμῳ·

ὠρχοῦντο δ' ὡς καρίδες ἀνθράκων ἐπι

b πηδῶσι κυρταί.

Συνεσταλμένως δ' εἶρηκεν Εὐπολὶς ἐν Αἰξίν
οὕτως·

ἅπαξ ποτ' ἐν Φαίακος ἔφαγον καρίδας.
πλήν

καὶ ἐν Δήμοις·

ἔχων τὸ πρόσωπον καρίδος μασθλητίνης.

Ὦνομάσθησαν δὲ καρίδες ἀπὸ τοῦ κάρα· τὸ πλεῖ-
στον γὰρ μέρος τοῦ σώματος ἢ κεφαλὴ ἀπηνέγκατο.
καρίδες δὲ βραχέως οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀναλόγως· παρὰ
γὰρ τὸ κάρη γέγονε διὰ τὸ μείζονι κεχρηῆσθαι
c κεφαλῇ. ὥς οὖν παρὰ τὸ γραφὴ γραφίς καὶ βολή
βολίς, οὕτως καὶ παρὰ τὸ κάρη καρίς. ταθείσης
δὲ τῆς παρατελευταίας ἐτάθη καὶ τὸ τέλος, καὶ
ὁμοίως λέγεται τῷ ψηφίς καὶ κρηπίς.¹

Περὶ δὲ τῶν ὀστρακοδέρμων τούτων Δίφιλος
μὲν ὁ Σίφνιος οὕτω γράφει· “τῶν δ' ὀστρακο-
δέρμων καρίς, ἀστακός, κάραβος, καρκίνος, λέων
τοῦ αὐτοῦ γένους ὄντα διαφέρουσι. μείζων δ'
ἐστὶν ὁ λέων τοῦ ἀστακοῦ. οἱ δὲ κάραβοι καὶ
d γραψαῖοι λέγονται· τῶν καρκίνων δ' εἰσὶν σαρκω-
δέστεροι. ὁ δὲ καρκίνος βαρὺς καὶ δύσπεπτος.”

¹ A adds καὶ τευθίς, which is not in Herodian i. 526, and which is not an example of the rule, since τευθίς has short ι.

The Ugly Fair,^a speaks of "curved shrimps heaped together on dry land"; and again in *The Wail from the East*^b: "As curved shrimps leap on coals, so danced they."

On the other hand, the word *karis* is used with a short *i* by Eupolis in *The Goats*^c: "Except that once I ate some shrimps in the house of Phaeax"; and in *The Demes*,^d "He had the face of a shrimp, as red as a leather belt."

Shrimps (*karides*) got their name from *kara*, "head," for the head takes up the biggest part of the body. Attic writers, employing the word with a short *i*, derive it in the same way: it comes from *karê*, "head," because of the prominent head it possesses. Just as *graphis*, "graver," comes from *graphê*, "picture," and *bolis*, "missile," from *bolê*, "a throw," so also *karis* from *karê*. Since the penult was lengthened the ultima was lengthened also, and it is pronounced like *pséphîs*, "pebble," and *crépîs*, "boot."

Concerning these crustaceans Diphilus of Siphnos writes thus: "Among the crustaceans the shrimp, lobster, crayfish, crab, and lion-crab, though of the same family, differ from one another. The lion-crab is larger than the lobster. The crayfish are also called *grapsaei*; they contain more meat than the crab. Crab-meat is heavy and hard to digest."

^a Kock ii. 294.

^b Kock ii. 293.

^c Kock i. 259.

^d Kock i. 286.

Μνησίθεος δ' ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐδεστών
 “κάραβοι,” φησί, “καὶ καρκίνοι καὶ καρῖδες καὶ τὰ
 ὅμοια δύσπεπτα μὲν πάντα, τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἰχθύων
 εὐπεπτότερα πολλῶ. πρέπει δ' αὐτοῖς ὀπτᾶσθαι
 μᾶλλον ἢ εἶσεσθαι.”

Κουρίδας δὲ τὰς καρίδας εἴρηκε Σώφρων ἐν
 e γυναικείοις οὕτως·

ἴδε καλᾶν κουρίδων, ἴδε καμμάρων, ἴδε φίλα·
 θᾶσαι μὰν ὥς

ἐρυθραί τ' ἐντὶ καὶ λειοτριχιῶσαι.

Ἐπίχαρμος δ' ἐν Γᾶ καὶ Θαλάσσᾳ·

κουρίδες τε ταῖ¹ φοινίκιαι.

ἐν δὲ Λόγῳ καὶ Λογίνῃ διὰ τοῦ ὦ εἴρηκεν·

ἀφύας τε κωρίδας τε καμπύλας.

Σιμωνίδης δέ·

θύννοισι τευθίς, κωβιοῖσι κωρίδες.

¹ τε ταῖ Kaibel: τε τε A.

Mnesitheus of Athens, in his work on *Victuals*, goes further and says that "crayfish, crabs, shrimps, and the like are all hard to digest, yet are more digestible than any other kind of fish, and should be broiled rather than stewed."

Sophron uses the form *kurides* for *karides* in his *Mimes of Women*^a: "Lo, the beauteous *kurides* (shrimps), lo, the lobsters, lo, the beauties! Behold how red they are and smooth-haired!" So Epicharmus in *Earth and Sea*,^b "the red *kurides* too"; but in *Lord and Lady Logos*,^c he spells it with *ō*, "anchovies and crooked *kōrides*." So also Simonides^d: "cuttle-fish with tunny, *kōrides* with gudgeon."

^a Kaibel 158.

^c *Ibid.* 107.

^b *Ibid.* 95.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 15.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Roman numerals refer to pages of the Introduction.

- Abarnis, a district on the Hellespont near Lampsacus, 62 c
 Abates, name of a Cilician wine, 33 b
 Abydus, a town in the Troad, on the Hellespont, 92 d
 Academy, a grove and gymnasium outside Athens, about a mile and half north west, where Plato taught, 59 d
 Acamantium, in Phrygia, 30 a
 Acanthus, a town on the east coast of the Chalcidic peninsula, 30 e
 Acarnania, the most westerly of the countries of Central Greece, *cf.* 95 d
 Acesas, a weaver of Cyprus (sixth century B.C. ?), 48 b
 Achaea, a district in northern Peloponnesus, on the Corinthian Gulf, 39 d, 77 a
 Achaeans, early inhabitants of Thessaly and parts of Peloponnesus, ancestors or predecessors of the Greeks, the term generally used for the Greeks besieging Troy, 25 c
 Achaeus of Eretria, tragic poet, famous for his satyr-plays (died before 405 B.C.), *fr.* 41, 31 a; *fr.* 42, 63 b
 Achilles, ally of Agamemnon against Troy, 10 c, 11 a, 12 b, 14 a, 17 e, 18 b, 23 f, 43 d
 Achilleum, a spring near Miletus, 43 d
 Aconae, a region near the Pontic Heracleia, 85 b
 Acratopotes, spirit of wine-drinking, 39 c
 Actaeon, hunter changed into a stag by Artemis, 1 d
 Adonis, a handsome youth loved by Aphrodite, killed by a wild boar, 69 b, c, d
 Adriatic Sea, 28 d, 91 b; wine, 33 a
 Aedepsus, a town in north-western Euboea, 73 c
 Aegae, a city in Cilicia, Asia Minor, 42 f
 Aegeirus, a nymph, 78 b
 Aegina, an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Athens, inhabited by Dorians, 99 d
 Aegion, a seaport of Achaea on the Corinthian Gulf, 27 d
 Aegisthus, cousin of Agamemnon, paramour of Clytaemnestra, 14 b
 Aemilianus Maurus, grammarian, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, xxii, 1 d, 83 b
 Aeneas, the Trojan, 11 a
 Aenianians, people inhabiting a district of Central Greece bordering on Thessaly, 15 f
 Aenus, a town on the coast of Thrace, 92 d
 Aeolis, the Asiatic littoral south of the Troad, settled by "Aeolian" Greeks, 75 f, 88 a
 Aequana, a town near Sorrento, 27 b
 Aeschylus, tragic poet (525-456 B.C.), 19 e, 21 d, e, 22 a, 95 b: *fr.* 1, 37 f; *fr.* 34, 87 a; *fr.* 116, 51 c-d; *fr.* 180, 17 c; *fr.* 182, 11 d, e; *fr.* 211, 67 c; *fr.* 264, 51 c; *fr.* 285, 86 b; *fr.* 306, 67 f; *fr.* 406, 99 b; *Septem* danced, 22 a

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Aethiopia, a name applied vaguely to the country south of Egypt and Libya, 68 b
- Aetna, volcano in eastern Sicily, 63 b
- Aetolia, a country in Central Greece, 35 b, 95 d (see Acarnania)
- Aetolus, great-great-grandson of Deucalion, 35 b
- African, a variety of figs, 75 f
- Agallis, a learned woman of Corcyra (third century B.C.), 14 d
- Agamemnon leader of the Achaeans against Troy, 9 a, 11 a, 13 f, 14 b, 16 a, 17 e, 41 d
- Agatharchides of Onidus, Peripatetic philosopher, grammarian, and geographer (middle of second century B.C.), 23 d
- Agathocles of Babylon or Cyzicus (ca. 400 B.C.), historian, 30 a
- Agathon of Lesbos, a friend of Archestratus (fourth century B.C.), 92 e
- Agelochus (Amphilochus?), an unknown grammarian, 54 d
- Agén, a satyr drama, authorship disputed, 50 f
- Agesilaus, epithet of Hades, 99 b
- Agius of Argos, always coupled with Dercylus, probably confused with the epic poet Hagias of Troezen, 86 f
- Aglaosthenes, writer on the history of Naxos (early third century B.C.), 78 c
- Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, 37 b
- Ajax, son of Telamon, leader of the Salaminians against Troy, 9 a, 13 f
- Alban Mount, in Latium, 26 d, f, 27 a, 33 a
- Alcaeus, of Lesbos, lyric poet (end of seventh century B.C.), 22 e, f, 37 e note, 38 e, 73 e, 85 f
- Alceides, poetic name of Heracles, 33 c
- Alceides of Alexandria, musician, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii, 1 f
- Alcibiades, son of Cleinias and nephew of Pericles (ca. 450-404 B.C.), 3 e
- Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians, 9 a, 13 e
- Alciphron of Magnesia, on the Maeander, philosopher (ca. A.D. 150?), 31 d
- Alcman of Lacedaemon, lyric poet (second half of seventh century B.C.), fr. 90, 81 f; fr. 100, 39 a; fr. 117, 31 c; fr. 143, 81 d
- Alexander (II.), son of Pyrrhus, king of Epeirus (became king 272 B.C.), 73 b
- Alexander (III.) the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon (356-323 B.C.), 3 d, 17 f, 19 a, c, 20 a, 22 d, 42 f, 50 f, 51 a, 71 b
- Alexander of Myndus, a writer on natural history (first century after Christ), 57 b, 65 a, b
- Alexandria, a rich city on the coast of Egypt at the western end of the Nile Delta, founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., 3 b, 20 b, d, 33 d, 51 b, e, 72 b, 87 f, 94 c
- Alexarchus, son of Antipater, writer of pedantic nonsense (ca. 325 B.C.), 93 d, e
- Alexis of Thurii, poet of the Middle Comedy (victor at Athens 347 B.C.), fr. 45, 36 d-e; fr. 56, 104 d; fr. 110, 95 a; fr. 118, 96 a; fr. 128, 76 d; fr. 132, 94 f; fr. 162, 54 f, 75 b; fr. 175, 96 a; fr. 182, 74 e; fr. 190, 46 a; fr. 193, 100 c; fr. 261, 57 e, 60 a; fr. 263, 21 d; fr. 265, 40 e; fr. 266, 55 c; fr. 269, 47 c; fr. 272, 49 e; fr. 273, 49 f; fr. 274, 28 e, 47 d; fr. 275, 28 e, 47 d; fr. 277, 23 c-d; fr. 278, 36 f; fr. 279, 63 e; fr. 282, 26 a (cf. 25 f); fr. 283, 39 b; fr. 285, 67 e; fr. 286, 34 c-d; fr. 290, 30 f; fr. 293, 23 e; fr. 294, 47 e; fr. 299, 30 f; fr. 300, 18 d; fr. 301, 40 c; fr. 342, 66 f
- Alopeconnesus ("Fox Island"), a town on the west coast of the Thracian Chersonesus (Gallipoli Peninsula), 62 c
- Alpheius, a river in Peloponnesus, flowing west through Elis, 31 c, 34 a
- Alps, 82 c
- Althephius, a variety of grape, 31 c
- Althephius, descendant of the river god Alpheius, 31 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Amazons, a tribe of women said to live on the Thermodon river, 31 d
- Ambracia, a city in the south of Epeirus, 92 d, 105 e
- Amepsias, poet of the Old Comedy (last quarter of fifth century B.C.) fr. 24, 8 e; fr. 25, 62 f; fr. 35, 68 b
- Amerias of Macedonia, a grammarian (end of third century B.C.), 52 c, 76 e
- Amoebeus, harp-player and singer, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii
- Amorea, name of a radish, 56 f
- Ampelus, a nymph, 78 b
- Amphiaraus, Argive seer and hero of the expedition against Thebes. Spring of, in Attica near Boeotia, 46 c, d
- Amphias, name of a wine, 31 e
- Amphicles, a character in *The Historian* of Dioxippus, 100 e
- Amphictyon, a mythical king of Athens, 38 c
- Amphidromia, a family festival held five days after the birth of a child, 65 c
- Amphion, mythical musician of Thebes, 47 c
- Amphipolis, a port in western Thrace, at the mouth of the Strymon (Strumitza), 77 e
- Amphis, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 20, 69 b; fr. 26, 57 b; fr. 28, 100 a; fr. 36, 30 e; fr. 37, 34 e; fr. 38, 50 f; fr. 39, 8 c; fr. 40, 30 b, 67 b; fr. 41, 44 a; fr. 46, 47 f
- Amyntas, a surveyor in Alexander's army, writer on Persian geography (fourth century B.C.), 67 a
- Anacreon of Teos, lyric poet (end of sixth century B.C.), fr. 69, 21 a; fr. 121, 12 a
- Ananius, writer of satirical iambic verse (ca. 550 B.C.), 78 f
- Anaxagoras of Clazomenae, rationalistic philosopher (born ca. 490, banished from Athens 433 B.C.), 57 d
- Anaxandrides of Cameirus, in Rhodes, poet of the Middle Comedy (victor at Athens 376 B.C.), fr. 22, 106 a; fr. 27, 105 f; fr. 37, 105 f; fr. 43, 95 c; fr. 50, 68 b; fr. 57, 39 a; fr. 58, 34 d, e; fr. 70, 48 a; fr. 71, 28 f; fr. 77, 57 e
- Anaxilas, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 11, 95 b; fr. 13, 95 b; fr. 19, 95 b; fr. 34, 63 a; fr. 36, 68 d
- Anaximenes of Lampsacus, rhetorician (ca. 380–a. 320 B.C.), 21 c
- Anchimolus, a sophist of Elis, pupil of the Socratic Phaedo, 44 c
- Ancona, a town in Pisenum, Italy, on the Adriatic, 26 f
- Andriscus, writer on the history of Naxos (third century B.C.?), 78 c
- Andromeda, a woman deided by Sappho, 21 b-c
- Andron of Catana, flute-player (fifth century B.C.?), 22 c
- Androsthenes of Thasos, one of Alexander the Great's admirals, explorer of the Arabian coast (fourth century B.C.), 93 b
- Androtion, author of a work on farming, especially arboriculture (fourth century B.C.), 75 d, 78 a, 82 c
- Anonymous quotations, 36 a, 48 a, 67 a, 97 d, e
- Antalcidas, Spartan admiral, ambassador to Persia ("Peace of Antalcidas," 387 B.C.), 48 e
- Anthedon, a city on the northern coast of Boeotia, 31 c
- Anthedonias, variety of grape, 31 c
- Anthologia Palatina*, xiii. 29, 39 c
- Anthus, an eponymous hero, son of Poseidon, 31 c
- Antidotus, poet of the New Comedy (end of fourth century B.C.), fr. 4, 28 e
- Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals (ca. 382–301 B.C.), assumed title of king 306 B.C., 15 c, 44 b, 73 c, 101 f
- Antigonus of Carystus, in Euboea, worker in bronze, philosopher, and biographer (died some time after 226 B.C.), 44 e, 82 b, 88 a
- Antinoüs, one of Penelope's suitors, 10 f
- Antioch, a rich city in Syria, founded

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- by Seleucus *ca.* 300 B.C., 20 b, 45 c, 59 b
- Antiochus I. Soter, son of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria (324-261 B.C.), made the sons of Sostratus members of his bodyguard, 19 d
- Antiochus II. Theos, son of Antiochus I., king of Syria (286-246 B.C.), married Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 19 c, 45 c
- Antiochus IV. Epiphanes, son of Antiochus III., king of Syria (reigned 175-164 B.C.), 45 c
- Antiphanes, poet of the Middle Comedy (began to produce plays 388 B.C.), fr. 58, 84 a, b; fr. 65, 47 d; fr. 72, 95 a; fr. 88, 100 f; fr. 122, 98 f; fr. 126, 95 f; fr. 142, 68 a; fr. 158, 58 d; fr. 179, 43 b, 74 d; fr. 185, 96 b; fr. 188, 60 e; fr. 198, 77 d; fr. 204, 103 e; fr. 220, 100 d; fr. 226, 60 c; fr. 228, 3 f; fr. 229, 4 f; fr. 231, 22 f; fr. 234, 15 a; fr. 235, 38 b, c; fr. 236, 27 d; fr. 242, 28 f; fr. 243, 8 d; fr. 245, 18 c; fr. 246, 45 a; fr. 248, 71 e; fr. 249, 71 e; fr. 271, 40 c; fr. 273, 12 b; fr. 274, 3 b; fr. 275, 56 e; fr. 276, 47 b; fr. 277, 66 d; fr. 279, 66 d; fr. 282, 14 f; fr. 283, 15 a; fr. 284, 11 c; fr. 286, 23 a; fr. 287, 49 b; fr. 298, 8 e; fr. 299, 47 f; fr. 300, 44 a; fr. 301, 63 a; fr. 302, 65 e; fr. 331, 66 f
- Antisare, a town on the coast of Thrace, 31 a
- Antylla (Anthylla), a city in the Nile delta, east of Alexandria, 33 f
- Apheidas, a mythical king of Athens, 96 d
- Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of love, 14 c, 18 e, 23 f, 36 d, 69 c, 84 c, 88 a, 95 f, 96 a, 101 f
- Apicius, two culinary experts of this name, viii, 7 a, 8 d
- Apion of Alexandria, a vain sciolist (first century), 16 f
- Apollas, a writer on [the cities of Peloponnesus (third century B.C.), 63 d
- Apollo, 38 a, 99 b (*cf.* 98 f)
- Apollodorus, poet of the New Comedy, fr. 14, 3 c
- Apollodorus of Carystus, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 25, 76 a; fr. 27, 34 d
- Apollodorus of Athens, grammarian, disciple of Aristarchus and of the Stoic Diogenes of Seleucia (second half of second century B.C.), 63 d, 66 a, 81 f, 82 b, 89 a
- Apollonia (Mordium or Mordiaem), a town in Phrygia, 81 a
- Apollonius, an unknown writer on the trireme, perhaps the Athenian engineer of that name (second century B.C.?), 97 d
- Apollophanes, poet of the Old Comedy (*ca.* 400 B.C.), fr. 5, 75 c
- Aquileia, a Roman colony at the head of the Adriatic sea, 82 c
- Araros, son of Aristophanes, poet of the Middle Comedy (early fourth century B.C.), fr. 1, 95 e; fr. 8, 47 d, 86 d, 105 e; fr. 20, 50 b
- Aratean, a variety of fig, 77 a
- Arcadia, a mountainous country in the centre of Peloponnesus, 16 a, 27 f, 31 d, f, 68 b
- Archelaus, noted dancer (third century B.C.), 19 c
- Archelaus, noted lyre-player, 19 b
- Archestratus, of Syracuse or Gela, writer on cookery in parody of the epic, contemporary of Aristotle, viii, 4 e, 29 a, 56 c, 64 a, 92 d, 101 b, f, 104 f, 105 e
- Archilochus, writer of satirical iambic verse (early seventh century B.C.), 1 c, 7 f, 8 a, fr. 29, 52 f; fr. 51, 76 b; fr. 151, 30 f; fr. 198, 86 b. Plural *Archilochi*, title of a play by Cratinus, 86 e, 92 e
- Archippus, writer of Old Comedy, (contemporary of Aristophanes), ix, fr. 1, 95 e; fr. 23, 86 c, 90 f
- Archonides of Argos, not thirsty, though he ate salty food (*cf.* Diog. L. ix. 81, Apollon. *Mirabil.* 25), 44 d
- Archytas, noted gourmet, author of a book on cookery (fourth century B.C.), 5 f
- Archytas, epic poet (third century B.C.), 82 a
- Arctinus of Miletus, epic poet (eighth century B.C.?), 22 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Ares (Mars), god of war, 14 c
 Arete, wife of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians, 17 c
 Arethusa, a spring and river in north-western Greece, which was said to flow under the sea and issue again in Sicily, 42 b-c
 Argos, a district and city in the eastern part of Peloponnesus, 27 d, 28 a, 96 a, 99 e, f
 Aristarchus of Samothrace, Alexandrian scholar (ca. 217-ca. 145 B.C.), xv, 21 c, 39 d, 53 a, 71 b
 Aristarchus, epithet of Zeus, 99 b
 Aristias, son of Pratinas, tragic poet (fifth century B.C.), fr. 6, 60 b
 Aristobulus of Casandreia, historian (ca. 300 B.C.), 43 d
 Aristocles, author of a work on dancing (end of second century B.C.), 22 a
 Aristocrates of Sparta, writer on Spartan history (end of first century B.C. ?), 82 e
 Aristomenes, poet of the Old Comedy (last half of fifth century B.C.), fr. 14, 11 c-d
 Ariston of Ceos, Peripatetic philosopher (third century B.C.), 38 f
 Aristonicus of Carystus, ball-player (fourth century B.C.), 19 a
 Aristonicus of Alexandria, grammarian (end of first century B.C.), 20 e
 Aristonymus, poet of the old Comedy (end of fifth century B.C.), fr. 1, 87 a
 Aristophanes, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 446-ca. 385 B.C.), fr. 4, 95 e; fr. 68, 86 f; fr. 108, 75 a; fr. 154, 99 f; fr. 158, 95 f; fr. 217, 4 d; fr. 253, 57 a; fr. 317, 29 a; fr. 318, 104 e; fr. 391, 56 b; fr. 409, 91 c; fr. 461, 95 d; fr. 463, 80 a; fr. 506, 96 c; fr. 530, 49 c; fr. 560, 62 d, 90 a; fr. 579, 30 c; fr. 590, 53 a; fr. 677, 21 f; fr. 680, 50 e; fr. 695, 48 c; no number, 86 e; *Av.* 695, 57 d; *Eccl.* 707, 77 d; *Eg.* 160, 94 d; 300, 94 c; 356, 94 d; 1178, 94 e; *Lys.* 549, 90 b; *Nub.* 389, 64 f; 455, 94 f; *Plut.* 720, 67 c; *Ran.* 134, 66 b; *Vesp.* 884, 90 a
 Aristophanes of Thebes, historian of Boeotia (fourth century B.C.), 41 e
 Aristophanes of Byzantium, Alexandrian scholar (ca. 257-180 B.C.), 5 b note, 21 c, 77 a, 83 a, 85 e, f
 Aristophon, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 16, 63 a
 Aristotle of Stageira, philosopher (384-322 B.C.), xvi, 3 a, f, 51 e, 93 a; fr. 83, 6 d; fr. 102, 40 d; fr. 103, 44 d; fr. 304, 88 b; fr. 506, 81 c; fr. 607, 23 d; fr. 236, 24 e; fr. 633, 44 b-c; *Hist. An.* 530 a 34, 91 b; 541 b 19, 105 c; 544 a 15, 88 c; 544 a 23, 63 b; 546 b 18, 88 d; 547 a 13, 89 b; 547 b 18, 89 e; 548 a 22, 89 f. *Problems* parodied, 19 d
 Aristoxenus of Tarentum, musician and historian (pupil of Aristotle), 19 f, 22 b, 47 a
 Aristoxenus of Cyrene, hedonistic philosopher, 7 c
 Ariusian, a variety of wine from the north-western part of Chios, 32 f
 Armenia, 93 c
 Armenidas, historian (first century B.C. ?), 31 a
 Arrian, a grammarian, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii
 Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king of Persia (reigned 404-358 B.C.), 22 c-d, 48 d
 Artemidorus of Tarsus, Alexandrian scholar of the school of Aristophanes, though he lived long after (first century B.C.), 5 b
 Artemis (Diana), sister of Apollo, 84 b
 Artypsus, a town in Asia Minor, 30 a
 Asclepiades of Mendes, in Egypt, historian (early first century after Christ), 83 c
 Asclepiades of Myrlea, grammarian and historian (first century B.C.), 50 d, e
 Asclepius (Aesculapius), god of healing, 28 e
 Ascra, a village in Boeotia, birth-place of the poet Hesiod, 4 d, 101 f
 Asia, Asia Minor, 42 f, 43 a, 53 c, 67 a, 70 a, 78 f, 84 a, 93 b, d. Upper

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Asia, the region beyond the Caspian Sea, 93 c
- Asteropaeus, ally of the Trojans, 2 c, note
- Asytanax, young son of Hector, 66 a
- Astydamas, rhetorician and tragic poet (middle of fourth century B.C.), 33 f; fr. 6, 40 b
- Atê, the spirit of infatuation and ruin, 36 d
- Athanis (Athanias) of Syracuse, historian (ca. 350 B.C.), 98 d
- Athena, goddess of wisdom and of war, tutelary divinity of Athens, 11 f, 94 e; A. Colocasia, 72 b; A. Pullet, 98 b
- Athenaeus of Naucratis, author of *The Deipnosophists* and other works, viii, ix, xvii, xix, xx; 1 a, 11 b, 12 a note, 20 b, 23 a, 31 b, 33 a, b, 35 a, b, 40 f note, 50 d, 52 b, 55 e, 58 c, 71 e, 73 a
- Athenians, 19 a, d, e, 22 e, 30 c, 41 d, 56 d, 74 d, 87 b
- Athens, 20 b-c, 27 e, 33 c, 38 c, 96 d, 101 d
- Athos, promontory at the south-eastern extremity of the Chalcidic peninsula, 105 d
- Attica, the district in the eastern part of Central Greece, of which Athens was the capital, 28 c, 33 e, 40 a-b, 43 b, c, 74 d, e, 75 e, 85 a, 101 e, 106 b
- Attic writers, 52 a, 56 e, 58 d, 59 c, 62 d, f, 67 c, 68 f, 73 e, 76 f, 105 b
- Atticus of Naples, athletic trainer (first century B.C.), 14 f
- Atys, king of Lydia, 19 a
- Axionicus, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 8, 95 c
- Babylon, Babylonia, 30 a, 32 b, 42 e, 93 d
- Baccheus, epithet of Dionysus, 78 c
- Bacchylides, lyric poet (ca. 505-ca. 420 B.C.), 20 c-d, fr. 27, 39 e-f
- Baiæ, Baium, a town and springs near Naples, in Campania, 43 b
- Balanus, a nymph, 78 b
- Barine, wine of Barium (Bari), on the south-eastern coast of Italy, 27 b
- Bathyllus of Alexandria, freedman of Maecenas, a dancer of pantomime (age of Augustus), 20 d, e
- Baton, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 5, 103 b
- Beneventum, a Samnite town in Italy, 31 e
- Berbeia (?), an epithet of Aphrodite, 84 c
- Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus (married Antiochus II., 248/7, B.C.), 45 c
- Berenice (Benghazi), a town on the coast of Cyrene, 71 b
- Bion of Proconnesus, historian (fourth century B.C.); the quotation 45 c is ascribed to him by Schweighäuser
- Bisaltia, a region on the eastern border of Macedonia, 77 c
- Bithynia, a district in north-western Asia Minor, extending from Propontis to the shores of the Black Sea, 7 d, 58 c
- Boeotia, a district in the eastern part of Central Greece, north of Attica, 27 e, 41 e, 56 f, 74 a
- Bolbus, a dancer (fifth century B.C.), 22 c
- Borysthenes, a river in Scythia (Russia), now the Dnieper, 42 e
- Bromius, epithet of Dionysus, 39 b
- Buxentum, a town on the coast of Lucania, in southern Italy, 27 a
- Bybline or Bibline wine, from Phoenicia, 29 b, 31 a; or from Thrace, 31 a
- Cadmus the Phoenician, mythical coloniser of Boeotia, who introduced alphabetic signs into Greece, 82 a
- Caecalus of Argos, writer on angling (date unknown), 13 b
- Caecubus ager, a district on the coast of Latium, 27 a
- Calchedon, a town on the Propontis opposite Byzantium, 92 e
- Calenian, from Cales, a town in Campania, 27 a
- Callias, a rich man of Athens (ca. 450-370 B.C.), in whose house the scene of Plato's *Protagoras* is laid, 22 f

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Callias of Athens, poet of the Old Comedy (victor in Athens 446 B.C.), fr. 21, 57 a; fr. 25, 22 c
- Callias of Mitylene, a grammarian (third century B.C.), 85 f
- Callimachus of Cyrene, elegiac poet and scholar of Alexandria (ca. 310-ca. 240 B.C.), 4 e, 24 a-b, 56 c, 58 f, 69 c, 70 a, 72 a, 95 f
- Callimedon, Athenian orator (fourth century B.C.), 100 c, d, e, 104 c, d
- Calliphanes, noted for learning, 4 c
- Callistratus, Athenian demagogue (fourth century B.C.), 44 a
- Callistratus, Alexandrian scholar of the school of Aristophanes (second century B.C.), 21 c
- Calypso, nymph in the *Odyssey*, 16 d
- Campania, a district of Italy south of Rome, 7 a, 26 f
- Canae, a town in Aeolis, Asia Minor, 75 f
- Canobus, a seaport of Egypt east of Alexandria, 90 c
- Cantharus, poet of the Old Comedy (end of fifth century B.C.), fr. 6, 81 d; fr. 8, 11 c; no number, 68 b
- Canusium (Canosa), a city in south-eastern Italy, 97 e
- Cappadocia, a large district in the eastern part of Asia Minor, 20 c, 43 d
- Capua, in Campania, 31 d
- Caria, a country on the south-western coast of Asia Minor, 28 c, 42 a, 67 a, 76 a, 88 f, 105 e
- Carmani, a barbarous people living near the Red Sea, south of Parthia, 45 f, 67 a
- Carthage, seaport on the Mediterranean in North Africa, founded by Phoenicians (ca. 850 B.C.?), 28 a, d, 42 f, 44 e
- Carura, a town in eastern Caria, on the Maeander river, 43 a
- Carya, a nymph, 78 b
- Carystius of Pergamum, grammarian and historian (end of second century B.C.), 24 b
- Carystus, a town on the southern coast of Euboea, 34 d
- Carystus, in Sparta, 31 d
- Casandreia, Cassandreia, a city in Thrace founded by Cassander on the ruins of Poteidaea, 43 d, 98 e
- Cassander, son of Antipater, king of Macedonia after 301 (ca. 354-297 B.C.), 18 a, 98 d
- Catana, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, 22 c
- Caucine (?), name of an Italian wine, 27 b-c
- Caunus, a town in the south of Caria, 76 a
- Cecropidae, poetic name for the Athenians, from Cecrops, a mythical king, 47 c
- Ceituceitus (*κειτρούκειτος*), epithet given to Ulpian, 1 e
- Ceos, an island of the Cyclades, near the coast of Attica, 3 e, 32 c, 38 f, 61 d, 77 e
- Cephallenia, a large island in the Ionian Sea, 91 b
- Cephisodorus, pupil of Isocrates, opponent of Aristotle (fourth century B.C.), 60 d
- Cephisodorus, a clown (fourth century B.C.?), 20 b
- Ceraon, protecting spirit of wine-mixers, 39 c
- Cerasus ("Cherryville"), a city in Pontus on the southern shores of the Black Sea, 51 a
- Cerynia, a town of Achaea, in northern Peloponnesus, 31 f
- Chaereas of Athens (second century B.C.?), 32 b
- Chaeremon, tragic poet (fourth century B.C.), fr. 15, 35 d; fr. 17, 48 c
- Chaerephanes, ball-player, 14 e
- Chaeronea, a city in Boeotia, 52 d
- Chalcis, a seaport on the western coast of Euboea, 44 f, 75 f
- Chalybon, a town in Syria north of Damascus, 28 d
- Chamaeleon of Heracleia, in Pontus, grammarian and Peripatetic philosopher (late fourth century B.C.?), 21 e, 22 a, e
- Characometes, a river of Caria, 43 a
- Charax, a town near the mouth of the Tigris river, 93 d
- Chares of Mitylene, historian (latter part of fourth century B.C.), 27 d, 93 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Charmus of Syracuse, parodist (ca. 300 B.C.), 4a, 4b
 Chersonesus ("peninsula"). The Tauric is Crimea, 64d. The Thracian Chersonesus is Gallipoli, 65c
 Chian, a variety of fig grown near Rome (?), 75f, 80c
 Chios (modern Scio), large and fertile island off the coast of Ionia, 25e, f, 26b, 28b, d, 29e, 31a, 32f, 33a, c, 105d
 Choaspes, a river rising in Media and flowing into the Tigris, 45b
 Chorasmi, a people who lived east of the Caspian Sea, north-east of Parthia, 70b
 Chrysippus, a dancer (fourth century B.C.), 22d
 Chrysippus of Soli, Stoic philosopher (third century B.C.), 4e, 8c, 9c, 18b, 67c, 89d, 104b
 Cilicia, a large district in southern Asia Minor, 33b, 43f, 72d, 77f, 78b
 Circe, sorceress in the *Odyssey*, 10e
 Cleaenetus, tragic poet of Athens (ca. 400 B.C.), 55c
 Cleanthes of Tarentum, reciter of verses (date unknown), 4d
 Clearchus of Athens, poet of the Middle and New Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 5, 28e
 Clearchus of Soli, in Cyprus, Peripatetic philosopher, author of biographies (early third century B.C.), 4a, d, e, 5f, 6b, 43f, 49f, 57e
 Clearchus, tyrant of Heracleia, in Pontus (fourth century B.C.), 85b
 Cleitarchus of Alexandria, historian (ca. 300 B.C.), 69d
 Cleitor, a town in Arcadia, 43f
 Cleolas of Thebes, a dancer, 22c
 Cleon, son of Pytheas, a noted singer (fourth century B.C.?), 19b
 Cleonae, name of two towns, one on the Chalcidic peninsula, Thrace, the other in Argos, south of Corinth, 56f, 67d
 Cleophanes, a character in Antiphanes, 98f
 Cleophron (?), victor at Olympia, 3e
 Clytaemnestra, wife of Agamemnon, 14b

Cnidus, city in Caria, Asia Minor, 3d, 28c, 32e, 59a, 67c
 Cocalus, Minos bathed by his daughters, 10e note
 Colophon, a city in Ionia, north of Ephesus, 35a
 Commodus, Emperor of Rome, A.D. 180-192; Athenaeus a contemporary of, ix
 Conon, Athenian general (ca. 444-ca. 387 B.C.), 3d
 and Corinth, 43e
 Copaic Lake, in Boeotia, 71c
 Copts, a people of Egypt; their chief city was Coptos, north of Thebes, 33f
 Corcyra (Corfu), island on the west coast of Greece (the reputed Scheria of the *Odyssey*), 24b, 27f, 33b
 Corinth, seaport on the Isthmus between Peloponnesus and Megara, 27d, 30f, 43b, d, e, 56f, 82a, b
 Cos, an island in the Aegean near the coast of Asia Minor, 32e, 33b
 Cranaia, a nymph, 78b
 Crannon ("Springfield"), a city in Thessaly, 42c
 Crates of Athens, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 450 B.C.), fr. 40, 50e; fr. 44, 47e
 Cratinus of Athens, poet of the Old Comedy (died between 423 and 421 B.C.), fr. 8, 86e, 92e; fr. 45, 47a; fr. 136, 68c; fr. 142, 99f; fr. 163, 94e; fr. 183, 29d; fr. 192, 94f; fr. 199, 39c; fr. 280, 67b; fr. 301, 49a; fr. 303, 68a; fr. 313, 56e; fr. 325, 62e; fr. 328, 8a; fr. 330, 69d; fr. 345, 23b
 Cratisthenes of Phlius, a juggler, 19e
 Crete, a large island in the south Aegean, 22b, 27f, 48d, e, 77b
 Critias, poet and politician, uncle of Plato, one of the Thirty Tyrants (404-3 B.C.), fr. 1, 28b

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Crobylus, poet of the New Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 1, 47 e; fr. 8, 5 f; fr. 9, 54 e
- Croton, or Crotona, a Greek colony in lower Italy, 57 f
- Ctesias of Cnidus, historian of Persia (taken prisoner by the Persians 415 B.C.), surgeon at the battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), 22 d, 45 b, 67 a
- Ctesibius of Chalcis, philosopher (third century B.C.), 15 c
- Cteson of Ithaca, grammarian (first century), 16 f
- Cumae (Greek Cyme), an ancient city in Campania (settled by colonists from Cyme in Euboea ca. 1000 B.C.), 26 f
- Cyclops, or Polyphemus, gigantic being with one eye, tricked by Odysseus (see *Od.* ix), 7 a, 10 e, 20 a
- Cydon, a city on the north-western coast of Crete, 59 b
- Cynics, 96 f, 97 b, 100 b
- Cynulcus, Cynic philosopher, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiii, 1 d, 22 e, 49 a, 94 c, 97 b, c, 100 b
- Cynus, a town in Locris, on the Euboean Gulf, 70 d note
- Cypria, an epic poem belonging to the "Epic Cycle," attributed to Stasinus of Cyprus or Hegesias of Salamis (Cyprus); anonymous, 35 c
- Cypris (Kypris) a name of Aphrodite, 28 f, 39 a, 40 b, 69 d
- Cyprogeneia, Cyprus-born, epithet of Aphrodite, 36 d
- Cyprus, an island in the eastern Mediterranean off the coasts of Cilicia and Syria, 28 d, 48 b, 52 c, 54 b, 69 b, 77 b, f, 84 c, 95 f. "Cyprus" (?) reed, 62 e
- Cyrene, a district of northern Africa, west of Egypt, 7 c, 27 e, 36 e, 62 a, 100 f
- Cyrnians, inhabitants of Cynus, ancient name of Corsica, 47 a
- Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire (died 529 B.C.), 30 a
- Cyzicus, a city on the Asiatic shore of Propontis, 30 a
- Damascus, the capital of Syria, 28 d, 49 d
- Damoxenus, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 2, 102 a; fr. 3, 15 b
- Daphnus of Ephesus, one of the speakers at the banquet, a physician, xiv, 1 e, 51 a, 79 a
- Dascylum, a village in Asia Minor, 43 a
- Deceleia, a town in Attica on the Cephissus river, about twelve miles north-east of Athens, 67 e
- Deipneus, protecting spirit of diners, 39 d
- Delphi, a town in Phocis, Central Greece, seven miles from the Corinthian Gulf, seat of Apollo's oracle, 36 b, 48 b, 70 c, 80 d, e, 96 e, 98 b, f
- Demades, Athenian orator and wit (fourth century B.C.), 44 f, 99 d
- Demaratus, a Spartan king (ca. 510-491 B.C.), who spent the last years of his life with Xerxes and went with him on his expedition to Greece, 29 f
- Demeter, goddess of grain, 12 d, 63 f
- Demetrius, poet of the Old Comedy (end of fifth century B.C.), fr. 5, 56 a
- Demetrius Ixion, grammarian (second century B.C.), 50 b, 51 f, 74 b
- Demetrius Poliorcetes ("Besieger of Cities"), son of Antigonus (ca. 336-283 B.C.), king of Macedonia (294-287), 101 e
- Demetrius of Scepsis, antiquarian (ca. 150 B.C.), 44 e, 80 d, 91 c
- Demetrius of Troezen, grammarian, 29 a
- Democritus of Abdera, atomistic philosopher (born ca. 460 B.C.), xiv, 46 e, 102 b, d
- Democritus of Nicomedia, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, xxii; to be distinguished from the philosopher of atomism (D. of Abdera), xiv, 1 d, 83 c, 85 c
- Demodocus, minstrel in the *Odyssey*, 13 d, 14 a, c, 15 d
- Demon, writer on the history and mythology of Attica (ca. 300 B.C.), 96 d

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Demosthenes, Athenian orator and statesman (384-322 B.C.), 44 e, f, 100 c
- Demoteles, ball-player (fourth century B.C.), 14 e
- Denthis, Denthiades, in Sparta, 31 c
- Deo, the goddess Demeter, 63 f
- Dercylus, writer on Argive history (third century B.C.?), 86 f
- Deucalion, the Greek Noah, 35 b, 105 d
- Dicaearchus of Messene, pupil of Aristotle, geographer and historian (ca. 300 B.C.), 14 d, 85 f
- Didymus of Alexandria, scholar and critic (contemporary of Cicero), 30 d, 56 d, 67 d, 70 c
- Dieuches, physician and poet (early third century), 5 b (λευχης 73 e?)
- Dinon of Colophon, writer on Persian history (end of fourth century B.C.?), 67 b
- Dio, Academic philosopher, 34 b
- Diocles of Carystus, in Euboea, physician and writer on hygiene (fourth century B.C.), 32 d, 46 d, 53 d, 55 b, 57 b, 59 b, 61 c, 68 d, e, f, 74 b, 86 b, c, 105 b
- Diocles of Peparethus, historian (third century B.C.), 44 e
- Diodorus, draught-player (ca. 300 B.C.?), 16 e
- Diogenes of Sinope, Cynic philosopher (died 323 B.C.), 49 a
- Diomedes, one of the heroes of the *Iliad*, 13 e
- Dionysiad, a poem on Dionysus by Neoptolemus of Parium, 82 d
- Dionysias, name of a wine, 30 d
- Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse (ca. 432-367, began to reign 406-5 B.C.), 6 e, 93 d
- Dionysocles, physician, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii, 96 d
- Dionysus, god of wine, also called Bacchus, in the Mysteries Iacchus, 22 e, 26 b, 27 e, 29 e, 30 b, 34 a, 35 d, 36 b, d, 37 f, 38 a, c, e, 39 c, e, 56 a, 78 c, 82 d, 100 a
- Diopieithes of Locris, a juggler (fourth century B.C.?), 20 a
- Dioscurides, disciple of Isocrates (fourth century B.C.), author of a work on Homer, used as a source by Plutarch, Dion Chrysostomus, and Athenaeus, 11 a-b
- Dioxippus, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.?), fr. 1, 100 e; fr. 3, 100 e
- Diphilus of Sinope, poet of the New Comedy (ca. 300 B.C.), fr. 79, 52 e; fr. 86, 35 c; fr. 87, 55 d; fr. 95, 47 b; fr. 96, 67 d; fr. 125, 23 c
- Diphilus of Siphnos, a physician and writer on hygiene (early third century B.C.), 50 b, 51 a, f, 53 f, 54 c, 55 b, f, 56 a, 57 c, 58 e, 59 b, 61 c, 62 f, 64 b, 69 e, 70 a, 71 e, 73 a, 74 b, 80 b, e, 82 f, 90 a, c, 91 e, 106 c
- Dithyrambus, epithet of Dionysus, 30 b
- Dog-star, 22 e, 89 b, 99 e
- Dorylaea, a town in Phrygia, 43 b
- Drusus, New Christian son of Plotinus (after Empedocles) and Livia, and adopted by Augustus (died 14 A.D.), 52 d
- Duris of Samos, pupil of Theophrastus, historian (third century B.C.), 17 f, 19 f
- Echinades, small islands off the west coast of Acarnania, Central Greece, 30 d
- Ecpphantides, poet of the Old Comedy (early fifth century B.C.), fr. 1, 96 c
- Egypt, 27 f, 33 f, 34 a, b, c, 39 f, 42 a, b, 48 b, 51 b, 61 c, 64 b, 66 c, 67 b, c, 71 b, 72 a, c, 73 a, b, 84 d, 91 a
- Eleusis, a town on the coast of Attica twelve miles west of Athens, 96 e
- Elis, a country comprising the north-western part of Peloponnesus, 27 d, 34 a, 44 c, 62 c
- Elpenor, one of Odysseus's men, 10 f
- Empedocles of Agrigentum, philosopher (ca. 490-ca. 430 B.C.), 3 e
- Entimius of Gortyna, in Crete, at the court of Artaxerxes I. (465-424 B.C.), 48 d, e, f
- Epaenetus, writer on cookery (not

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- later than first century B.C.), 58 b, 88 c
- Eparchides, of Icaros (date unknown), historian, 30 b, c, d, 61 a-b
- Epeirus, a large territory west of Thessaly, extending to the Adriatic sea, 73 b
- Ephesus, a seaport of Ionia, Asia Minor, 87 c, 90 d, 92 d
- Ephippus, poet of the Middle Comedy (first half of fourth century B.C.), fr. 8, 29 d, 58 a; fr. 24, 29 d, 57 e; fr. 25, 38 b; fr. 26, 48 c; fr. 27, 61 a; fr. 28, 23 f
- Ephorus of Cyme, in Aeolis, rhetorician and earliest writer of a universal history (early fourth century B.C.), 105 d
- Ephyra, older and poetic name of Corinth, 82 b
- Epicharmus of Megara in Sicily, humorous writer on politics, myths, and persons (ca. 550-ca. 460 B.C.), 31 a, 36 c-d, 49 c, 52 a, 56 a, 57 d, 58 d, 59 c, 60 e, 63 c, 64 f, 65 b, c, 68 b, f, 70 a, f, 71 a, 76 c, 85 c, e, 86 a, 91 c, 92 f, 94 f, 105 a, b, c, 106 e
- Epicerates of Ambracia, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 11, 59 c-f
- Epicurus, philosopher (341-270 B.C.), satirized by Athenaeus, xxi, 101 f, 102 a, b, 103 b, c, 104 b
- Epigenes, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 1, 75 c
- Epilycus, poet of the Old and Middle Comedy (late fifth century B.C.), fr. 6, 28 d-e
- Epimanes, ironical epithet of Antiochus Epiphanes, 45 c
- Epiphanes ("Illustrious"), title of Antiochus IV. of Syria, 45 c
- Epizephyrian (Locrians), Locrians settled on the extreme southern coast of Italy, 22 b
- Erasistratus of Ceos, physician (third century B.C.), 46 c-d, 59 a
- Eratosthenes of Cyrene, Alexandrian scholar (ca. 275-195 B.C.), fr. 35, 24 b; fr. 34, 36 e-f; fr. 37, 2 a; on *Od.* ix. 5, 16 d; 41 d
- Erbulan (?), name of an Italian wine, perhaps from Hervillum, a town in Umbria, 27 c
- Eresus, a city on the island of Lesbos, 29 f
- Eretria, a seaport on the western coast of Euboea, 46 c, d, 55 d
- Erigon, a river of Macedonia, flowing into the Axios at Stobi, 43 d
- Eriphus, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 2, 84 b; fr. 7, 58 a
- Erythrae, a city of Ionia, 32 b
- Etruscans (Tyrrhenians), an ancient civilized people inhabiting the western coast of Italy north of Rome, 28 b
- Euboea, a large island near the east coast of Greece, opposite Attica and Boeotia, 27 f, 30 f, 54 b, d
- Eubulus, poet of the Middle Comedy (victor ca. 370 B.C.), fr. 7, 63 d; fr. 10, 47 b; fr. 14, 69 c; fr. 19, 28 f; fr. 24, 110 e; fr. 30, 100 a; fr. 78, 105 f; fr. 94, 36 b; fr. 106, 80 a; fr. 111, 106 a; fr. 119, 8 b; fr. 120, 25 b; fr. 121, 47 f, 49 c; fr. 123, 65 e; fr. 124, 28 f; fr. 125, 25 f; fr. 126, 23 a; fr. 127, 84 d; fr. 128, 66 d; fr. 131, 29 a; fr. 135, 43 f; fr. 137, 52 b; fr. 150, 65 c; fr. 151, 43 c
- Eucleides of Athens, owned a large library, 3 a
- Eudicus, a clown (fourth century B.C.), 19 f
- Eumaeus, swineherd of Odysseus, 11 b
- Eumelus of Corinth, epic poet (ca. 700 B.C.), 22 c
- Eunnius, poet of the Old Comedy (late fifth century B.C.), 86 e
- Euphorion of Chalcis, epic and elegiac poet, head of the royal library at Antioch (born 275 B.C.), 44 f, 82 a
- Euphron, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 9, 100 d; fr. 11, 7 d
- Eupolis, poet of the Old Comedy (killed in battle, 411 B.C.), fr. 7, 106 b; fr. 30, 94 f; fr. 60, 89 f; fr. 68, 47 e; fr. 70, 53 a; fr. 107,

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- 106 b; fr. 147, 22 f; fr. 172, 100 b;
fr. 253, 52 d; fr. 312, 56 a, e; fr.
335, 68 a; fr. 351, 17 d; fr. 366,
3 a
- Euripides, tragic poet (ca. 481-406
B.C.), 3 a, e, 19 e, 61 a; fr. 2, 61 b;
fr. 327, 40 d; fr. 469, 97 a; fr.
679, 76 c; *Bacch.* 743, 38 e; 772,
40 b; *Cyc.* 410, 23 e; 534, 36 d;
Tro. 1173, 66 a, b
- Euripus, a channel connecting the
Bay of Lesbos with the Aegean,
88 c, f
- Eurycleides, juggler, 19 e
- Eurymachus, one of the suitors in
the *Odyssey*, 17 b
- Eurypylus, a warrior in the *Iliad*,
41 b
- Eurytion, centaur mentioned in
the *Odyssey*, 10 e
- Euthydemus of Athens, physician
and writer on food (second
century B.C. ?), 58 f, 74 b
- Evenor, a physician and medical
writer (received Athenian citizen-
ship 322/1 B.C.), 46 d
- Falernus ager, a district of Cam-
pania, famous for its wine,
26 c, e, f; 27 a, c; 33 a
- Formiae, a town on the coast of
Latium, 26 e
- Fundani, from Fundi, a town in the
south of Latium, 27 a
- Gaetulia, in Libya, 62 e
- Gaia, goddess of the earth, 78 b,
83 c
- Galatea, a sea nymph loved by the
Cyclops (Polyphemus), 6 e note
- Galatia, a district of Asia Minor,
south of Bithynia and Paphla-
gonia (conquered by Gauls in the
third century B.C.), 59 b
- Galen (Galenus) of Pergamum, cele-
brated physician (130-ca. 202
A.D.), speaker at the banquet,
xii, 1 e, 26 c
- Gambraium, a city in south-western
Mysia, Asia Minor, 30 a
- Gangra, a town in the south of
Paphlagonia, 82 c
- Gauran, from Mt. Gaurus, near
Cumae in Campania, 26 f
- Gela, city on the southern coast of
Sicily, 4 a, 30 b, 67 b
- Glaucias (Glaucides?), a physician
(ca. 75 B.C.), 69 e
- Glaucides, a physician, 81 a, d
(69 e ?)
- Glaucou, a distinguished Athenian,
commanded the Athenian fleet
sent to aid the Corcyraeans in
482 B.C., 68 c
- Glaucou, brother of Chremonides
(ca. 265 B.C.), 44 c
- Graces (Charites), three goddesses
of beauty, 86 d
- Grastonia, a district of eastern
Macedonia, 77 e
- Hades, god of the underworld,
44 d, 99 b
- Halicarnassus, a city on the Carian
coast, in south-eastern Asia
Minor, 32 e, 33 b
- Halosydne, epithet of Amphitrite,
92 d
- Hamadryas, tree nymph, 78 b
- Hanno the Carthaginian, writer of
a geographical description of the
West Coast of Africa (ca. 500 B.C.).
The Greek translation known to
the sources of Athenaeus belongs
to the time of the Punic wars,
83 c
- Hecataeus of Miletus, historian
(early fifth century B.C.), 35 a,
70 a
- Hector, hero of the Trojans, son of
King Priam, 10 b, 51 c
- Hecuba, wife of Priam of Troy,
10 b, 66 a
- Hegemon of Thasos, parodist, poet
of the Old Comedy (?), 5 b
- Hegemon, author of a work on
farming (date unknown), 75 d
- Hegesander of Delphi, historian
(first half of second century B.C.),
18 a, 19 c, 44 c, 52 a, 62 d, 83 a, b,
87 b
- Hegesianax of Alexandria in the
Troad, historian (third century
B.C.), 80 d
- Helen, wife of Menelaus, 57 f
- Helicon, a weaver, of Cyprus,
48 b
- Heliodorus of Athens, periegete

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- (end of second century B.C.?), 45 c
- Hellanicus of Mitylene, historian (fifth century B.C.), 34 a-b
- Hellespont (Dardanelles), 9 d, 27 e, 41 b, 59 a, 62 d, 105 a, d
- Hera (Juno), wife of Zeus, Queen of Heaven, 39 a
- Heracleia, a city of Ionia, 32 b, 53 d, 54 b
- Heracleia, a seaport of Bithynia, on the south shore of the Black Sea, 85 b
- Heracleides of Cumae, historian (end of fourth century B.C.), 48 d
- Heracleides Lembus, of Oxyrhynchus, Egypt (ca. 150 B.C.), 98 e
- Heracleides of Syracuse (two of this name), writers on cookery, 58 b, 105 c
- Heracleides of Tarentum, famous physician (ca. 75 B.C.), 53 c, 64 a, e, 67 d, 74 b, 79 e
- Heracleitus of Mitylene, a juggler (fourth century B.C.), 20 a
- Heracleon of Ephesus, an Alexandrian grammarian (first century B.C.?), 52 b, 76 a
- Heracles, mythical hero and strong man of Greece, son of Zeus and Alcmena, 23 d, 33 c, 49 f, 63 f, 82 d, 83 c, 95 b; Pillars of, 61 d
- Heraea, a town in the west of Arcadia, 31 f
- Hermes (Mercurius), the messenger of the gods, god of the traveller, 16 b, 39 a; name of a wine, 32 b
- Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen, 9 b, note
- Hermippus, poet of the Old Comedy and writer of satiric verse (ca. 425 B.C.), fr. 51, 77 a; fr. 63, 27 e-f; fr. 68, 76 c; fr. 76, 18 c; fr. 79, 59 c; fr. 81, 56 c; fr. 82, 29 e
- Hermippus of Smyrna, biographer and Peripatetic philosopher, disciple of Callimachus (ca. 200 B.C.), 21a, c, 58 f
- Hermonax (Hermon), an Alexandrian grammarian, 53 b, c, 76 e, 81 f
- Herodes Atticus (Tiberius Claudius Atticus Herodes), sophist and orator (A.D. 100-175), 99 c
- Herodian, Alexandrian grammarian who lived in Rome under Marcus Aurelius, i. 321, 21, 52 e
- Herodorus of Heracleia, historian and mythographer (second half of fifth century B.C.), 57 f
- Herodotus, a reciter of mimes (middle of third century B.C.), 19 c
- Herodotus of Halicarnassus, historian (ca. 484-ca. 425 B.C.), 19 a, 43 c, 45 a, 57 c, 78 e
- Herodotus of Lycia, an expounder of the Hippocratic writings and a writer on fig-culture (date unknown), 75 f, 78 d
- Herondas of Cos, writer of mimes (first half of third century B.C.), 86 b
- Hesiod, epic poet (date unknown), viii, 101 f; fr. 177, 49 b; fr. 192, 40 f; *Op.* 41, 58 d; 410, 100 b; 569, 63 a; 595, 41 e
- Hesperides, nymphs who guarded the golden apples, commonly placed in the west, 82 d, e, 83 c, 84 b
- Hestiaea, district in north-western Thessaly, 19 b
- Hicesius, physician of Smyrna (ca. 100 B.C.), 59 a, 87 b, c, d, e
- Hieron I., tyrant of Syracuse (478 B.C.), 28 a
- Hipparchus of Rhodes, Peripatetic philosopher, 101 a
- Hipparchus, author of the *Egyptian Iliad* (date unknown), 101 a
- Hippasus of Lacedaemon, historian (second century B.C.?), 14 e
- Hippocrates, nephew of Pericles (second half of fifth century B.C.), 96 e
- Hippocrates of Cos, physician and founder of the science of medicine (born 460 B.C.), 45 e-f, 46 b, c, 57 c
- Hipponax of Ephesus, writer of satirical choliambic verse (ca. 550 B.C.), 49 e, 69 d, 78 b
- Hipponicus, a character in Antiphanes, 43 b
- Hippys of Rhegium, historian

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- (first half of fifth century B.C.), 31 b
- Homer, the epic poet, 8 e, 10 b, 13 b, 14 c, d, 15 c, 16 c, 17 b, 18 e, 22 b, 24 a, b, 24 f, 25 f, 35 c, 38 a, 39 b, 40 d, 41 a, b, c, d, 48 c, 54 e, 61 c, 65 a, 66 c, 76 e, 86 b
- Homeric Hymn to Apollo, 22 b
- Homeridae, 22 b
- Hybris, the spirit of Violence or Insolence, 36 d
- Hymettus, a mountain range running north and south in the middle of Attica, 28 d
- Hypanis, a river in Scythia (South Russia), now the Bug, 42 e, 43 c
- Hypera (Hypare), earlier name of the island Calauria, 31 c
- Hypereias, a variety of grape, 31 c
- Hyperus (Hyperes), an eponymous hero, son of Poseidon, 31 c
- Hyrcanian Sea, the Caspian, 70 b
- Iasus, a city on the coast of Caria, Asia Minor, 105 e
- Iberia, ancient name of Spain, 16 c, 44 b
- Ibycus, of Rhegium, lyric poet (latter half of sixth century B.C.), fr. 16, 57 f; fr. 22, 86 b; fr. 33, 39 b
- Icaria, a town in Attica, on the slopes of Mt. Pentelicus, 30 b, 40 a-b
- Icarium (?), for Icaria, 40 a-b
- Icarus, Icaria, an island in the eastern Aegean, 30 b, d, 61 b, 91 b
- Ichthyoesa, 30 d
- Ida, a mountain range in the south of the Troad, 77 b
- Idomeneus of Crete, one of the leaders against Troy, 13 f
- Ilium, Iliou, name of the citadel of Troy, 17 f
- India, 18 d, 58 f, 59 a, 64 e, 77 f, 93 a, c
- Indus (Sindhu), a river flowing south from the Imaus mountains into the Red Sea, 70 b, c
- Inna, a spring near Paeonia, 45 c
- Iolaus, companion of Heracles, 33 c
- Ion of Chios, lyric and tragic poet at Athens (died before 421 B.C.), 3 f, 21 a, 35 d-e, 68 b, 91 d, 93 a
- Ionia, the strip of coast in Asia Minor settled by the Ionian Greeks, 22 b
- Iotaline (Potaline?), another name for Mamertine wine, 27 d
- Isidorus of Charax, geographer (first century?), 93 d
- Ismarus, a mountain in Thrace, near the Aegean, 30 f
- Isocrates, Athenian orator (436-338 B.C.), 11 b
- Issa, an island in the Adriatic off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 d
- Istrus of Cyrene, disciple of Callimachus, historian (ca. 200 B.C.), 74 e
- Italy, 26 c, 33 a, 51 a
- Ithaca, island in the Ionian Sea west of Greece, home of Odysseus, 9 d
- Juba II., king of Mauretania, grammarian and historian (ca. 50 B.C.-A.D. 23), 15 a, 83 b, c, 93 b
- Karides ("Crayville"), a town near the island of Chios, 105 d
- Kinaros, a small island in the Aegean, one of the most easterly of the Cyclades, 71 c
- Kynophontis ("Dog-Slaughter"), a celebration at Argos, 99 e
- Labican, from Labici, a town in Latium, 26 f
- Lacedaemonians, 3 d; also called Laconians and Spartans, 52 c, 53 b, 78 c, 82 e
- Laches (Λεύχης C, Διεύχης?), an unknown writer, 73 e
- Laconia, a district in the south of Peloponnesus, inhabited by the Spartans, 22 b, 28 a, 67 d, 69 a, 74 a, 75 a, d, e, 77 c, 82 c
- Laertes, father of Odysseus, 25 b, 68 c
- Lagussae, small islands off the Troad, 30 d
- Lamia, a flute-girl who entertained Demetrius Poliorcetes (ca. 300 B.C.), 101 e
- Lamprus, musician, teacher of the poet Sophocles (early fifth century B.C.), 20 f, 44 d

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Lampsacus, a city on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, 29 f, 30 a-b, 62 c
- Larensios, P. Livius Larensis, host who gives the banquet described by Athenaeus, xii, 1 a, 2 b, 50 f
- Larichus, a friend of the pedant Pompeianus, 98 a
- Lasion, a town in Elis, 44 f
- Larissa, a city in Thessaly, 44 b
- Larissa, a town in the Troad, 43 a
- Lasyrtas of Lasion, in Elis, remarkable for his lack of thirst, 44 f
- Latoreia, a town in Ionia near Ephesus, 31 d
- Leader (*ἡγήτορας*), fruit of the sacred fig-tree, 74 d
- Leagrus, an Athenian of distinguished family (last half of fifth century), ridiculed for his size and stupidity, 68 c
- Lectum, a promontory at the south-western extremity of the Troad, 88 f
- Leda, mother of Helen, 58 b
- Leiothasian ("Smooth Thasian"), a kind of radish from Thasos or Thrace, 56 f
- Leleges, aboriginal inhabitants of Ionia, 43 d
- Lemnos, an island in the north Aegean, 31 b, 39 d
- Leon of Mitylene, draught-player (fourth century B.C.), 16 e
- Leon, a village of Phrygia, 43 b
- Leonidas of Byzantium, writer on angling (ca. 100 B.C.?), 13 c
- Leonidas (Leonides) of Elis, grammarian, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii, 1 d, 96 d
- Leophron, victor at Olympia, 3 e
- Lesbos, island in the north-eastern Aegean off the coast of Asia Minor, 28 a, f, 29 b, c, 31 a, 32 f, 33 c, 45 e, 92 e
- Lethon, a small river in the Cyrenaica, 71 b
- Leto (Latona), mother of Apollo and Artemis, 31 d
- Leucadia, Leucas, an island in the Ionian sea, west of central Greece, 29 a, 33 b
- Leucus, Ulpian's slave, 97 e
- Libya, a large district of northern Africa, distinguished from Egypt, Aethiopia and Cyrene, lying toward the west, 7 b, 27 f, 36 f, 62 e, 64 b, 66 d, 71 b, 83 b, c
- Lichas, herald in Sophocles' *Women of Trachis*, 66 a
- Lipara, Liparae, islands off the coast of Sicily, 4 d, 43 a, 105 a
- Livian, a variety of fig grown near Rome, 75 f
- Locrus, son of Amphietyon, founder of the Locrian city of Cynus, 70 d
- Lopadusae, an island lying between Sicily and Africa, so called from the number of limpets (*lopades*) found there, 30 d
- Loxias, epithet of the Pythian Apollo, 66 b
- Lucian of Samosata (Syria), sophist, satirist, essayist (ca. A.D. 120-ca. 181), x, xiii
- Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, Roman general (ca. 110-ca. 57 B.C.), 50 f-51 a
- Lyceum, a grove and gymnasium east of the Acropolis, where philosophers (including Aristotle) taught, 98 f
- Lycia, ancient kingdom on the southern coast of Asia Minor, 13 f
- Lycón. See Lycus
- Lycophron of Chalcis, a tragic poet of the Alexandrian "Pleiad" (ca. 280 B.C.), 55 d
- Lycus (or Lycon) of Iasus, in Caria, a Pythagorean (date unknown), 69 e
- Lycus of Rhegium, historian (end of fourth century B.C.?), 47 a
- Lydia, an ancient kingdom in the west central part of Asia Minor, with capital at Sardis, 38 f, 76 b
- Lynceus of Samos, brother of the historian Duris, pupil of Theophrastus (third century B.C.), 4 e, 62 c, 75 e, 100 e, 101 e
- Lysias, Attic orator (born ca. 445 B.C.), 67 f
- Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals (ca. 361-281 B.C.), 51 a, 73 d

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Macar, one of the survivors of the Flood, 105 d
 Macedonia, 71 c, 87 b, 98 d, 105 e
 Machaon, physician of the Achaeans before Troy, 10 a, d
 Machon of Sicily, poet of the New Comedy who exhibited in Alexandria, not Athens (*ca.* 250 B.C.), 44 d
 Maedi, a tribe living on the northern border of Macedonia or Western Thrace, 45 c
 Magnesia, a city on the Maeander river in Ionia, 29 f, 43 a, 59 b, 78 f
 Magnesia, a long strip of coast land in the eastern part of Thessaly, 15 f, 29 e, 59 b (?)
 Magnus, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii, 74 c, 79 a
 Mago, a Carthaginian of the fourth century B.C., 44 d
 Mamertine, a wine grown near Messene, Sicily, 27 c-d
 Mantinea, city of Arcadia, 4 d, 22 b
 Marathon, a town of Attica, north-east of Athens, 28 c, 56 c
 Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor (reigned A.D. 161-180), 2 c
 Mareia, a lake near Alexandria, Egypt, 33 d
 Maron, priest of Apollo in the *Odyssey*, 26 b, 28 e
 Maron, a companion of Dionysus, 33 d
 Marseilles (Massilia), a Mediterranean seaport in the south of France, 27 c
 Marsic, of the Marsi, a district in central Italy north of Latium, 26 f
 Marsyas the Younger of Philippi (?), writer on Macedonian history (date unknown), 69 d
 Masurius, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, 1 c
 Matreas of Alexandria, juggler (Graeco-Roman times), 10 d
 Matreas or Matron of Pitane, parodist (early third century B.C.), 5 b, 62 c, 64 c, 73 d
 Matris of Thebes, rhetorician (first century B.C.), 44 c
 Matron. See Matreas

Matton, a protecting spirit of bakers, 39 c
 Medes, poetic for Persians, 54 e
 Media, a mountainous country north of Persia, 83 d, 93 d
 Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia (founded 370 B.C.), 58 f
 Megapenthes, son of Menelaus, 18 b
 Megara, a district in central Greece adjoining Attica on the west, 28 d, 64 d, 75 d
 Melichius ("gentle"), epithet of Dionysus, 78 c
 Melampus, a mythical seer connected with the city of Colophon, concerning whom Hesiod (?) wrote the epic *Melampodeia*, 40 f, 45 d
 Melanippides of Melos, dithyrambic poet (end of fifth century B.C.), fr. 5, 35 a
 Melanthius, tragic poet, noted gourmand (fifth century B.C.), 6 c
 Melanthus, a mythical king banished from Messenia, 96 d, e
 Melos, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, 4 c, 35 a, 43 a
 Memphis, an ancient city of Egypt, 20 c
 Mên, a village in Phrygia, 43 b
 Menaechmus of Sicily, historian (*ca.* 300 B.C.), 65 b
 Menander, poet of the New Comedy (343/2-292/1 B.C.), 9 c, fr. 373, 94 b; fr. 405, 99 f; fr. 561, 71 e; fr. 923, 71 e
 Mendaean, from Mende, a town on the Chalcidic peninsula, Thrace, 29 d, e f, 31 a
 Mendes, a town in Egypt, 83 c
 Menedemus, philosopher, founder of the Eretrian school (end of fourth century B.C.), 55 d, 59 d
 Menelaus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen, king of Sparta, 9 b, 12 a, 13 f, 16 c, 18 b, 25 f, 35 c
 Menippus of Gadara, cynic and satirist (third century B.C. ?), 32 e
 Menodorus, physician, writer on food (*ca.* 100 B.C.), 59 a
 Messene, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, 92 d

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Messenia, the southwestern division of Peloponnesus, 96 d
- Methymne, a town on the northern coast of Lesbos, 92 e
- Metras of Chios, demagogue (early fourth century B.C.), 100 d
- Midas, mythical Phrygian king, at whose touch all things changed to gold, 45 c
- Miletus, a rich city in Ionia, 19 b, 28 b, d, 35 a, 43 d, 51 b, 55 b
- Minos, early king of Crete, 10 e
- Mithridates (Mithradates) the Great, king of Pontus (ca. 132 B.C.-ca. 63 B.C.), 51 a
- Mitylene, chief city of Lesbos, 22 e, 30 b, 62 b, 86 e, 92 d
- Mnesitheus of Athens (or Cyzicus), physician and writer on medicine (early fourth century B.C.), 22 e, 32 d, 54 b, 57 b, d, 59 b, 80 c, e, 92 b, 96 d, 106 d
- Molione, mother of the Cercopes, 58 a
- Molionidae, the Cercopes, mythical twin brothers slain by Heracles, 57 f
- Mordium (Mordiaem), a town in Phrygia, 81 a
- Morea, a nymph, 78 b
- Moschion, a water-drinker (third century B.C.), 44 d
- Moschus, a sophist of Elis (before second century B.C.), 44 c
- Munichia (less correctly Munychia), a hill in Peiræus, the port of Athens, 39 c
- Muses, 44 d
- Museum at Alexandria, 22 d
- Musurus, Renaissance scholar, professor at Padua (died A.D. 1517), prepared Aldine edition of Athenæus, xxiii
- Myconos, a small island in the Cyclades, 7 f
- Myndus, a seaport in the extreme south of Ionia, east of Halicarnassus, 32 e, 33 b
- Myra, a seaport on the southern coast of Lycia, 59 b
- Myrlea, a city on the southern shore of the Propontis, 50 d
- Myrtilus, a Thessalian, Cynic philosopher, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiii, xxii, 83 a, b
- Mysia, a district in north-western Asia Minor, 43 a
- Myus, a city in southern Ionia, north-east of Miletus, 29 f, 78 f
- Naples (Neapolis), ancient city on the western coast of Italy (founded by colonists from Cumæ in the ninth or eighth century B.C.), 27 c
- Naucratis, a town on the Nile in the western part of the Delta, settled by Greeks from Miletus, viii, 78 a
- Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, 14 d
- Nausicleides, an aphorist (ca. 200 B.C.), 62 d
- Naxos, a large island in the Cyclades, 52 b, d, 78 c
- Neleus, inherited libraries of Aristotle and Theophrastus (early third century B.C.), 3 b
- Neocles of Croton in Italy, mythographer (fifth century B.C.?), 57 f
- Neoptolemus of Parium, in Bithynia, Alexandrian poet who furnished the model for Horace's *Ars Poetica* (ca. 225 B.C.?), 82 d
- Nereids, sea-nymphs, daughters of Nereus, 62 c
- Nereus, sea-divinity, 6 e note
- Nesiotes, a geographer (fourth century B.C.?), 70 b
- Nestor of Pylos, oldest leader of the Achæans against Troy, 9 a, b, 10 a, d, 17 c, 25 f
- Nicander of Colophon, didactic poet (second century B.C.), 35 a, 49 f, 51 d, 52 e, 53 d, 54 d, 60 f, 61 a, 64 d, 66 e, 68 c, 69 b, 71 d, 72 a, b, 82 a, 92 c, d, 99 b, 105 c
- Nicander of Thyateira, a grammarian (first century B.C.?), 76 a, 81 c
- Nicias, Athenian general and leader of the aristocratic party (killed at Syracuse, 413 B.C.), 94 d
- Nicochares, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 400 B.C.), fr. 15, 34 e
- Nicocrates of Cyprus, owned a large library, 3 a
- Nicomachus, poet of the New

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Comedy (third century B.C. ?), fr. 3, 58 a
- Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia (278-250 B.C.), 7 d
- Nicomedia, capital of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes I., 20 b
- Nicophon, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 400 B.C.), fr. 12, 80 b
- Nicostratus, poet of the Middle Comedy (end of fourth century B.C.), fr. 6, 65 d; fr. 32, 47 e
- Nile river, 33 e, 41 f, 45 c, 67 b, 90 c
- Noemon, impersonator (fourth century B.C. ?), 20 a
- Nomentan, from the town of Nomentum in the north of Latium, 27 b
- Numa Pompilius, legendary king of Rome, 2 c
- Numenius of Heracleia, parodist, writer on angling (third century B.C.), 5 b, 13 b
- Nymphodorus, a juggler (fourth century B.C. ?), 19 f
- Nymphs, 38 c-d, cf. 78 b
- Nysa, a city in Asia Minor, probably in Caria, 43 a
- Obrimopatra, epithet of Athena, 94 e
- Odysseus, of Ithaca, leader against the Trojans, hero of the *Odyssey*, 9 a, 10 d, f, 14 a, d, 17 c, e, 18 b, 20 a, 25 b, e, 40 a. Plural, *Odysseis*, title of a play by Cratinus, 68 c
- Oenoe, a town on the island of Icarus, or Icaria, 30 d
- Oenonas, a parodist of southern Italy (fourth century B.C.), 20 a
- Oenopion, son of Dionysus, founder of Chios, 26 b-c, 28 b
- Oenoun, in Sparta, 31 d
- Oesyme, in Thrace, 31 a
- Oineus, mythical king in Central Greece, for whom wine (*oinos*) was named, 35 a, b
- Olympia, village in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated, 3 e, 34 a
- Olympium, a town in Asia Minor, 30 a
- Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece, on the border between Thessaly and Macedonia, 27 e
- Olympus, a mountain in Lydia, 38 f
- Olympus, a mountain in Mysia, Asia Minor, 43 a
- Onogli, in Sparta, 31 d
- Ophellon, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), fr. 1, 106 a-b; fr. 2, 106 a; fr. 3, 66 d; fr. 4, 43 f; fr. 5, 67 a
- Oppian of Corycus in Cilicia, poet who wrote on angling (ca. A.D. 150), 13 c
- Oreius, spirit of the mountains, 78 b
- Orestheus, son of Deucalion, 35 b
- Oreus, a town on the northern coast of Euboea, 19 b
- Oxylys, father of the nymphs, 78 b
- Pachynum, south-eastern promontory of Sicily, 4 c
- Paeonia, a district north-west of Macedonia, 45 c
- Pagasae, a seaport on the southern coast of Thessaly, 27 f, 42 a
- Palaescepsis, a city of Phrygia, near the Troad, 29 f
- Palamedes of Nauplia, one of the heroes against Troy, character in a lost play of Aeschylus, 11 d, 17 e
- Palamedes the Eleatic, lexicographer, one of the speakers at the banquet (first century), xxii
- Pallas, epithet of Athena, 48 b
- Pamphilus of Alexandria, grammarian of the Aristarchan school, the authority consulted by Athenaeus in lexicographical matters (middle of first century after Christ), 35 b note, 52 f, 53 b, 62 d, 60 d, 77 a, 82 d, e, 85 c, 89 d
- Pamphilus of Sicily, reciter of verses, 4 d
- Pan, an Arcadian god of the forest, 52 e
- Panathenaea, a festival held every four years at Athens in honour of Athena, 59 d, 98 b, 104 d
- Pancrates of Arcadia, writer on angling (third century B.C. ?), 13 b
- Pangaeum, a mountain on the coast of Thrace, 42 b

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Pantaleon, a clown (fourth century B.C. ?), 20 b, and note
- Panyasis (Panyassis) of Halicarnassus, epic poet (early fifth century B.C.), 36 d, 36 f-37 b
- Paphlagonia, a large district in Asia Minor on the Black Sea, 15 e, 23 a, 42 e, 82 c
- Paphos, the chief city of Cyprus, 71 a
- Paris, son of Priam, 18 e
- Parium, a town on the north coast of the Troad, near the entrance to Propontis, 92 d
- Parmenon of Byzantium, writer of iambic verse (date uncertain), 75 f
- Paros, a large island in the Cyclades, 68 c, 76 b
- Parthenius, son of Dionysius, an Alexandrian grammarian, 51 f
- Parthia, a large district in the Arian table-land, east of Media, 7 d, 70 b
- Pathymias, Egyptian artist, 48 b
- Patroclus, companion of Achilles, 18 b
- Pedasus, a town in Mysia, 30 a
- Peiraeus, port of Athens, 3 d, 44 c, 99 d
- Peirene, a spring at Corinth, 43 b
- Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens (born ca. 605, died 527 B.C.), 3 a
- Pelopidae, descendants of Pelops (Atreus, Thyestes, Menelaus, Agamemnon, Orestes, Iphigeneia, Electra), the curse on whom is the frequent theme of tragedy, 63 f
- Peloris, Silician promontory, 4 c
- Peneius, river of Thessaly, famous for the "Vale of Tempe," 41 a
- Penelope, wife of Odysseus, 14 c
- Peparethos, an island in the North Aegean, north-east of Euboea, 29 a, f, 44 e
- Percote, a city in the Troad, south-west of Lampsacus, 29 f
- Perdiccas, king of Macedonia (reigned 454-413 B.C.), fond of intrigue, 27 e
- Pergamum, city in Asia Minor fifty miles north of Smyrna, founded by Attalus I. (241-197 B.C.), 3 a, 24 b
- Perseus, the last king of Macedon (became king 179, died ca. 150 B.C.), 78 f
- Persia, Persians, 23 d, 33 f, 45 a, 48 d, f, 53 d, 54 b, 67 a, 82 f, 83 a, d, 93 b, c, e
- Phaeacians, earliest inhabitants, as was thought, of the island later known as Corcyra (Corfu), 9 a, d, 14 c, 15 c, 16 c
- Phaeax, a character in Eupolis, 106 d
- Phaenias of Eresus, in Lesbos, pupil of Aristotle, historian (ca. 300 B.C.), 6 e, 16 e-f, 29 f, 31 f, 48 d, 51 e, 54 f, 58 d, 61 f, 64 d, 68 d, 70 d, 84 c, 90 e-91 b
- Phainestius, inventor of the phaininda, a ball-game (fourth century B.C.), 15 a
- Phanodemus, historian (third century B.C.), 20 a
- Phariac (or Pharic), a kind of poison, 81 e
- Pharos, an island off the port of Alexandria, Egypt, 87 f
- Phaulian, a variety of olive, 56 c; of apple, 81 a, d, 82 b, c
- Pheidias, a character in one of Antiphanes' comedies, 38 b
- Phemius, minstrel in Ithaca, 14 d
- Pherae, conjectured for Pheta, 41 f
- Pherecrates, poet of the Old Comedy (first victory in 437 B.C.), fr. 24, 90 a; fr. 45, 96 b; fr. 80, 75 b, 80 a; fr. 84, 55 b; fr. 102, 95 d; fr. 108, 96 a; fr. 132, 78 d; fr. 159, 55 b; fr. 173, 67 c; fr. 175, 56 e
- Pherenicus of Heracleia, didactic poet (first century B.C. ?), 78 b
- Pheta (Pherae?), a town in Thessaly, 41 f
- Philadelphus of Ptolemais, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, xxii, 1 d
- Philadelphus, Ptolemy, see Ptolemy, 3 b
- Philemon, poet of the New Comedy (361-263 B.C.), fr. 1, 81 d; fr. 122, 64 e; fr. 188, 52 e; fr. 190, 23 f and note
- Philemon of Athens, a grammarian (date unknown), 11 d, 56 c, 76 f
- Philetaerus, poet of the Middle Comedy (victor ca. 370 B.C.), fr.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- 17, 106 e; fr. 19, 21 c; *Antyllus* (?), 65 d
 Philinus, drinker of milk, 44 c
 Philip, a clown (fourth century B.C.), 20 b
 Philip II. of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great (382-336 B.C.), 71 b, 77 d
 Philip V., king of Macedon (237-179 B.C.), 78 e-f
 Philip, author of a work on farming (second century B.C. ?), 75 d
 Philpides of Athens, poet of the New Comedy (ca. 300 B.C.), fr. 4, 90 b; fr. 30, 23 c
 Philistides of Syracuse, a juggler (fourth century B.C.), 20 a
 Philitas (*sic* always in Athen.; commonly Philetas) of Cos, poet and scholar (end of fourth century B.C.), 71 a
 Phillis of Delos, musician and writer on music, 21 f
 Philochorus, Athenian historian (died 261 B.C.), 9 c, 37 e, 88 c
 Philocles, tragic poet, nephew of Aeschylus (second half of fifth century B.C.), fr. 5, 66 b
 Philocrates, noted gourmand (fourth century B.C.), 8 b
 Philonnestus, historian (date unknown), 74 f
 Philonides, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 425 B.C.), fr. 1, 47 e (347 e); fr. 8, 23 e; fr. 9, 67 d
 Philonides of Athens, a grammarian, 53 a
 Philonides of Athens, a philosopher (fourth century B.C. ?), 90 e
 Philoxenus, correspondent of Alexander the Great (fourth century B.C.), 22 d
 Philoxenus, son of Eryxis, gourmand, pupil of Anaxagoras (second half of fifth century B.C.), 6 b, d
 Philoxenus of Cythera, dithyrambic poet (435-380 B.C.), 5 f, 6 e, 35 d
 Philoxenus of Leucas (identical with P. of Cythera ?), parodist (fifth century B.C.), 5 b, 5 d
 Philyllius, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 400 B.C.), fr. 13, 86 e, 92 e, 104 f; fr. 21, 63 a; fr. 24, 31 a; fr. 25, 52 b; fr. 27, 68 a
 Phlius, a city in north-eastern Peloponnesus, south of Corinth, 22 d, 27 d
 Phoenicia, the strip of coast at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, adjoining Palestine, 28 a, c
 Phoenix, tutor of Achilles, 9 a, 23 f, 25 f
 Phosphorus ("Light-Bearer"), epithet of Artemis-Hecate, 84 b
 Phrygia, a district of central Asia Minor, 21 f, 27 f, 43 b, 45 c, 55 a, 69 d, 75 b
 Phrynichus, poet of the Old Comedy (first appearance, 429, died 413 B.C.), fr. 25, 74 a; fr. 49, 87 b; fr. 60, 53 a; fr. 61, 59 c; fr. 66, 47 f; fr. 68, 52 c; fr. 69, 44 d
 Phrynichus, tragic poet (early fifth century B.C.), 22 a
 Phycussae, islands so named from the quantities of seaweed (*phycus*) found there, 80 d
 Phylarchus of Athens or Naucratis, historian (third century B.C.), 18 d, 43 f, 44 b, 45 c (?), 58 c, 73 b, 81 e
 Phylotimus, a physician and writer on food, 53 f, 79 a, 81 a-b, 82 f
 Phytius, son of Orestheus, grandson of Dencalion, 35 b
 Pillars of Heracles, commonly understood as the Straits of Gibraltar, 61 f
 Pindar, lyric poet (518-442 B.C.), 3 a, 15 d, 19 b, fr. 78, 19 a; fr. 106, 28 a; fr. 148, 22 b; fr. 198, 41 e; fr. 241, 24 b; *Ol.* i. 1, 40 f; i. 14, 3 b; ix. 48, 25 f
 Pithyllus, noted gourmand, 6 c
 Plato, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 450-ca. 390 B.C.), fr. 61, 76 f; fr. 64, 68 c; fr. 154, 68 b; fr. 163, 5 b; fr. 171, 56 f; fr. 198, 67 c; fr. 207, 47 d; fr. 208, 48 a-b; fr. 244, 81 e
 Plato, the philosopher (427-347 B.C.), x, xi, xii, xvi, 1 f, 4 e, 10 a note, 23 c, 59 d, f, 66 d, 97 d; *Cratyl.* 406 c, 35 b; *Legg.* 674 B, 38 d; *Phaedr.* 250 c, 92 f; *Phil.* 21 c, 97 c; *Polit.* 261 E, 99 c; 264 D, 99 b; 280 B, 48 a; *Prot.* 347 C, 97 a; *Rep.* 611 D, 92 f; *Theaet.* 175 E, 21 b; *Tim.* 75 D, 94 e; 92 B, 92 f

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Pleiades, 102 c
Pleistonicus, a physician (?), 45 d
Pleistus, a river of Phocis flowing by Delphi, 82 a
Plinthine, a city on the coast of Libya, west of Alexandria, 34 a
Plutarch of Alexandria, grammarian, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, 1 c, 83 b
Plutarch of Chaeroneia, historian and moralist (ca. A.D. 46-ca. 121), xiv; *Qu. Symp.* 624 c, 52 d
Plynteria, a festival at Athens held in connexion with the washing of the vestments on the statue of Athena, 74 d note
Polemon, antiquarian, native of the Troad (proxenus of Delphi in 177/6 B.C.), xlii, 19 c, 39 c, 55 e, 56 a, 70 b, 81 f
Polemon of Athens, head of the Academy (ca. 300 B.C.), 44 e. Cf. Horace, *Sat.* ii. 3. 254
Poliochus, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 2, 60 b
Pollis of Argos, tyrant of Syracuse, 31 b
Polybius of Megalopolis, historian (ca. 205-ca. 120 B.C.), 16 c, 31 d, 45 c, 78 e, 95 d
Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (ca. 533-522 B.C.), 3 a
Polyzelus, poet of the Old Comedy (end of fifth century B.C.), fr. 1, 31 e
Pompeianus of Philadelphia, a pedantic sophist, 97 f
Pompey, Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus, Roman general (106-48 B.C.), 14 f
Pontianus, of Nicomedia, philosopher, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, xxii, 1 d
Pontonotis, one of the Phaeacians in the *Odyssey*, 13 e
Pontus, a district in the north-eastern part of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 20 c, 51 a, 53 b, f, 54 b
Poseidippus of Cassandreia, poet of the New Comedy (first half of third century B.C.), fr. 14, 87 f; fr. 21, 94 c; fr. 34, 32 b
Poseidon (the Roman Neptunus), god of the sea, brother of Zeus, 9 b, 27 f, 55 b
Poseidonius of Corinth, writer on angling, Alexandrian scholar (end of second century B.C.), 13 b
Poseidonius of Apameia, in Syria, Stoic philosopher and historian (ca. 135-45 B.C.), 28 d, 45 f
Pothinus, marionette-player (third century B.C.), 19 d-e
Praeneste, a town in Latium, 26 f
Pramnian wine, 28 f, 30 b, c, d, 31 d-e
Pratinas of Philus, tragic poet (early fifth century B.C.), 22 a
Praxagoras of Cos, physician (fourth century B.C.), 32 d, 41 a, 46 d, 81 c
Priam, king of Troy, 9 c, 21 f, 23 f
Priapus, identified with Dionysus 30 b
Privernum, a town in Latium, 26 e
Protagoras of Abdera, sophist and philosopher of relativity (born ca. 485 B.C.), 22 f
Prusa, a city of Mysia, in north-western Asia Minor, 43 a
Psithian wine, 28 f
Ptelea, a nymph, 78 b
Ptolemy I. Soter, one of Alexander's generals, founder of the Greek kingdom of Egypt (died 283 B.C.), 100 f, 101 f
Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, king of Egypt, (285-246 B.C., born 309 B.C.), xiv, 3 b, 45 c, 71 b
Ptolemy VII. Euergetes II. king of Egypt, pupil of Aristarchus, and writer of memoirs (died 117 B.C.), 43 d-e, 61 c, 71 b
Punic, Phoenician, or Carthaginian 29 b-c
Pylades of Cilicia, dancer and author of a work on dancing (age of Augustus), 20 e
Pyrrha, a town on the island of Lesbos, 41 f, 88 c
Pyrrhus, king of Epeirus (ca. 318-272 B.C.), 73 b
Pythagoras, philosopher (ca. 582-ca. 500 B.C.), 20 d, 65 f note
Pythagoreans, 46 e-f, 47 a, 69 e
Pytharchus of Cyzicus, friend of Cyrus the Great (sixth century B.C.), 30 a
Pytheas, Athenian orator (fourth century B.C.), 44 e-f
Pytherrnus of Ephesus, historian

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- (second half of third century B.C.), 44 c, 52 a
- Pythian, epithet of the god Apollo of Delphi, of which the ancient name was Pytho, 22 e, 36 b, 38 a, 48 b
- Python of Catana, tragic poet (ca. 400 B.C.), 50 f
- Rhegium (Reggio), a city on the extreme south-western coast of Italy, 19 f, 26 e, 31 b
- Rhianus of Crete, poet and grammarian (second half of third century B.C.), 82 b
- Rhodes, a large island in the Aegean, near Asia Minor, 3 b, 27 f, 31 e, 32 e, 49 f, 74 f, 75 e, 80 c
- Rhynchos ("Snout"), a place in Acarnania, 95 d
- Rome, 19 d, 20 b, 56 a, 70 e, 75 e, f, 82 c, 85, c, e, 97 d, 98 c
- Romulus, legendary founder of Rome, 2 c
- Rufinus of Nicaea, physician, one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv, xxii, 1 f
- Rufus of Ephesus, physician (end of the first century after Christ), xiv
- Sabine, from the Sabine district in central Italy, north of Latium, 27 b
- Salaminians, inhabitants of Salamis (whether the island or the town in Cyprus is uncertain, but probably the latter), 51 f
- Salamis, a town in Cyprus, 48 b
- Salamis, island off the coast of Attica and Megara; battle of (480 B.C.), 20 f
- Samos, a large island near the Ionian coast, 66 f, 99 d
- Samothrace, an island in the north-eastern Aegean, south of the Thracian coast, 23 d
- Sandrocottus (Chandragupta), king of India (late fourth century B.C.), 18 d-e
- Sappho of Eresus or Mitylene, lyric poet of Lesbos (end of seventh century B.C.), 21 b-c; fr. 30, 54 f; fr. 51, 39 a; fr. 56, 57 d
- Sardinia, 47 a
- Sardis, capital of Lydia, Asia Minor, 48 b, 53 f, 54 c
- Sarpedon, Lycian king, ally of the Trojans, 13 f, 25 b
- Scamander, the chief river of Troy, 41 c
- Scepsis, a town in the Troad, 44 e
- Sceptrra, a town in Asia Minor, 30 a
- Sciathos, an island off the coast of Thessalian Magnesia, 4 c, 30 f
- Scipio Africanus Aemilianus (Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor), Roman general (ca. 185-129 B.C.), identified by Kaibel, but with little warrant, as one of the speakers at the banquet, xiv
- Scylax of Caryanda, in Caria, geographer (ca. 500 B.C.); the extant work under his name is much later, 70 b
- Scylla, monster in the *Odyssey*, 13 b
- Scymnus of Tarentum, a juggler (fourth century B.C.), 20 a
- Scyros, an island in the western Aegean, east of Euboea, 28 a
- Scythia, a district vaguely defined, but usually including what is now South Russia and Roumania, 7 e, 20 c
- Seasons (Horae), goddesses of the seasons, 36 d, 38 c, 60 a
- Seleucus I. Nicator, one of Alexander's generals, later satrap of Babylonia, and founder of the house of Seleucidae (ca. 358-280 B.C.), 18 d-e
- Seleucus, Homeric scholar of the time of Augustus and Tiberius, 20 d, 24 b, 40 c, 50 a, 52 c, 76 f, 77 d
- Seleucus of Tarsus, in Cilicia, writer on angling (second century B.C.?), 13 c
- Semonides (Simonides) of Amorgos, writer of satiric verse in iambic metre (second half of seventh century B.C.), fr. 11, 57 d; fr. 15, 106 e
- Semos of Delos, historian (third century B.C.), 30 c, 38 a, 71 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Seplas, promontory off the coast of Magnesia, Thessaly, 80 d
 Seuthes, a Thracian prince (ca. 400 B.C.), 15 e
 Sicani, aborigines of Sicily, 42 f
 Sicily, 4 c, 25 e, 27 d, 28 a, b, c, 42 f, 47 f, 49 f, 59 f, 70 d, e, 91 b
 Sicinnus of Crete (Cretan-Mycenaean period?), gave his name to a dance, 20 e
 Sicyon, a district of Peloponnesus on the Corinthian Gulf, west of Corinth, 14 e, 27 d, 33 c, 72 b
 Sidus, a suburb of Corinth, 82 a, b, c
 Sigieum, a town in the Troad, at the entrance of the Hellespont, 88 f, 105 d
 Signine, from Signia in Latium, 27 b
 Silenus, foster-father of Dionysus and leader of the satyrs, 45 c
 Simaristus, a grammarian, 99 c
 Simonides of Amorgos. See *Semionides*
 Simonides of Ceos, lyric poet (556-448 B.C.), 3 e; fr. 88, 32 b-c; fr. 221, 40 a; fr. 231, 99 b
 Sinope, a Greek city of Paphlagonia, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, 54 d
 Siphnos, an island of the Cyclades, 50 b
 Sirens, mythical creatures of destruction, luring men by their song, 14 d
 Sitalcas, a national hymn among the Thracians, 15 f
 Sitalces, a king of Thrace (fifth century B.C.), ally of Athens against Sparta, 27 e
 Sminthia, a festival in honour of the Sminthian (mouse-killing) Apollo, 74 f
 Smyrna, seaport of Ionia, Asia Minor, 59 b
 Socrates, Athenian philosopher (ca. 469-399 B.C.), 20 f
 Soli, a town on the north-western coast of Cyprus, 89 d
 Sopater of Paphos, Alexandrian writer of scurrilous verse (ca. 300 B.C.), fr. 7, 85 f; fr. 8, 101 a; fr. 18, 101 b; fr. 21, 101 a; fr. 22, 71 a
 Sophilus, a poet of the New Comedy (early third century B.C.), fr. 6, 100 a; fr. 8, 54 f; cf. 68 a note
 Sophocles, tragic poet (496-406 B.C.), 20 e, 22 a-b; fr. 108, 94 e; fr. 140, 17 d; fr. 182, 76 c; fr. 301, 86 c-d; fr. 323, 70 a; fr. 363, 51 d; fr. 549, 67 c; fr. 605, 99 f; fr. 614, 67 f; fr. 651, 70 a; fr. 689, 23 d; fr. 690, 33 c; fr. 691, 40 a; fr. 692, 52 b; fr. 693, 99 d; fr. 694, 99 d; fr. 1021, 68 a, cf. note; *Ichneut.*, 273, 62 f; *Trach.*, 781, 66 a, b; *Nausicaä*, 20 f; *Thamyris*, 20 f
 Sophron of Syracuse, writer of mimes, i.e. one act sketches of character, without chorus (fifth century B.C.), 44 b, 48 c, 86 a, e, 87 a, 89 a, 91 b, 106 d
 Soroadeios, an Indian divinity, 27 d
 Sorrentine, wine from Surrentum, on the Bay of Naples, 26 d-e, 27 b
 Sosibius of Lacedaemon, historian of Sparta (first half of third century B.C.), 78 c, 81 f
 Sosicrates, poet of the New Comedy (late third century B.C.), fr. 7, 31 e
 Sostratus, noted flute-player at the court of Antiochus I. (third century B.C.), 19 d
 Sparta, also called Lacedaemon and Laconia, 31 c, 39 c, 56 a, 91 c
 Speusippus, nephew and disciple of Plato (head of the Academy, 347-339 B.C.), 3 f, 59 d, 61 c, 68 e, 86 c, d, 105 b
 Sphectus, a deme in the south of Attica, 67 d
 Spoletine, from the town of Spoleum, in the south of Umbria, 27 b
 Staphylus of Naucratis, historian, 45 c, d
 Statan (?), name of a wine grown somewhere in Latium, 26 e
 Stathmi, in Sparta, 31 d
 Stephanus of Byzantium (sixth century after Christ), author of a geographical lexicon; knew the work of Athenaeus in its present form, xvii

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Stesichorus of Himera, in Sicily, lyric poet (ca. 640-555 B.C.), 81 d, 95 d
- Stoics, 103 b, 104 b
- Straton of Tarentum, imitator of dithyrambs (fourth century B.C.), 19 f
- Strattis, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 400 B.C.), fr. 22, 32 b; fr. 42, 76 e; fr. 61, 30 f; fr. 66, 69 a
- Stratus, a town in Acarnania (not Aetolia), near the Achelôos river, 95 d
- Strombichides, name of a slave, 98 a
- Suidas, lexicographer (tenth century after Christ), xv
- Susa, one of the capitals of Persia, 45 b, 93 c
- Sybarites, inhabitants of Sybaris in southern Italy, proverbial for luxury, 25 e, 34 c
- Syke, a nymph, 78 b
- Sykea, a town in Cilicia, 78 b
- Sykeus, a Titan, 78 a
- Syracuse, seaport on the eastern coast of Sicily (founded by Corinth, ca. 735 B.C.), 27 f, 64 f, 101 c
- Syria, a district and kingdom north of Palestine, 27 f, 28 d, 45 c, 72 d, 101 c
- Taeniotie wine, named from a strip (*taenia*) of land in Egypt, 33 e
- Tantalus, mythical Phrygian king, 25 a
- Tarentum, a rich city on the southern coast of Italy, 19 f, 27 c
- Tartarus, the place of the damned, below Hades, 101 e
- Tauromenium, a city in the north of Sicily, 37 b
- Taygetus, a high mountain range in southern Peloponnesus, separating Laconia from Messenia, 28 a
- Teiresias, the blind seer of Thebes, 11 e
- Telamon, father of Ajax, 23 e
- Telecleides, poet of the Old Comedy (ca. 440 B.C.), fr. 1, 64 f; fr. 5, 75 c; fr. 4, 82 b; fr. 19, 87 a; fr. 38, 56 d
- Telemachus, son of Odysseus, 1 d, 9 b, 11 f, 17 c
- Telesis or Telestes, teacher of dancing (early fifth century B.C.), 21 f, 22 a
- Tellias of Agrigentum, noted for hospitality, 4 a
- Tenedos, a small island in the Aegean near the entrance to the Hellespont, 28 d
- Tenos, an island in the Cyclades, 43 c, 52 c
- Thasos, an island in the north Aegean, near the coast of Thrace, 28 d, e, f; 29 c, e; 31 f, 32 a, 54 b, 56 f, 105 d
- Thebaid, a district in the Nile valley, named from Thebes, its chief city, 33 f
- Thebes, chief city of Boeotia, birth-place of Pindar, 19 b, 20 a, 28 a, c
- Themistocles, Athenian statesman (first half of fifth century B.C.), 29 f, 48 d
- Theocritus of Chios, a sophist (fourth century B.C.), 14 e, 21 c
- Theocritus of Syracuse and Cos, pastoral poet (born ca. 305 B.C.), 5 a, 49 f, 82 d
- Theodorus, dancer (fourth century B.C.), 22 d
- Theodorus, noted juggler (fourth century B.C.?), 19 b
- Theodorus, variant reading for Diodorus, draught-player, 16 e
- Theodorus of Larissa, a politician of Thessaly (end of fourth century B.C.), 44 b
- Theognetus, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 1, 104 b
- Theognis, gnomic poet (second half of sixth century B.C.), viii, 104 b
- Theophilus, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 8, 95 a
- Theophilus, pupil of Zenodotus (ca. 250 B.C.), 6 b
- Theophrastus of Eresus, in Lesbos (372-287 B.C.), chief disciple of Aristotle, 3 a, 18 d, 21 a, 22 c, 31 e, f, 32 a, 34 e, 41 e, f, 44 b, c, 50 b, f, 54 f, 55 e, 56 f, 57 b, 58 f,

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- 61 e, f, 62 a, 63 c, 64 d, 66 e, f, 67 b, 69 a, 70 a, d, 71 c, 72 b, 74 a, 77 a, b, c, e, f, 82 a, e, 83 c, d, f, 93 a, 100 e, 105 d
- Theopompus, poet of the Old Comedy (end of fifth century B.C.), fr. 19, 82 c; fr. 64, 23 d-e; fr. 67, 50 e; fr. 68, 62 e; fr. 72, 68 d
- Theopompus of Chios, historian (born 376 B.C.), 26 b, 34 a, 43 d, 45 c, 67 f, 77 d, 85 a
- Thesmophoria, a festival celebrated by women in honour of Demeter, 46 e
- Thesmophoriazusae*, title of two plays by Aristophanes, the first produced 411 or 410 B.C., 29 a
- Thespieae, a city in the south of Boeotia, 41 f
- Thespis of Attica, earliest tragedian (ca. 586 B.C.), 22 a
- Thesprotia, a district in the south of Epeirus, 73 b
- Thessaly, the most northerly district of ancient Greece, 27 e, 28 b
- Thetis, a Nereid, mother of Achilles, 62 c
- Thrace, 31 a, 56 f, 62 a
- Thriambus, epithet of Dionysus, 30 b
- Thrinacia, mythical name of Sicily in the *Odyssey*, 13 a
- Thucydides, son of Olorus, historian (ca. 460-ca. 400 B.C.), 23 b
- Thurii, a city in south Italy, founded by Athens near the ruins of Sybaris (444 B.C.), 30 b, 67 b
- Thyamis, a river of Epeirus, 73 b
- Thyateira, a town in the north of Lydia, 76 a
- Thymoetes, a mythical king of Athens, 96 d
- Tiarae, a district on the island of Lesbos, 62 b, c
- Tiberius, Claudius Nero Caesar, Roman emperor (42 B.C.-A.D. 37), 7 a, 52 d
- Tibur (Tivoli), a town in Latium, 26 e, f
- Tigranes, king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithradates the Great (died ca. 55 B.C.), 51 a
- Tilphossa (Tilphusa), a spring in Boeotia, 41 e
- Timachidas of Rhodes, grammarian and parodist (ca. 100 B.C.), 5 a, 31 d-e, 53 c, 82 d
- Timaeus of Tauromenium, in Sicily, historian (ca. 350-ca. 260 B.C.), 34 c, 37 b, 81 f
- Timagoras, an Athenian at the court of Artaxerxes I. (465-424 B.C.), 48 d, e
- Timocles, poet of the Middle Comedy (second half of fourth century B.C.), fr. 37, 25 f
- Timocrates, friend of Athenaeus, xi, xxii, 1 a, 2 a, 35 a, 71 e
- Timon of Philus, satirist (ca. 320-230 B.C.), 22 d
- Titans, sons of Uranus (Heaven) and Gaia (Earth), at war with Zeus, 78 a
- Titaresius, a river of Thessaly, 41 a
- Tithonus, beloved of the goddess Dawn, obtained from her deathlessness, but with old age; changed into a grasshopper, 6 c
- Tius, a town in Paphlagonia, 30 a
- Torone, a seaport on the Chalcidic peninsula, 72 d
- Tortyre, a town in Asia Minor, 30 a
- Tragasae, a town in the south-western part of the Troad, 73 d
- Trajan, Marcus Ulpius Traianus, Roman emperor (ca. A.D. 53-117), 7 d
- Tralles, a city in north-western Caria, near the Maeander, 43 a, 80 c
- Trambelus, mythical king of the Leleges, 43 d
- Trebellic, name of a wine grown near Naples, 27 c
- Trifolian, for Trifanion (?), from Trifanum, a town on the coast of Latium, 26 e
- Tritons, mythical creatures of the sea, 37 d
- Troad, the north-western district of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, 43 a, 73 d, 77 b
- Troezen (more properly Trozen), a city in south-eastern Argolis, 22 b, 31 c, f, 42 a

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Trojans, addicted to flute-music, 16 b

Troy, 63 d

Tryphon of Alexandria, a grammarian, contemporary with Didymus (time of Augustus), 53 a-b, 78 a

Tydeides (Diomedes), one of the heroes of the *Iliad*, 13 e

Uiban(?), name of a wine grown near Cumae, in Campania, 26 f

Ulpian, one of the speakers in Athenaeus, identified with the jurist Ulpian of Tyre (died A.D. 228), viii, xii, xxii; opponent of the Cynics, 1 d, 49 a, 58 b, c, 65 e, note, 94 c, 96 f, 97 f, 98 c, 99 e, 100 b, 104 c

Uranopolis ("City of Heaven"), a town in Macedonia, 98 d

Varus, grammarian, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii

Velitern, from Velitrae, a town in Latium, 27 a

Venefran, from Venafrum in the Samnite territory, 27 c

Xenarchus, son of Sophron, mime-writer (ca. 400 B.C.), fr. 1, 63 f

Xenocrates of Chalcedon, disciple of Plato (head of the Academy 339-314 B.C.), 3 f

Xenodemus or Xenodamus of Cythera, musician (seventh century B.C.?), 15 d

Xenophanes of Colophon, poet and theologian (second half of the sixth century B.C.), 54 e

Xenophon, historian, biographer, essayist (ca. 430-ca. 355 B.C.), x, 23 c; *Anab.* ii. 3. 14, 29 d; ii. 3. 16, 71 d; vi. 1. 5, 15 e; vii. 3. 21, 49 b; *De re eq.* 1. 8, 94 e; *Oecon.* 8. 8, 23 b; *Symp.* 1., 20 b; 2. 16, 20 f

Xenophon, a juggler, 19 e

Xerxes, king of Persia (ca. 519-ca. 464 B.C.), 29 f

Zacynthus (Zante), a large island in the Ionian Sea, 33 b

Zelas, king of Bithynia (third century B.C.), 58 c

Zeno of Citium, in Cyprus, one of the founders of the Stoic school of philosophy (ca. 364-263 B.C.), 55 f

Zeno of Crete, a dancer (fifth century B.C.), 22 c

Zenodotus of Ephesus, Alexandrian scholar (died ca. 260 B.C.), 12 c, e, 96 a

Zenoposeidon, a god combining the attributes of Zeus and Poseidon, 42 a

Zoilus, grammarian, one of the speakers at the banquet, xxii, 1 d

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

Latin Authors.

- APULEIUS. THE GOLDEN ASS (METAMORPHOSES). Trans. by W. Adlington (1566). Revised by S. Gaselee. (3rd Impression.)
- AULUS GELLIIUS. Trans. by J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols.
- AUSONIUS. Trans. by H. G. Evelyn White. 2 Vols.
- BOETHIUS: TRACTS AND DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE. Trans. by the Rev. H. F. Stewart and E. K. Rand. (2nd Impression.)
- CAESAR: CIVIL WARS. Trans. by A. G. Peskett. (2nd Impression.)
- CAESAR: GALLIC WAR. Trans. by H. J. Edwards. (4th Impression.)
- CATULLUS. Trans. by F. W. Cornish; TIBULLUS. Trans. by J. P. Postgate; AND PERVIGILIUM VENERIS. Trans. by J. W. Mackail. (7th Impression.)
- CICERO: DE FINIBUS. Trans. by H. Rackham. (2nd Impression.)
- CICERO: DE OFFICIIS. Trans. by Walter Miller. (2nd Impression.)
- CICERO: DE SENECTUTE, DE AMICITIA, DE DIVINATIONE. Trans. by W. A. Falconer. (2nd Impression.)
- CICERO: LETTERS TO ATTICUS. Trans. by E. O. Winstedt. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Impression. Vol. II. and III. 2nd Impression.)
- CICERO: LETTERS TO HIS FRIENDS. Trans. by W. Glynn Williams. 3 Vols. Vol. I.
- CICERO: PHILIPPICS. Trans. by W. C. A. Ker.
- CICERO: PRO ARCHIA POETA, POST REDITUM IN SENATU, POST REDITUM AD QUIRITES, DE DOMO SUA, DE HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS, PRO PLANCIO. Trans. by N. H. Watts.
- CICERO: PRO CAECINA, PRO LEGE MANILIA, PRO CLUENTIO, PRO RABIRIO. Trans. by H. Grose Hodge.
- CICERO: TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. Trans. by J. E. King.
- CLAUDIAN. Trans. by M. Platnauer. 2 Vols.
- CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Trans. by W. Watts (1631). 2 Vols. (3rd Impression.)
- FRONTINUS: STRATAGEMS AND AQUEDUCTS. Trans. by C. E. Bennett.
- FRONTO: CORRESPONDENCE. Trans. by C. R. Haines. 2 Vols.
- HORACE: ODES AND EPODES. Trans. by C. E. Bennett. (7th Imp.)
- HORACE: SATIRES, EPISTLES, ARS POETICA. Trans. by H. R. Fairclough.
- JUVENAL AND PERSIUS. Trans. by G. G. Ramsay. (2nd Impression.)
- LIVY. Trans. by B. O. Foster. 13 Vols. Vols. I.-IV. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- LUCRETIUS. Trans. by W. H. D. Rouse.
- MARTIAL. Trans. by W. C. A. Ker. 2 Vols. (2nd Impression.)
- OVID: HEROIDES AND AMORES. Trans. by Grant Showerman. (2nd Impression.)
- OVID: METAMORPHOSES. Trans. by F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (3rd Impression.)
- OVID: TRISTIA AND EX PONTO. Trans. by A. L. Wheeler.
- PETRONIUS. Trans. by M. Heseltine; SENECA: APOCOLOCYN-
TOSIS. Trans. by W. H. D. Rouse. (5th Impression.)
- PLAUTUS. Trans. by Paul Nixon. 5 Vols. Vols. I.-III. (Vol. I. 2nd Impression.)
- PLINY: LETTERS. Melmoth's translation revised by W. M. L. Hutchinson. 2 Vols. (3rd Impression.)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

- PROPERTIUS. Trans. by H. E. Butler. (*3rd Impression.*)
QUINTILIAN. Trans. by H. E. Butler. 4 Vols.
SALLUST. Trans. by J. C. Rolfe.
SCRIPTORES HISTORIAE AUGUSTAE. Trans. by D. Magie. 3 Vols.
Vols. I. and II.
SENECA: EPISTULAE MORALES. Trans. by R. M. Gummere.
3 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Impression.*)
SENECA: TRAGEDIES. Trans. by F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
SUTONIUS. Trans. by J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols. (*3rd Impression.*)
TACITUS: DIALOGUS. Trans. by Sir Wm. Peterson; and AGRICOLA
AND GERMANIA. Trans. by Maurice Hutton. (*3rd Impression.*)
TACITUS: HISTORIES. Trans. by C. H. Moore. 2 Vols. Vol. I.
TERENCE. Trans. by John Sargeant. 2 Vols. (*5th Impression.*)
VELLEIUS PATERCULUS AND RES GESTAE DIVI AUGUSTI.
Trans. by F. W. Shipley.
VIRGIL. Trans. by H. R. Fairclough. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *6th Impression.*
Vol. II. *3rd Impression.*)

Greek Authors.

- ACHILLES TATIUS. Trans. by S. Gaselee.
AENEAS TACTICUS, ASCLEPIODOTUS AND ONASANDER. Trans.
by The Illinois Greek Club.
AESCHINES. Trans. by C. D. Adams.
AESCHYLUS. Trans. by H. Weir Smyth. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
APOLLODORUS. Trans. by Sir James G. Frazer. 2 Vols.
APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. Trans. by R. C. Seaton. (*3rd Impression.*)
THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS. Trans. by Kirsopp Lake. 2 Vols.
(Vol. I. *4th Impression*, Vol. II. *3rd Impression.*)
APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY. Trans. by Horace White. 4 Vols.
ARISTOPHANES. Trans. by Benjamin Bickley Rogers. 3 Vols. (Verse
translation.) (*2nd Impression.*)
ARISTOTLE: THE "ART" OF RHETORIC. Trans. by J. H. Freese.
ARISTOTLE: THE NICOMACHEAN ETHICS. Trans. by H. Rackham.
ARISTOTLE: POETICS; "LONGINUS": ON THE SUBLIME. Trans.
by W. Hamilton Fyfe, and DEMETRIUS: ON STYLE. Trans. by W.
Rhys Roberts.
ATHENÆUS: THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS. Trans. by C. B. Gulick.
6 Vols. Vol. I.
CALLIMACHUS AND LYCOPHRON. Trans. by A. W. Mair, AND
ARATUS, trans. by G. R. Mair.
CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. Trans. by the Rev. G. W. Butterworth.
DAPHNIS AND CHLOE. Thornley's translation revised by J. M.
Edmonds; AND PARTHENIUS. Trans. by S. Gaselee. (*2nd Impression.*)
DEMOSTHENES: DE CORONA AND DE FALSA LEGATIONE.
Trans. by C. A. Vince and J. H. Vince.
DIO CASSIUS: ROMAN HISTORY. Trans. by E. Cary. 9 Vols.
DIOGENES LAERTIUS. Trans. by R. D. Hicks. 2 Vols.
EPICTETUS. Trans. by W. A. Oldfather. 2 Vols. Vol. I.
EURIPIDES. Trans. by A. S. Way. 4 Vols. (Verse translation.)
(Vols. I. and IV. *3rd*, Vol. II. *4th*, Vol. III. *2nd Impression.*)
EUSEBIUS: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Trans. by Kirsopp Lake.
2 Vols. Vol. I.
GALEN: ON THE NATURAL FACULTIES. Trans. by A. J. Brock.
THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. Trans. by W. R. Paton. 5 Vols. (Vol.
I. *3rd*, Vol. II. *2nd Impression.*)
THE GREEK BUCOLIC POETS (THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS).
Trans. by J. M. Edmonds. (*4th Impression.*)
HERODOTUS. Trans. by A. D. Godley. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

- HESIOD AND THE HOMERIC HYMNS. Trans. by H. G. Evelyn White. (*3rd Impression.*)
- HIPPOCRATES. Trans. by W. H. S. Jones and E. T. Withington. 4 Vols. Vols. I.-III.
- HOMER: ILIAD. Trans. by A. T. Murray. 2 Vols.
- HOMER: ODYSSEY. Trans. by A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th*, II. *2nd Impression.*)
- ISAEUS. Trans. by E. S. Forster.
- JOSEPHUS. Trans. by H. St. J. Thackeray. 8 Vols. Vols. I.-II.
- JULIAN. Trans. by Wilmer Cave Wright. 3 Vols.
- LUCIAN. Trans. by A. M. Harmon. 8 Vols. Vols. I.-IV. (Vol. I. *3rd*, II. *2nd Impression.*)
- LYRA GRAECA. Trans. by J. M. Edmonds. 3 Vols.
- MARCUS AURELIUS. Trans. by C. R. Haines. (*2nd Impression.*)
- MENANDER. Trans. by F. G. Allinson.
- PAUSANIAS: DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Trans. by W. H. S. Jones. 5 Vols. and Companion Vol. Vols. I. and II.
- PHILOSTRATUS: THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. Trans. by F. C. Conybeare. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd*, Vol. II. *2nd Impression.*)
- PHILOSTRATUS AND EUNAPIUS: LIVES OF THE SOPHISTS. Trans. by Wilmer Cave Wright.
- PINDAR. Trans. by Sir J. E. Sandys. (*4th Impression.*)
- PLATO: CHARMIDES, ALCIBIADES I. and II., HIPPARCHUS, THE LOVERS, THEAGES, MINOS, EPINOMIS. Trans. by W. R. M. Lamb.
- PLATO: CRATYLUS, PARMENIDES, GREATER AND LESSER HIPPIAS. Trans. by H. N. Fowler.
- PLATO: EUTHYPHRO, APOLOGY, CRITO, PHAEDO, PHAEDRUS. Trans. by H. N. Fowler. (*5th Impression.*)
- PLATO: LACHES, PROTAGORAS, MENO, EUTHYDEMUS. Trans. by W. R. M. Lamb.
- PLATO: LAWS. Trans. by Rev. R. G. Bury. 2 Vols.
- PLATO: LYSIS, SYMPOSIUM, GORGIAS. Trans. by W. R. M. Lamb.
- PLATO: STATESMAN, PHILEBUS. Trans. by H. N. Fowler; ION. Trans. by W. R. M. Lamb.
- PLATO: THEAETETUS, SOPHIST. Trans. by H. N. Fowler.
- PLUTARCH: THE PARALLEL LIVES. Trans. by B. Perrin. 11 Vols. (Vols. I. and VII. *2nd Impression.*)
- PLUTARCH: MORALIA. Trans. by F. C. Babbitt. 14 Vols. Vol. I.
- POLYBIUS. Trans. by W. R. Paton. 6 Vols.
- PROCOPIUS; HISTORY OF THE WARS. Trans. by H. B. Dewing. 7 Vols. Vols. I.-IV.
- QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS. Trans. by A. S. Way. (Verse translation.)
- SOPHOCLES. Trans. by F. Storr. 2 Vols. (Verse translation.) (Vol. I. *4th Impression.* Vol. II. *3rd Impression.*)
- ST. BASIL: THE LETTERS. Trans. by R. Deferrari. 4 Vols. Vol. I.
- ST. JOHN DAMASCENE: BARLAAM AND IOASAPH. Trans. by the Rev. G. R. Woodward and Harold Mattingly.
- STRABO: GEOGRAPHY. Trans. by Horace L. Jones. 8 Vols. Vols. I.-IV.
- THEOPHRASTUS: ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS. Trans. by Sir Arthur Hort, Bart. 2 Vols.
- THUCYDIDES. Trans. by C. F. Smith. 4 Vols.
- XENOPHON: CYROPAEDIA. Trans. by Walter Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Impression.*)
- XENOPHON: HELLENICA, ANABASIS, APOLOGY, AND SYMPOSIUM. Trans. by C. L. Brownson and O. J. Todd. 3 Vols.
- XENOPHON: MEMORABILIA AND OECONOMICUS. Trans. by E. C. Marchant.
- XENOPHON: SCRIPTA MINORA. Trans. by E. C. Marchant.

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY. IN PREPARATION.

Greek Authors.

- ARISTOTLE: ORGANON, W. M. L. Hutchinson.
 ARISTOTLE: PHYSICS, the Rev. P. Wicksteed.
 ARISTOTLE: POLITICS AND ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION, Edward Capps.
 ARRIAN: HISTORY OF ALEXANDER AND INDICA, the Rev. E. Hiffe Robson. 2 Vols.
 DEMOSTHENES: MEIDIAS, ANDROTION, ARISTOCRATES, TIMOCRATES, J. H. Vince.
 DEMOSTHENES: OLYNTHIACS, PHILIPPICS, LEPTINES, MINOR SPEECHES, J. H. Vince.
 DEMOSTHENES: PRIVATE ORATIONS, G. M. Calhoun.
 DEMOSTHENES: EPIGRAMS, E. Waters.
 DEMOSTHENES: ELEGIAC POETS.
 LYSIAS, W. R. M. Lamb.
 MANETHO, S. de Ricci.
 OPIAN, COLLUTHUS, TRYPHIODORUS, A. W. Mair.
 PAPPUS, A. S. Hunt.
 PHILO, F. M. Colson and Rev. G. H. Whitaker.
 PHILOSTRATUS: IMAGINES, Arthur Fairbanks.
 PLATO: REPUBLIC, Paul Shorey.
 PLATO: TIMAEUS, CRITIAS, CLITOPHO, EPISTULAE, the Rev. R. G. Bury.
 SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, the Rev. R. G. Bury.
 THEOPHRASTUS: CHARACTERS, J. M. Edmonds; HERODES; CERCIDAS, etc.; HIEROCLES, PHILOGELOS, A. D. Knox.

Latin Authors.

- BEDE: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
 CICERO: CATILINE ORATIONS, B. L. Ullman.
 CICERO: DE NATURA DEORUM, H. Rackham.
 CICERO: DE ORATORE, ORATOR, BRUTUS, Charles Stuttaford.
 CICERO: DE REPUBLICA AND DE LEGIBUS, Clinton Keyes.
 CICERO: IN PISONEM, PRO SCAURO, PRO FONTEIO, PRO MILONE, PRO RABIRIO POSTUMO, PRO MARCELLO, PRO LIGARIO, PRO REGE DEIOTARO, N. H. Watts.
 CICERO: PRO SEXTIO, IN VATINIUM, PRO CAELIO, PRO PROVINCIIIS CONSULARIBUS, PRO BALBO, D. Morrah.
 CICERO: VERRINE ORATIONS, L. H. G. Greenwood.
 LUCAN, J. D. Duff.
 OVID: FASTI, Sir J. G. Frazer.
 PLINY: NATURAL HISTORY, W. H. S. Jones and L. F. Newmañ.
 ST. AUGUSTINE: MINOR WORKS.
 SENECA: MORAL ESSAYS, J. W. Basore.
 SIDONIUS, E. V. Arnold and W. B. Anderson.
 STATIUS, J. H. Mozley.
 TACITUS: ANNALS, John Jackson.
 VALERIUS FLACCUS, A. F. Scholfield.
 VITRUVIUS: DE ARCHITECTURA, F. Granger.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

London	.	.	WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
New York	.	.	G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS